TAB 9

SIGNATURE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE OF ESCROW AGENT

I, the undersigned officer of The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N. A. (the "Bank"), which is the Escrow Agent appointed by Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "Issuer"), in connection with the execution and delivery of an Escrow Agreement (the "Escrow Agreement") dated as of March 5, 2012 between the Issuer and the Bank hereby certify as follows:

1. The Bank is a national banking association duly organized under the banking laws of the United States of America and has full power and authority to enter into and perform the obligations of the Escrow Agent under the Escrow Agreement.

2. The Escrow Agreement has been duly executed and attested on behalf of the Bank by one or more of the persons named below whose offices appear set opposite their names; said persons were at the time of executing the Escrow Agreement and are now, duly elected, qualified and acting incumbents of their respective offices; and the signatures appearing after each of said persons' names is the true and correct specimen of such person's genuine signature:

Name	Office	Signature
Caresse Tankersley	Associate	[signature]

3. The foregoing officers of the Bank, by virtue of the authority delegated to them as set forth in Exhibit A, are authorized to execute and deliver on behalf of the Escrow Agreement and such other and further documents as may be necessary or incidental to the acceptance and performance of the duties set forth within.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Bank has caused this certificate to be executed and its seal affixed on February 27, 2012.

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.
Dallas, Texas as Escrow Agent

By: Erin L. Fitzpatrick

Title: Associate

[BANK SEAL]

Exhibit A – Evidence of Delegation of Authority

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON TRUST COMPANY, N.A.

I, the undersigned, Barbara J. Parrish, Assistant Secretary of The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., a national banking association organized under the laws of the United States (the "Association") and located in the State of California, with a trust office located at 2001 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the following individuals are duly appointed and qualified Officers of the Association:

Officer	Title	Signing Authority
Michelle Baldwin	Vice President	A, C2, J, N, P2
Rosalyn Y. Davis	Vice President	A, C2, J, N, P2
Michael K. Herberger	Vice President	A, C2, J, N, P1
Elizabeth Power	Vice President	A, C2, J, N, P2
Cathleen M. Sokolowski	Vice President	A, C1, J, N, P1
Shannon Straty	Vice President	A, C2, J, N, P2
Rick Adler	Senior Associate	A, C5, J, N, P2
Tony Hongnoi	Senior Associate	A, C5, J, N, P2
Gulnaar Murthy	Senior Associate	A, C5, J, N, P2
Jason Stephens	Senior Associate	A, C2, J, N, P1
Deirdre A. Wilson	Senior Associate	A, C5, J, P2
Erin L. Fitzpatrick	Associate	A, C3, J, N
Caresse L. Tankersley	Associate	A, C3, J, N

I further certify that as of this date they have been authorized to sign on behalf of the Association in discharging or performing their duties in accordance with the limited signing powers provided under Article V, Section 5.3 of the By-Laws of the Association and the paragraphs indicated above of the signing authority resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association.

Attached hereto are true and correct copies of excerpts of the By-Laws of the Association and the signing authority resolution, which have not been amended or revised since October 15, 2009 and are in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. this 26th day January 2012.

Barbara J. Parrish

Barbara J. Parrish, Assistant Secretary

Extracts from By-Laws

of

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.

As Amended through October 15, 2009

ARTICLE V
SIGNING AUTHORITIES

Section 5.1 Real Property. Real property owned by the Association in its own right shall not be deeded, conveyed, mortgaged, assigned or transferred except when duly authorized by a resolution of the Board. The Board may from time-to-time authorize officers to deed, convey, mortgage, assign or transfer real property owned by the Association in its own right with such maximum values as the Board may fix in its authorizing resolution.

Section 5.2. Senior Signing Powers. Subject to the exception provided in Section 5.1, the President and any Executive Vice President is authorized to accept, endorse, execute or sign any document, instrument or paper in the name of, or on behalf of, the Association in all transactions arising out of, or in connection with, the normal course of the Association's business or in any fiduciary, representative or agency capacity and, when required, to affix the seal of the Association thereto. In such instances as in the judgment of the President, or any Executive Vice President may be proper and desirable, any one of said officers may authorize in writing from time-to-time any other officer to have the powers set forth in this section applicable only to the performance or discharge of the duties of such officer within his or her particular division or function. Any officer of the Association authorized in or pursuant to Section 5.3 to have any of the powers set forth therein, other than the officer signing pursuant to this Section 5.2, is authorized to attest to the seal of the Association on any documents requiring such seal.

Section 5.3. Limited Signing Powers. Subject to the exception provided in Section 5.1, in such instances as in the judgment of the President or any Executive Vice President, may be proper and desirable, any one of said officers may authorize in writing from time-to-time any other officer, employee or individual to have the limited signing powers or limited power to affix the seal of the Association to specified classes of documents set forth in a resolution of the Board applicable only to the performance or discharge of the duties of such officer, employee or individual within his or her division or function.

Section 5.4. Powers of Attorney. All powers of attorney on behalf of the Association shall be executed by any officer of the Association jointly with the President, any Executive Vice President, or any Managing Director, provided that the execution by such Managing Director of said Power of Attorney shall be applicable only to the performance or discharge of the duties of said officer within his or her particular division or function. Any such power of attorney may, however, be executed by any officer or officers or person or persons who may be specifically authorized to execute the same by the Board of Directors.

Section 5.5. Auditor. The Auditor or any officer designated by the Auditor is authorized to certify in the name of, or on behalf of the Association, in its own right or in a fiduciary or representative capacity, as to the accuracy and completeness of any account, schedule of assets, or other document, instrument or paper requiring such certification.

SIGNING AUTHORITY RESOLUTION

Pursuant to Article V, Section 5.3 of the By-Laws
Adopted October 15, 2009

RESOLVED that, pursuant to Section 5.3 of the By-Laws of the Association, authority be, and hereby is, granted to the President or any Executive Vice President, in such instances as in the judgment of any one of said officers may be proper and desirable, to authorize in writing from time-to-time any other officer, employee or individual to have the limited signing authority set forth in any one or more of the following paragraphs applicable only to the performance or discharge of the duties of such officer, employee or individual within his or her division or function:

(A) All signing authority set forth in paragraphs (B) through (I) below except Level C which must be specifically designated.

(B1) Individuals authorized to accept, endorse, execute or sign any bill receivable; certification; contract, document or other instrument evidencing, embodying a commitment with respect to, or reflecting the terms or conditions of, a loan or an extension of credit by the Association; note; and document, instrument or paper of any type, including stock and bond powers, required for purchasing, selling, transferring, exchanging or otherwise disposing of or dealing in foreign currency, derivatives or any form of securities, including options and futures thereon; in each case in transactions arising out of, or in connection with, the normal course of the Association's business.

(B2) Individuals authorized to endorse, execute or sign any certification; disclosure notice required by law; document, instrument or paper of any type required for judicial, regulatory or administrative proceedings or filings; and legal opinions.

(C1) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in excess of $500,000,000 with single authorization for all transactions.

(C2) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in excess of $500,000,000*.

(C3) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $500,000,000.

(C4) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount in excess of $100,000,000 but not to exceed $500,000,000*.

(C5) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $100,000,000.

(C6) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $10,000,000.

(C7) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $5,000,000.

(C8) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $1,000,000.

(C9) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $250,000.

(C10) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $50,000.

(C11) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign or effect the issuance of any cashiers, certified or other official check; draft; order for payment of money; check certification; receipt; certificate of deposit; money transfer wire; and internal transfers resulting in a change of beneficial ownership; in each case, in an amount up to $5,000.

*Dual authorization is required by any combination of senior officer and/or Sector Head approved designee for non-exempt transactions. Single authorization required for exempt transactions.

(D1) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any contract obligating the Association for the payment of money or the provision of services in an amount up to $1,000,000.

(D2) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any contract obligating the Association for the payment of money or the provision of services in an amount up to $250,000.

(D3) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any contract obligating the Association for the payment of money or the provision of services in an amount up to $50,000.

(D4) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any contract obligating the Association for the payment of money or the provision of services in an amount up to $5,000.

(E) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any guarantee of signature to assignments of stocks, bonds or other instruments; certification required for transfers and deliveries of stocks, bonds or other instruments; and document, instrument or paper of any type required in connection with any Individual Retirement Account or Keogh Plan or similar plan.

(F) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any certificate of authentication as bond, unit investment trust or debenture trustee and on behalf of the Association as registrar and transfer agent.

(G) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any bankers acceptance; letter of credit; and bill of lading.

(H) Authority to accept, endorse, execute or sign any document, instrument or paper of any type required in connection with the ownership, management or transfer of real or personal property held by the Association in trust or in connection with any transaction with respect to which the Association is acting in any fiduciary, representative or agency capacity, including the acceptance of such fiduciary, representative or agency account.

(I1) Authority to effect the external movement of free delivery of securities and internal transfers resulting in changes of beneficial ownership.

(I2) Authority to effect the movement of securities versus payment at market or contract value.

(J) Authority to either sign on behalf of the Association or to affix the seal of the Association to any of the following classes of documents: Trust Indentures, Escrow Agreements, Pooling and Servicing Agreements, Collateral Agency Agreements, Custody Agreements, Trustee's Deeds, Executor's Deeds, Personal Representative's Deeds, Other Real Estate Deeds for property not owned by the Association in its own right, Corporate Resolutions, Mortgage Satisfactions, Mortgage Assignments, Trust Agreements, Loan Agreements, Trust and Estate Accountings, Probate Petitions, responsive pleadings in litigated matters and Petitions in Probate Court with respect to Accountings, Contracts for providing customers with Association products or services.

(N) Individuals authorized to accept, endorse, execute or sign internal transactions only, (i.e., general ledger tickets); does not include the authority to authorize external money movements, internal money movements or internal free deliveries that result in changes of beneficial ownership.

(P1) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in excess of $10,000,000.

(P2) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $10,000,000.

(P3) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $5,000,000.

(P4) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $1,000,000.

(P5) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $250,000.

(P6) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $100,000.

(P7) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $50,000.

(P8) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $25,000.

(P9) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $10,000.

(P10) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $5,000.

(P11) Authority to approve the payment of valid expenses as incurred to meet the obligations of the Association, excluding salary and other employee directed benefit payments; in each case, in an amount up to $3,000.

RESOLVED, that any signing authority granted pursuant to this resolution may be rescinded by the President or any Executive Vice President and such signing authority shall terminate without the necessity of any further action when the person having such authority leaves the employ of the Association.

TAB 10

CERTIFICATE OF NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND SUFFICIENCY

I, the undersigned authorized officer of The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (the "Bank"), acting on behalf of the Bank, hereby certify as follows:

1. The Bank is the paying agent/registrar for the following series of obligations (the "Outstanding Obligations"):

Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1, Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2002

2. The Bank, as paying agent/registrar for the Outstanding Obligations hereby acknowledges receipt of the Notice of Redemption attached hereto as Exhibit A setting forth the maturity dates and principal amounts of the Outstanding Obligations to be refunded and redeemed (the "Redeemed Obligations").

3. The Bank will cause notice of redemption to be furnished to the registered holders of the Redeemed Obligations at least 30 days prior to the date of redemption, in accordance with the order authorizing the Redeemed Obligations.

4. The Bank understands that the Redeemed Obligations described in the attached Notice of Redemption have been called for redemption on September 1, 2012 (the "Redemption Date).

5. The Bank acknowledges that the total amount due on the Redemption Date for the Redeemed Obligations is $2,411,156.25, representing principal in the amount of $2,355,000.00, plus accrued interest of $56,156.25 to the Redemption Date.

6. The Bank hereby acknowledges and represents that it will not demand the payment of or collect future fees or expenses, if any, from funds to be provided to it for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Redeemed Obligations, and agrees to look to the issuer of such Redeemed Obligations for the payment of such fees and expenses and to continue to provide services as paying agent/registrar for the life of the Redeemed Obligations with the remedy for nonpayment being solely an action for amounts owing under the paying agent/registrar agreement with the issuer.

[*Remainder of page intentionally left blank*].

Executed this February 27, 2012 .

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON TRUST COMPANY, N.A.

By: ______________________

Title: Associate

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE OF DEFEASANCE/REDEMPTION

Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notice is hereby given that the following obligations of Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No 1 (the "District") have been defeased and called for redemption prior to their scheduled maturities, at a price of par and accrued interest to the date of redemption, to-wit:

TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2 UNLIMITED TAX BONDS, SERIES 2002, all outstanding obligations maturing on September 1 in each of the following years, aggregating $2,355,000 in principal amount.

Maturity Date	Principal Amount ($)	Interest Rate (%)	Redemption Date	CUSIP*
2013	165,000	4.25	September 1, 2012	897060BE8
2014	170,000	4.35	September 1, 2012	897060BF5
2015	180,000	4 45	September 1, 2012	897060BG3
2016	190,000	4.55	September 1, 2012	897060BH1
2017	200,000	4.70	September 1, 2012	897060BJ7
2018	210,000	4.80	September 1, 2012	897060BK4
2020	460,000	4.95	September 1, 2012	897060BM0
2022	505,000	5.00	September 1, 2012	897060BP3
2023	275,000	5.00	September 1, 2012	897060BQ1

Due provision for the payment of the above-described obligations has been made with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., (the "Bank"), the paying agent for said obligations, and said obligations shall be presented for payment either in person or by mail, at the following address

First Class/ Registered/Certified Mail	By Overnight or Courier	In person
The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. Global Corporate Trust P O Box 396 East Syracuse, New York 13057	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A Global Corporate Trust 111 Sanders Creek Parkway East Syracuse, New York 13057	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N A. Global Corporate Trust Corporate Trust Window 101 Barclay Street 1ST Floor East New York, New York 10286

Interest on the redeemed obligations shall cease to accrue thereon after their redemption date.

In compliance with section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, payors making certain payments due on debt securities may be obligated to deduct and withhold a portion of such payment from the remittance to any payee who has failed to provide such payor with a valid taxpayer identification number. To avoid the imposition of this withholding tax, such payees should submit a certified taxpayer identification number when surrendering the Bonds for redemption.

* The CUSIP Numbers have been assigned to this issue by the CUSIP Service Bureau and are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds The District and Paying Agent shall not be responsible for the selection or the correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein or as printed on any Bond.

Dated: March 5, 2012

Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1

TAB 11

TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

March 5, 2012

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.
2001 Bryan Street, 8th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75201

Re: Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 2 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2002 (the "*Series 2002 Bonds*")

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the order adopted on December 20, 2011 by the Board of Directors of the Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "*District*") authorizing the issuance of the Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 (the "*Order*"), the District has exercised the option to redeem all of the Series 2002 Bonds as shown below:

> The District has defeased and will redeem the Series 2002 Bonds maturing on September 1 in the years 2013 through 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2023 in the aggregate principal amount of $2,355,000 on September 1, 2012 (the "*Refunded Obligations*") at the redemption price equal to the principal amount of the 2002 Refunded Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of redemption as set forth in the attached Notice of Defeasance and Redemption.

Enclosed is a copy of the order authorizing the Refunded Obligations (the "*Refunded Obligations Order*") and the Notices of Defeasance and Redemption with respect to the Refunded Obligations. As Paying Agent/Registrar for the Refunded Obligations, you are hereby requested to give the notices of defeasance and redemption of the Refunded Obligations in the manner required by the Refunded Obligations Order:

> The Paying Agent/Registrar will cause a written notice of such redemption to be sent at least 30 days prior to the date of redemption by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, to the Registered Owner of each Refunded Obligation to be redeemed.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

By: ______________________________
District Manager

Signature Page to Notice of Redemption
Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012

NOTICE OF DEFEASANCE/REDEMPTION

Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notice is hereby given that the following obligations of Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "District") have been defeased and called for redemption prior to their scheduled maturities, at a price of par and accrued interest to the date of redemption, to-wit:

TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2 UNLIMITED TAX BONDS, SERIES 2002, all outstanding obligations maturing on September 1 in each of the following years, aggregating $2,355,000 in principal amount.

Maturity Date	Principal Amount ($)	Interest Rate (%)	Redemption Date	CUSIP*
2013	165,000	4.25	September 1, 2012	897060BE8
2014	170,000	4.35	September 1, 2012	897060BF5
2015	180,000	4 45	September 1, 2012	897060BG3
2016	190,000	4.55	September 1, 2012	897060BH1
2017	200,000	4.70	September 1, 2012	897060BJ7
2018	210,000	4.80	September 1, 2012	897060BK4
2020	460,000	4.95	September 1, 2012	897060BM0
2022	505,000	5.00	September 1, 2012	897060BP3
2023	275,000	5.00	September 1, 2012	897060BQ1

Due provision for the payment of the above-described obligations has been made with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., (the "Bank"), the paying agent for said obligations, and said obligations shall be presented for payment either in person or by mail, at the following address:

First Class/ Registered/Certified Mail	By Overnight or Courier	In person
The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A Global Corporate Trust P.O. Box 396 East Syracuse, New York 13057	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N A Global Corporate Trust 111 Sanders Creek Parkway East Syracuse, New York 13057	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. Global Corporate Trust Corporate Trust Window 101 Barclay Street 1ST Floor East New York, New York 10286

Interest on the redeemed obligations shall cease to accrue thereon after their redemption date.

In compliance with section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, payors making certain payments due on debt securities may be obligated to deduct and withhold a portion of such payment from the remittance to any payee who has failed to provide such payor with a valid taxpayer identification number. To avoid the imposition of this withholding tax, such payees should submit a certified taxpayer identification number when surrendering the Bonds for redemption.

* The CUSIP Numbers have been assigned to this issue by the CUSIP Service Bureau and are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds. The District and Paying Agent shall not be responsible for the selection or the correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein or as printed on any Bond.

Dated: March 5, 2012

Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1

TAB 12

FEDERAL TAX CERTIFICATE

1. In General.

1.1. The undersigned is the District Manager of the Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "Issuer").

1.2. This Certificate is executed for the purpose of establishing the reasonable expectations of the Issuer as to future events regarding the Issuer's Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to an order of the Issuer (the "Order") adopted on the date of sale of the Bonds. The Order is incorporated herein by reference.

1.3. To the best of the undersigned's knowledge, information and belief, the expectations contained in this Federal Tax Certificate are reasonable.

1.4. The undersigned is an officer of the Issuer delegated with the responsibility, among others, of issuing and delivering the Bonds.

1.5. The undersigned is not aware of any facts or circumstances that would cause him to question the accuracy of the representations made by First Southwest Company (the "Underwriter") in the Issue Price Certificate attached hereto as Exhibit "D", and by Southwest Securities, Inc. (the "Financial Advisor") in Subsections 2.2 and 5.3 of this Certificate and with respect to the Schedules attached hereto as Exhibit "E".

2. The Purpose of the Bonds and Useful Lives of Projects.

2.1. The purpose for the issuance of the Bonds, as more fully described in the Order, is to establish an Escrow Fund (the "Escrow Fund") pursuant to an Escrow Agreement (the "Escrow Agreement") between the Issuer and an escrow agent to refund the outstanding obligations of the Issuer as listed in Exhibit "B" to the Escrow Agreement (the "Outstanding Bonds") and to pay the related expenses of issuing the Bonds. The Escrow Agreement is included in the transcript for the Bonds and incorporated herein by reference.

2.2. The Financial Advisor has represented that the Issuer will realize a present value debt service savings (determined without regard to administrative expenses) in connection with the issuance of the Bonds and the refunding of the Outstanding Bonds. The Outstanding Bonds will be redeemed on the earliest date on which the Outstanding Bonds can be redeemed. The proceeds deposited to the Escrow Fund will not exceed the amount required to pay the principal of and interest on the Outstanding Bonds and will not be reinvested. Accordingly, after taking into account proceeds used to pay costs of issuance and accrued interest, the Issuer expects that "excess gross proceeds" within the meaning of section 1.148-10(c) of the Treasury Regulations will not exceed one percent of the sale proceeds of the Bonds.

2.3. The Bonds are the first advance refunding of the Outstanding Bonds, which were originally issued by the Issuer after December 31, 1985.

2.4. The proceeds of the Outstanding Bonds were used to provide for the financing of a wastewater treatment plant expansion; ground storage installation; 21-inch water line additional capacity and wastewater treatment plant connection charges (the "Outstanding Projects"). The Outstanding Projects remain in service and have not been sold or otherwise disposed of by the Issuer.

2.5. The Issuer expects that 120 percent of the aggregate useful lives of the Outstanding Projects, on the later of the date that the Outstanding Projects were placed in service or the date of issuance of the Outstanding Bonds, will exceed 18 years.

2.6. Other than members of the general public, the Issuer expects that throughout the lesser of the term of the Bonds, or the useful lives of the Outstanding Projects, the only user of the Outstanding Projects will be the Issuer or the Issuer's employees and agents. The Issuer will be the manager of the Outstanding Projects. The Issuer does not expect to enter into long-term sales of output from the Outstanding Projects and sales of output will be made on the basis of generally-applicable and uniformly applied rates. The Issuer may apply different rates for different classes of customers, including volume purchasers, which are reasonable and customary. In no event will the proceeds of the Bonds or facilities financed therewith be used for private business use in an amount greater than $15 million.

2.7. Except as stated below, the Issuer expects not to sell or otherwise dispose of property constituting the Outstanding Projects prior to the earlier of the end of such property's useful life or the final maturity of the Bonds. The Order provides that the Issuer will not sell or otherwise dispose of the Outstanding Projects unless the Issuer receives an opinion of nationally-recognized bond counsel that such sale or other disposition will not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the Bonds.

2.8. For purposes of Subsection 2.7 hereof, the Issuer has not included the portion of the Outstanding Projects comprised of personal property that is disposed in the ordinary course at a price that is expected to be less than 25 percent of the original purchase price. The Issuer, upon any disposition of such property, will transfer the receipts from the disposition of such property to the general operating fund and expend such receipts within six months for other governmental programs.

3. Yields.

3.1. The issue price of the Bonds included in the Form 8038-G, is based on the Issue Price Certificate attached hereto.

3.2. The Issuer has not entered into any qualified guarantee or qualified hedge with respect to the Bonds. The yield on the Bonds will not be affected by subsequent unexpected events, except to the extent provided in section 1.148-4(h)(3) of the Treasury Regulations when and if the Issuer enters into a qualified hedge or into any transaction transferring, waiving or modifying any right that is part of the terms of any Bond. The Issuer will consult with nationally recognized bond counsel prior to entering into any of the foregoing transactions.

4. Transferred Proceeds, Excess Proceeds and Disposition Proceeds.

4.1. As of the date of this Certificate, all of the amounts received from the sale of the Outstanding Bonds and the investment earnings thereon have been expended.

4.2. The Issuer has no reason to believe nor has any expectation that a device has been or will be employed in connection with the issuance of the Bonds to obtain a material financial advantage (based on arbitrage) apart from savings attributable to lower interest rates. All of the proceeds of the Bonds, other than an amount, if any, which is less than one percent of the sale proceeds of the Bonds, will be used either to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds or to pay principal and interest on the Outstanding Bonds.

5. Debt Service Fund.

5.1. The Order creates a special Debt Service Fund solely for the benefit of the Bonds (the "Debt Service Fund"). Other than as described herein, money deposited in the Debt Service Fund will be used to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds (the "Bona Fide Debt Service Portion"). The Bona Fide Debt Service Portion constitutes a fund that is used primarily to achieve a proper matching of revenues and debt service within each bond year. Such portion will be completely depleted at least once each year except for an amount not in excess of the greater of (a) one-twelfth of the debt service on the Bonds for the previous year, or (b) the previous year's earnings on such portion of the Debt Service Fund. Amounts deposited in the Debt Service Fund constituting the Bona Fide Debt Service Portion will be spent within a thirteen-month period beginning on the date of deposit, and any amount received from the investment of money held in the Debt Service Fund will be spent within a one-year period beginning on the date of receipt.

5.2. A portion of the funds on deposit in the Debt Service Fund, not otherwise used to pay debt service on the Bonds within thirteen months, will be held in trust for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (the "Reserve Portion"). If on any interest payment or maturity date, sufficient amounts are not available to make debt service payments on the Bonds, the Issuer is required to use such money constituting the Reserve Portion in an amount sufficient to make such payments. The present value of the investments deposited to the Reserve Portion of the Debt Service Fund and allocable to the Bonds and to the unrefunded portion of the issue of obligations of which the Outstanding Bonds are part that will be invested at a yield higher than the yield on such bonds will not, as of any date, exceed an aggregate amount which equals the lesser of (a) 10 percent of the stated principal amount (or, in the case of a discount, the issue price) of the Bonds, (b) 1.25 of the average annual debt service on the Bonds, or (c) maximum annual debt service on the Bonds.

5.3. Based on the representation of the Financial Advisor, the amount on deposit in the Reserve Portion of the Debt Service Fund should be maintained as a balance allocable to the Bonds in the Debt Service Fund consistent with accepted standards of prudent fiscal management for similar governmental bodies and in order to provide a reserve against periodic fluctuations in the amount and timing of payment of ad valorem taxes to the Issuer.

5.4. Any money deposited in the Debt Service Fund and any amounts received from the investment thereof that accumulate and remain on hand therein after thirteen months from the date of deposit of any such money or one year after the receipt of any such amounts from the investment thereof shall constitute a third and separate portion of the Debt Service Fund. The yield on any investments allocable to the portion of the Debt Service Fund exceeding of the sum of (a) the Bona Fide Debt Service Portion, (b) the Reserve Portion and (c) an amount equal to the lesser of five percent of the sale and investment proceeds of the Bonds or $100,000 will be restricted to a yield that does not exceed the yield on the Bonds.

6. Invested Sinking Fund Proceeds, Replacement Proceeds.

6.1. The Issuer has, in addition to the moneys received from the sale of the Bonds, certain other moneys that are invested in various funds which are pledged for various purposes. These other funds are not available to accomplish the purposes described in Section 2 of this Certificate.

6.2. Other than the Debt Service Fund, there are, and will be, no other funds or accounts established, or to be established, by or on behalf of the Issuer (a) which are reasonably expected to be used, or to generate earnings to be used, to pay debt service on the Bonds, or (b) which are reserved or pledged as collateral for payment of debt service on the Bonds and for which there is reasonable assurance that amounts therein will be available to pay such debt service if the Issuer encounters financial difficulties. Accordingly, there are no other amounts constituting "gross proceeds" of the Bonds, within the meaning of section 148 of the Code.

7. Other Obligations.

There are no other obligations of the Issuer, that (a) are sold at substantially the same time as the Bonds, i.e., within 15 days of the date of sale of the Bonds, (b) are sold pursuant to a common plan of financing with the Bonds, and (c) will be payable from the same source of funds as the Bonds.

8. Federal Tax Audit Responsibilities.

The Issuer acknowledges that in the event of an examination by the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") to determine compliance of the Bonds with the provisions of the Code as they relate to tax-exempt obligations, the Issuer will respond, and will direct its agents and assigns to respond, in a commercially reasonable manner to any inquiries from the Service in connection with such an examination. The Issuer understands and agrees that the examination may be subject to public disclosure under applicable Texas law.

9. Record Retention and Private Business Use.

The Issuer has covenanted in the Order that it will comply with the requirements of the Code relating to the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds under section 103 of the Code. The Service has determined that certain materials, records and information should be retained by the issuers of tax-exempt obligations for the purpose of enabling the Service to confirm the exclusion of the interest on such obligations under section 103 of the Code. **ACCORDINGLY, THE ISSUER SHALL TAKE STEPS TO ENSURE THAT ALL MATERIALS, RECORDS AND INFORMATION NECESSARY TO CONFIRM THE EXCLUSION OF THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS UNDER SECTION 103 OF THE CODE ARE RETAINED FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON THE ISSUE DATE OF THE OUTSTANDING BONDS OR, IN THE CASE OF A SEQUENCE OF REFUNDINGS, THE ISSUE DATE OF THE OBLIGATIONS ORIGINALLY FINANCING THE OUTSTANDING PROJECT AND ENDING THREE YEARS AFTER THE DATE THE BONDS ARE RETIRED.** The Issuer acknowledges receipt of the letters attached hereto as Exhibit "B" which discusses limitations related to private business use and Exhibit "C" which, in part, discusses specific guidance by the Service with respect to the retention of records relating to tax-exempt bond transactions. The Issuer also acknowledges that Exhibit "C" does not constitute an opinion of Bond Counsel as to the proper record retention policy applicable to any specific transaction.

10. Rebate to United States.

The Issuer has covenanted in the Order that it will comply with the requirements of the Code, including section 148(f) of the Code, relating to the required rebate to the United States. Specifically, the Issuer will take steps to ensure that all earnings on gross proceeds of the Bonds in excess of the yield on the Bonds required to be rebated to the United States will be timely paid to the United States. The Issuer acknowledges receipt of the memorandum attached hereto as Exhibit "A" which discusses regulations promulgated pursuant to section 148(f) of the Code. This memorandum does not constitute an opinion of Bond Counsel as to the proper federal tax or accounting treatment of any specific transaction.

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DATED as of March 5, 2012.

TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

By: ______________________
District Manager

The undersigned represents that, to the best of the undersigned's knowledge, information and belief, the representations contained in Subsections 2.2 and 5.3 of this Federal Tax Certificate and the Schedules attached hereto as Exhibit "E" are, as of March 5, 2012, accurate and complete. We understand that the foregoing information will be relied upon by the Issuer with respect to certain of the representations set forth in this Federal Tax Certificate and by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. (i) in connection with rendering its opinion to the Issuer that interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income thereof for income tax purposes, and (ii) for purposes of completing the IRS Form 8038-G. The undersigned is certifying only as to facts in existence on the date hereof. Nothing herein represents the undersigned's interpretation of any laws or the application of any laws to these facts.

SOUTHWEST SECURITIES, INC.

By: Dan A. Almon

Name: DAN A. ALMON

Title: SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

Exhibit "A"

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January 1, 2006

ARBITRAGE REBATE REGULATIONS©

The arbitrage rebate requirements set forth in section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") generally provide that in order for interest on any issue of bonds[1] to be excluded from gross income (i.e., tax-exempt) the issuer must rebate to the United States the sum of, (1) the excess of the amount earned on all "nonpurpose investments" acquired with "gross proceeds" of the issue over the amount which would have been earned if such investments had been invested at a yield equal to the yield on the issue, and (2) the earnings on such excess earnings.

On June 18, 1993, the U.S. Treasury Department promulgated regulations relating to the computation of arbitrage rebate and the rebate exceptions. These regulations, which replace the previously-published regulations promulgated on May 15, 1989, and on May 18, 1992, are effective for bonds issued after June 30, 1993. This memorandum was prepared by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. and provides a general discussion of these arbitrage rebate regulations. This memorandum does not otherwise discuss the general arbitrage regulations, other than as they may incidentally relate to rebate. This memorandum also does not attempt to provide an exhaustive discussion of the arbitrage rebate regulations and should not be considered advice with respect to the arbitrage rebate requirements as applied to any individual or governmental unit or any specific transaction. Any tax advice contained in this memorandum is of a general nature and is not intended to be used, and should not be used, by any person to avoid penalties under the Code.

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. remains available to provide legal advice to issuers with respect to the provisions of these tax regulations but recommends that issuers seek competent financial and accounting assistance in calculating the amount of such issuer's rebate liability under section 148(f) of the Code and in making elections to apply the rebate exceptions.

Effective Dates

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[1] In this memorandum the word "bond" is defined to include any bond, note, certificate, financing lease or other obligation of an issuer.

The regulations promulgated on June 18, 1993, generally apply to bonds delivered after June 30, 1993, although they do permit an issuer to elect to apply the rules to bonds issued prior to that date. The temporary regulations adopted by the U.S. Treasury Department in 1989 and 1992 incorporated the same effective dates which generally apply for purposes of section 148(f) of the Code. As such, the previous versions of the rebate regulations generally applied to bonds issued between August 1986 and June 30, 1993 (or, with an election, to bonds issued prior to August 15, 1993). The statutory provisions of section 148(f) of the Code, other than the exception for construction issues, apply to all bonds issued after August 15, 1986, (for private activity bonds) and August 31, 1986, (for governmental public purpose bonds). The statutory exception to rebate applicable for construction issues generally applies if such issue is delivered after December 19, 1989.

The regulations provide numerous transitional rules for bonds sold prior to July 1, 1993. Moreover, since, under prior law, rules were previously published with respect to industrial development bonds and mortgage revenue bonds, the transitional rules contained in these regulations permit an issuer to elect to apply certain of these rules for computing rebate on pre-1986 bonds. The regulations provide for numerous elections which would permit an issuer to apply the rules (other than 18-month spending exception) to bonds which were issued prior to July 1, 1993 and remain outstanding on June 30, 1993. Due to the complexity of the regulations, it is impossible to discuss in this memorandum all circumstances for which specific elections are provided. If an issuer prefers to use these final version of rebate regulations in lieu of the computational method stated under prior law (e.g., due to prior redemption) or the regulations, please contact McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. for advice as to the availability of such options.

Future Value Computation Method

The regulations employ an actuarial method for computing the rebate amount based on the future value of the investment receipts (i.e., earnings) and payments. The rebate method employs a two-step computation to determine the amount of the rebate payment. First, the issuer determines the bond yield. Second, the issuer determines the arbitrage rebate amount. The regulations require that the computations be made at the end of each five-year period and upon final maturity of the issue (the "computation dates"). **THE FINAL MATURITY DATE WILL ACCELERATE IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE BONDS ARE OPTIONALLY REDEEMED PRIOR TO MATURITY. AS SUCH, IF BONDS ARE REFUNDED OR OTHERWISE REDEEMED, THE REBATE MAY BE DUE EARLIER THAN INITIALLY PROJECTED.** In order to accommodate accurate record-keeping and to assure that sufficient amounts will be available for the payment of arbitrage rebate liability, however, we recommend that the computations be performed at least annually. Please refer to other materials provided by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. relating to federal tax rules regarding record retention.

Under the future value method, the amount of rebate is determined by compounding the aggregate earnings on all the investments from the date of receipt by the issuer to the computation date. Similarly, a payment for an investment is future valued from the date that the payment is made to the computation date. The receipts and payments are future valued at a discount rate equal to the yield on the bonds. The rebatable arbitrage, as of any computation date, is equal to the excess of the (1) future value of all receipts from investments (i.e., earnings), over (2) the future value of all payments.

The following example is provided in the regulations to illustrate how arbitrage rebate is computed under the future value method for a fixed-yield bond:

"On January 1, 1994, City A issues a fixed yield issue and invests all the sale proceeds of the issue ($49 million). There are no other gross proceeds. The issue has a yield of 7.0000 percent per year compounded semiannually (computed on a 30 day month/360 day year basis). City A receives amounts from the investment and immediately expends them for the governmental purpose of the issue as follows:

Date	Amount
2/1/1994	$ 3,000,000
4/1/1994	5,000,000
6/1/1994	14,000,000
9/1/1994	20,000,000
7/1/1995	10,000,000

City A selects a bond year ending on January 1, and thus the first required computation date is January 1, 1999. The rebate amount as of this date is computed by determining the future value of the receipts and the payments for the investment. The compounding interval is each 6-month (or shorter) period and the 30 day month/360 day year basis is used because these conventions were used to compute yield on the issue. The future value of these amounts, plus the computation credit, as of January 1, 1999, is:

Date	Receipts (Payments)	FY (7.0000 percent)
01/1/1994	($49,000,000)	($69,119,339)
02/1/1994	3,000,000	4,207,602
04/1/1994	5,000,000	6,932,715
06/1/1994	14,000,000	19,190,277
09/1/1994	20,000,000	26,947,162
01/1/1995	(1,000)	(1,317)
07/1/1995	10,000,000	12,722,793
01/1/1996	(1,000)	(1,229)
Rebate amount (01/01/1999)		$878,664"

General Method for Computing Yield on Bonds

In general, the term "yield," with respect to a bond, means the discount rate that when used in computing the present value of all unconditionally due payments of principal and interest and all of the payments for a qualified guarantee produces an amount equal to the issue price of the bond. The term "issue price" has the same meaning as provided in sections 1273 and 1274 of the Code. That is, if bonds are publicly offered (i.e., sold by the issuer to a bond house, broker or similar person acting in the capacity of underwriter or wholesaler), the issue price of each bond is determined on the basis of the initial offering price to the public (not to the aforementioned intermediaries) at which price a substantial amount of such bond was sold to the public (not to the aforementioned intermediaries). The "issue price" is separately determined for each bond (i.e., maturity) comprising an issue.

The regulations also provide varying periods for computing yield on the bonds depending on the method by which the interest payment is determined. Thus, for example, yield on an issue of bonds sold with variable interest rates (i.e., interest rates which are reset periodically based on changes in market) is computed separately for each annual period ending on the first anniversary of the delivery date that the issue is outstanding. In effect, yield on a variable yield issue is determined on each computation date by "looking back" at the interest payments for such period. The regulations, however, permit an issuer of a variable-yield issue to elect to compute the yield for annual periods ending on any date in order to permit a matching of such yield to the expenditure of the proceeds. Any such election must be made in writing, is irrevocable, and must be made no later than the earlier of (1) the fifth anniversary date, or (2) the final maturity date.

Yield on a fixed interest rate issue (i.e., an issue of bonds the interest rate on which is determined as of the date of the issue) is computed over the entire term of the issue. Issuers of fixed-yield issues generally use the yield computed as of the date of issue for all rebate computations. Such yield on fixed-yield issues generally is recomputed only if (1) the issue is sold at a substantial premium, may be retired within five years of the date of delivery, and such date is earlier than its scheduled maturity date, or (2) the issue is a stepped-coupon bond. In such cases, the regulations require the issuer to recompute the yield on such issues by taking into account the early retirement value of the bonds. Similarly, recomputation may occur in circumstances in which the issuer or bondholder modify or waive certain terms of, or rights with respect to, the issue or in sophisticated hedging transactions. ***IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, ISSUERS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT McCALL, PARKHURST & HORTON L.L.P. TO ADDRESS THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THESE TRANSACTIONS.***

For purposes of determining the principal or redemption payments on a bond, different rules are used for fixed-rate and variable-rate bonds. The payment is computed separately on each maturity of bonds rather than on the issue as a whole. In certain circumstances, the yield on the bond is determined by assuming that principal on the bond is paid as scheduled and that the bond is retired on the final maturity date for the stated retirement price. For bonds subject to early redemption or stepped-coupon bonds, described above, or for bonds subject to mandatory early redemption, the yield is computed assuming the bonds are paid on the early redemption date for an amount equal to their value.

Premiums paid to guarantee the payment of debt service on bonds are taken into account in computing the yield on the bond. Payments for guarantees are taken into account by treating such premiums as the payment of interest on the bonds. This treatment, in effect, raises the yield on the bond, thereby permitting the issuer to recover such fee with excess earnings.

The guarantee must be an unconditional obligation of the guarantor enforceable by the bondholder for the payment of principal or interest on the bond or the tender price of a tender bond. The guarantee may be in the form of an insurance policy, surety bond, irrevocable letter or line of credit, or standby purchase agreement. Importantly, the guarantor must be legally entitled to full reimbursement for any payment made on the guarantee either immediately or upon commercially reasonable repayment terms. The guarantor may not be a co-obligor of the bonds or a user of more than 10 percent of the proceeds of the bonds.

Payments for the guarantee may not exceed a reasonable charge for the transfer of credit risk. This reasonable charge requirement is not satisfied unless it is reasonably expected that the guarantee will result in a net present value savings on the bond (i.e., the premium does not exceed the present value of the interest savings resulting by virtue of the guarantee). If the guarantee is entered into after June 14, 1989, then any fees charged for the nonguarantee services must be separately stated or the guarantee fee is not recoverable.

The regulations also treat certain "hedging" transactions in a manner similar to qualified guarantees. "Hedges" are contracts, e.g., interest rate swaps, futures contracts or options, which are intended to reduce the risk of interest rate fluctuations. Hedges and other financial derivatives are sophisticated and ever-evolving financial products with which a memorandum, such as this, can not readily deal. ***IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, ISSUERS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT McCALL, PARKHURST & HORTON L.L.P. TO ADDRESS THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THESE TRANSACTIONS.***

Earnings on Nonpurpose Investments

The arbitrage rebate provisions apply only to the receipts from the investment of "gross proceeds" in "nonpurpose investments." For this purpose, nonpurpose investments are stock, bonds or other obligations acquired with the gross proceeds of the bonds for the period prior to the expenditure of the gross proceeds for the ultimate purpose. For example, investments deposited to construction funds, reserve funds (including surplus taxes or revenues deposited to sinking funds) or other similar funds are nonpurpose investments. Such investments include only those which are acquired with "gross proceeds." For this purpose, the term "gross proceeds" includes original proceeds received from the sale of the bonds, investment earnings from the investment of such original proceeds, amounts pledged to the payment of debt service on the bonds or amounts actually used to pay debt service on the bonds. The regulations do not provide a sufficient amount of guidance to include an exhaustive list of "gross proceeds" for this purpose; however, it can be assumed that "gross proceeds" represent all amounts received from the sale of bonds, amounts earned as a result of such sale or amounts (including taxes and revenues) which are used to pay, or secure the payment of, debt service for the bonds. The total amount of "gross proceeds" allocated to a bond generally can not exceed the outstanding principal amount of the bonds.

The regulations provide that an investment is allocated to an issue for the period (1) that begins on the date gross proceeds are used to acquire the investment, and (2) that ends on the date such investment ceases to be allocated to the issue. In general, proceeds are allocated to a bond issue until expended for the ultimate purpose for which the bond was issued or for which such proceeds are received (e.g., construction of a bond-financed facility or payment of debt service on the bonds). Deposit of gross proceeds to the general fund of the issuer (or other fund in which they are commingled with revenues or taxes) does not eliminate or ameliorate the Issuer's obligation to compute rebate in most cases. As such, proceeds commingled with the general revenues of the issuer are not "freed-up" from the rebate obligation. An exception to this commingling limitation for bonds, other than private activity bonds, permits "investment earnings" (but not sale proceeds or other types of gross proceeds) to be considered spent when deposited to a commingled fund if those amounts are reasonably expected to be spent within six months. Other than for these amounts, issuers may consider segregating investments in order to more easily compute the amount of such arbitrage earnings by not having to allocate investments.

Special rules are provided for purposes of advance refundings. These rules are too complex to discuss in this memorandum. Essentially, the rules relating to refundings, however, do not require that amounts deposited to the escrow fund to defease the prior obligations of the issuer be subject to arbitrage rebate to the extent that the investments deposited to the escrow fund do not have a yield in excess of the yield on the bonds. Any loss resulting from the investment of proceeds in an escrow fund below the yield on the bonds, however, may be recovered by combining those investments with investments deposited to other funds, e.g., reserve or construction funds.

The arbitrage regulations also provide an exception to the arbitrage limitations for the investment of bond proceeds in tax-exempt obligations. As such, investment of proceeds in tax exempt bonds eliminates the Issuer's rebate obligation. A caveat; this exception does not apply to gross proceeds derived allocable to a bond, which is not subject to the alternative minimum tax under section 57(a)(5) of the Code, if invested in tax-exempt bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax, i.e., " private activity bonds." Such "AMT-subject" investment is treated as a taxable investment and must comply with the arbitrage rules, including rebate. Earnings from these tax-exempt investments are subject to arbitrage restrictions, including rebate.

Similarly, the investment of gross proceeds in certain tax-exempt mutual funds are treated as a direct investment in the tax-exempt obligations deposited in such fund. While issuers may invest in such funds for purposes of avoiding arbitrage rebate, they should be aware that if "private activity bonds" are included in the fund then a portion of the earnings will be subject to arbitrage rebate. Issuers should be prudent in assuring that the funds do not contain private activity bonds.

The arbitrage regulations provide a number of instances in which earnings will be imputed to nonpurpose investments. Receipts generally will be imputed to investments that do not bear interest at an arm's-length (i.e., market) interest rate. As such, the regulations adopt a "market price" rule. In effect, this rule prohibits an issuer from investing bond proceeds in investments at a price which is higher than the market price of comparable obligations, in order to reduce the yield. Special rules are included for determining the market price for investment contracts, certificates of deposit and certain U.S. Treasury obligations. For example, to establish the fair market value of investment contracts a bidding process between three qualified bidders must be used. The fair market value of certificates of deposit which bear a fixed interest rate and are subject to an early withdrawal penalty is its purchase price if that price is not less than the yield on comparable U.S. Treasury obligations and is the highest yield available from the institution. In any event, a basic "common sense" rule-of-thumb that can be used to determine whether a fair market value has been paid is to ask whether the general funds of the issuer would be invested at the same yield or at a higher yield. An exception to this market price rule is available for United States Treasury Obligations - State or Local Government Series in which case the purchase price is always the market price.

Reimbursement and Working Capital

The regulations provide rules for purposes of determining whether gross proceeds are used for working capital and, if so, at what times those proceeds are considered spent. In general, working capital financings are subject to many of the same rules that have existed since the mid-1970s. For example, the regulations generally continue the 13-month temporary period. By adopting a "proceeds-spent-last" rule, the regulations also generally require that an issuer actually incur a deficit (i.e., expenditures must exceed receipts) for the computation period (which generally corresponds to the issuer's fiscal year). Also, the regulations continue to permit an operating reserve, but unlike prior regulations the amount of such reserve may not exceed five percent of the issuer's actual working capital expenditures for the prior fiscal year. Another change made by the regulations is that the issuer may not finance the operating reserve with proceeds of a tax-exempt obligation.

Importantly, the regulations contain rules for determining whether proceeds used to reimburse an issuer for costs paid prior to the date of issue of the obligation, in fact, are considered spent at the time of reimbursement. These rules apply to an issuer who uses general revenues for the payment of all or a portion of the costs of a project then uses the proceeds of the bonds to reimburse those general revenues. Failure to comply with these rules would result in the proceeds continuing to be subject to federal income tax restrictions, including rebate.

To qualify for reimbursement, a cost must be described in an expression (e.g., resolution, legislative authorization) evidencing the issuer's intent to reimburse which is made no later than 60 days after the payment of the cost. Reimbursement must occur no later than 18 months after the later of (1) the date the cost is paid or (2) the date the project is placed in service. Except for projects requiring an extended construction period or small issuers, in no event can a cost be reimbursed more than three years after the cost is paid.

Reimbursement generally is not permitted for working capital; only capital costs, grants and loans may be reimbursed. Moreover, certain anti-abuse rules apply to prevent issuers from avoiding the limitations on refundings. IN CASES INVOLVING WORKING CAPITAL OR REIMBURSEMENT, ISSUERS ARE ADVISED TO CONTACT McCALL, PARKHURST & HORTON L.L.P. TO ADDRESS THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSACTION.

Rebate Payments

Rebate payments generally are due 60 days after each installment computation date. The interim computation dates occur each fifth anniversary of the issue date. The final computation date is on the latest of (1) the date 60 days after the date the issue of bonds is no longer outstanding, (2) the date eight months after the date of issue for certain short-term obligations (i.e., obligations retired within three years), or (3) the date the issuer no longer reasonably expects any spending exception, discussed below, to apply to the issue. On such payment dates, other than the final payment date, an issuer is required to pay 90 percent of the rebatable arbitrage to the United States. On the final payment date, an issuer is required to pay 100 percent of the remaining rebate liability.

Failure to timely pay rebate does not necessarily result in the loss of tax-exemption. Late payments, however, are subject to the payment of interest, and unless waived, a penalty of 50 percent (or, in the case of private activity bonds, other than qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, 100 percent) of the rebate amount which is due. IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, ISSUERS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT McCALL, PARKHURST & HORTON L.L.P. TO ADDRESS THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THESE TRANSACTIONS.

Rebate payments are refundable. The issuer, however, must establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service that the issuer paid an amount in excess of the rebate and that the recovery of the overpayment on that date would not result in additional rebatable arbitrage. An overpayment of less than $5,000 may not be recovered before the final computation date.

Alternative Penalty Amount

In certain cases, an issuer of a bond the proceeds of which are to be used for construction may elect to pay a penalty, in lieu of rebate. The penalty may be elected in circumstances in which the issuer expects to satisfy the two-year spending exception which is more fully described under the heading "Exceptions to Rebate." The penalty is payable, if at all, within 60 days after the end of each six-month period. This is more often than rebate. The election of the alternative penalty amount would subject an issuer, which fails the two-year spend-out requirements, to the payment of a penalty equal to one and one-half of the excess of the amount of proceeds which was required to be spent during that period over the amount which was actually spent during the period.

The penalty has characteristics which distinguish it from arbitrage rebate. First, the penalty would be payable without regard to whether any arbitrage profit is actually earned. Second, the penalty continues to accrue until either (1) the appropriate amount is expended or (2) the issuer elects to terminate the penalty. To be able to terminate the penalty, the issuer must meet specific requirements and, in some instances, must pay an additional penalty equal to three percent of the unexpended proceeds.

Exceptions to Rebate

The Code and regulations provide certain exceptions to the requirement that the excess investment earnings be rebated to the United States.

a. *Small Issuers*. The first exception provides that if an issuer (together with all subordinate issuers) *during a calendar year* does not issue tax-exempt bonds[2] in an aggregate face amount exceeding $5 million, then the obligations are not subject to rebate. *Only issuers with general taxing powers may take advantage of this exception.* Subordinate issuers are those issuers which derive their authority to issue bonds from the same issuer, e.g., a city and a health facilities development corporation, or which are controlled by the same issuer, e.g., a state and the board of a public university. In the case of bonds issued for public school capital expenditures, the $5 million cap may be increased to as much as $15 million. For purposes of measuring whether bonds in the calendar year exceed these dollar limits, current refunding

[2] For this purpose, "private activity bonds" neither are afforded the benefit of this exception nor are taken into account for purposes of determining the amount of bonds issued.

bonds can be disregarded if they meet certain structural requirements. Please contact McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. for further information.

b. _Spending Exceptions_.

Six-Month Exception. The second exception to the rebate requirement is available to all tax-exempt bonds, all of the gross proceeds of which are expended during six months. The six month rule is available to bonds issued after the effective date of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. See the discussion of effective dates on page two. For this purpose, proceeds used for the redemption of bonds (other than proceeds of a refunding bond deposited to an escrow fund to discharge refunded bonds) can not be taken into account as expended. As such, bonds with excess gross proceeds generally can not satisfy the second exception unless the amount does not exceed the lesser of five percent or $100,000 and such de minimis amount must be expended within one year.

Certain gross proceeds are not subject to the spend-out requirement, including amounts deposited to a bona fide debt service fund, to a reserve fund and amounts which become gross proceeds received from purpose investments. These amounts themselves, however, may be subject to rebate even though the originally expended proceeds were not. The Code provides a special rule for tax and revenue anticipation notes (i.e., obligations issued to pay operating expenses in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and other revenues). Such notes are referred to as TRANs. To determine the timely expenditure of the proceeds of a TRAN, the computation of the "cumulative cash flow deficit" is important. If the "cumulative cash flow deficit" (i.e., the point at which the operating expenditures of the issuer on a cumulative basis exceed the revenues of the issuer during the fiscal year) occurs within the first six months of the date of issue and must be equal to at least 90 percent of the proceeds of the TRAN, then the notes are deemed to satisfy the exception. This special rule requires, however, that the deficit actually occur, not that the issuer merely have an expectation that the deficit will occur. In lieu of the statutory exception for TRANs, the regulations also provide a second exception. Under this exception, 100 percent of the proceeds must be spent within six months, but before note proceeds can be considered spent, all other available amounts of the issuer must be spent first ("proceeds-spent-last" rule). In determining whether all available amounts are spent, a reasonable working capital reserve equal to five percent of the prior year's expenditures may be set aside and treated as unavailable.

18-Month Exception. The regulations also establish a non-statutory exception to arbitrage rebate if all of the gross proceeds (including investment earnings) are expended within 18 months after the date of issue. Under this exception, 15 percent of the gross proceeds must be expended within a six-month spending period, 60 percent within a 12-month spending period and 100 percent within an 18-month spending period. The rule permits an issuer to rely on its reasonable expectations for computing investment earnings which are included as gross proceeds during the first and second spending period. A reasonable retainage not to exceed five percent of the sale proceeds of the issue is not required to be spent within the 18-month period but must be expended within 30 months. Rules similar to the six-month exception relate to the definition of gross proceeds.

Two Year Exception. Bonds issued after December 19, 1989 (i.e., the effective date of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989), at least 75 percent of the net proceeds of which are to be used for construction, may be exempted from rebate if the gross proceeds are spent within two years. Bonds more than 25 percent of the proceeds of which are used for acquisition or working capital may not take advantage of this exception. The exception applies only to governmental bonds, qualified 501(c)(3) bonds and private activity bonds for governmentally-owned airports and docks and wharves. The two-year exception requires that at least 10 percent of the available construction proceeds must be expended within six months after the date of issue, 45 percent within 12 months, 75 percent within 18 months and 100 percent within 24 months. The term "available construction proceeds" generally means sale proceeds of the bonds together with investment earnings less amounts deposited to a qualified reserve fund or used to pay costs of issuance. Under this rule, a reasonable retainage not to exceed five percent need not be spent within 24 months but must be spent within 36 months.

The two-year rule also provides for numerous elections which must be made not later than the date of issuance of the bonds. Once made, the elections are irrevocable. Certain elections permit an issuer to bifurcate bond issues, thereby treating only a portion of the issue as a qualified construction bond; and, permit an issuer to disregard earnings from reserve funds for purposes of determining "available construction proceeds." Another election permits an issuer to pay the alternative penalty amount discussed above in lieu of rebate if the issuer ultimately fails to satisfy the two-year rule. Issuers should discuss these elections with their financial advisors prior to issuance of the bonds. Of course, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. remains available to assist you by providing legal interpretations thereof.

Debt Service Funds. Additionally, an exception to the rebate requirement, whether or not any of the previously discussed exceptions are available, applies for earnings on "bona fide debt service funds." A "bona fide debt service fund" is one in which the amounts are expended within 13 months of the accumulation of such amounts by the issuer. In general, most interest and sinking funds (other than any excess taxes or revenues accumulated therein) satisfy these requirements. For private activity bonds, short term bonds (i.e., have a term of less than five years) or variable rate bonds, the exclusion is available only if the gross earnings in such fund does not exceed $100,000, for the bond year. For other bonds issued after November 11, 1988, no limitation is applied to the gross earnings on such funds for purposes of this exception. Therefore, subject to the foregoing discussion, the issuer is not required to take such amounts into account for purposes of the computation.

FOR BONDS ISSUED AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1986 WHICH WERE OUTSTANDING AS OF NOVEMBER 11, 1988, OTHER THAN PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS, SHORT TERM BONDS OR VARIABLE RATE BONDS, A ONE-TIME ELECTION MAY BE MADE TO EXCLUDE EARNINGS ON "BONA FIDE DEBT SERVICE FUNDS" WITHOUT REGARD TO THE $100,000, LIMITATION. THE ELECTION MUST BE MADE IN WRITING (AND MAINTAINED AS PART OF THE ISSUER'S BOOKS AND RECORDS) NO LATER THAN THE LATER OF MARCH 21, 1990, OR THE FIRST DATE A REBATE PAYMENT IS REQUIRED.

Conclusion

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. hopes that this memorandum will prove to be useful as a general guide to the arbitrage rebate requirements.

Again, this memorandum is not intended as an exhaustive discussion nor as specific advice with respect to any specific transaction. We advise our clients to seek competent financial and accounting assistance. Of course, we remain available to provide legal advice regarding all federal income tax matters, including arbitrage rebate. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact either Harold T. Flanagan or Stefano Taverna at (214) 754-9200.

EXHIBIT "B"

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November 1, 2011

Certain Federal Income Tax Considerations for Private Business Use of Bond-Financed Facilities

This memorandum provides a general discussion of those types of contractual arrangements which give rise to private business use, and to what extent that use rises to a prohibited level. Generally, in order for bonds issued by governmental units to be tax-exempt, no more than a de minimis amount of the proceeds of the bonds or the facilities financed with such proceeds may be used by non-governmental users. That is, there may be no more than an incidental use by persons, other than state or local governments. Too much private business use can cause the bonds to become taxable. Private business use for this purpose can be direct or can result from indirect benefits being conveyed to a private person by contractual arrangement. The following discussion describes, in general terms, those types of arrangements which need to be scrutinized

We hope that this general guideline will be useful to you in interacting with private parties regarding the use of bond proceeds or bond-financed facilities. While the statements contained herein are not intended as advice with regard to any specific transaction, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. remains available should you have questions about these rules. If you have any specific questions or comments, please feel free to contact Stefano Taverna or Harold T. Flanagan at (214) 754-9200.

I. Private Business Use

Arrangements that involve use in a trade or business by a nongovernmental person of bond proceeds or facilities financed with bond proceeds may cause a "private business use" problem. Bond-financed facilities may be used by a variety of people with differing consequences under these rules. For example, students, teachers, employees and the general public may use bond-financed facilities on a non-exclusive basis without constituting private business use. More problematic, however, is use of bond-financed facilities by groups such as managers, lessees (e g., book store owners), persons providing services (e.g., food or cleaning), seminar groups, sports and entertainment groups, and even alumni associations. The benefits also may be considered to pass to a private person where the right to the output produced by the facility is transferred. For this purpose, the federal government is considered a non-governmental person. Use by an organization organized under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code in a trade or business unrelated to the exempt purpose of such organization also is considered use by a private person.

The term "use" includes both actual and beneficial use. As such, private business use may arise in a variety of ways. For example, ownership of a bond-financed facility by a non-governmental person is private business use. The leasing of a bond-financed facility by a non-governmental person can also cause a private business use problem. Along the same line, management of such facilities by a non-governmental person can cause a problem with private business use, absent compliance with the management contract rules discussed below. Essentially, such use can occur in connection with any arrangement in which the non-governmental user has a preference to benefit from the proceeds or the facilities. Therefore, any arrangement which results in a non-governmental person being the ultimate beneficiary of the bond financing must be considered.

1. Sales and Leases. The sale of a bond-financed facility to a non-governmental person would cause a private business use problem if that facility involved the use of more than 10 percent of the bond proceeds. Since state law often prohibits a governmental issuer from lending credit, this circumstance generally does not occur. Leases, however, also could be a problem because such arrangements grant a possessory interest in the facility which results in the lessee receiving a right to use the facility which is superior to members of the general public.

2. Management Contracts. Having a private manager will give rise to private business use unless certain terms of the management agreement demonstrate that beneficial use has not been passed to the manager. These factors relate to the compensation arrangements, contract term, cancellation provisions, and the relationship of the parties.

The primary focus of these rules is on compensation. In general, compensation must be reasonable and not be based, in whole or in part, on a share of net profits. Compensation arrangements may take one of four forms: (1) periodic fixed fee; (2) capitation fee; (3) per-unit fee; or (4) percentage of fees charged. In general, a periodic fixed fee arrangement, however, is required in which at least 50 percent of annual compensation be based on a predetermined fee. During the initial two year start-up period, compensation may be based on a percentage of fees charged (i.e., gross revenues, adjusted gross revenues or expenses).

The term of a management contract, generally, may not exceed five years, including all renewal options, and must be cancelable by the governmental unit at the end of the third year. If per-unit fee compensation is used, the term is limited to three years, with a cancellation option for the governmental unit at the end of two years. Where compensation is based on a percentage of gross revenues, the contract may not extend beyond a term of two years, cancelable by the governmental unit at the end of the first year. In each instance, cancellation may be upon reasonable notice, but must be "without penalty or cause," meaning no covenant not to compete, buy-out provision or liquidated damages provision is allowed.

Finally, the manager may not have any role or relationship with the governmental unit that would limit the ability of the governmental unit to exercise its rights under the contract. Any voting power of either party which is vested in the other party, including its officers, directors, shareholders and employees, may not exceed 20 percent. Further, the chief executive officer of either party may not serve on the governing board of the other party. Similarly, the two parties must not be members of the same controlled group or be related persons, as defined in certain provisions of federal tax law.

3. Cooperative Research Agreements. A cooperative research agreement with a private sponsor whereby the private party uses bond-financed facilities may cause a private business use problem. Nevertheless, such use of a bond-financed facility by a non-governmental person is to be disregarded for purposes of private business use if the arrangement is in one of the following forms. First, the arrangement may be disregarded if the sponsoring party is required to pay a competitive price for any license or other use of resulting technology, and such price must be determined at the time the technology is available. Second, an arrangement may also qualify if a four-part requirement is met: (1) multiple, unrelated industry sponsors must agree to fund university-performed basic research; (2) the university must determine the research to be performed and the manner in which it is to be performed; (3) the university must have exclusive title to any patent or other product incidentally resulting from the basic research; and (4) sponsors must be limited to no more than a nonexclusive, royalty-free license to use the product of any such research.

4. Output Contracts. In some circumstances, private business use arises by virtue of contractual arrangements in which a governmental unit agrees to sell the output from a bond-financed facility to a non-governmental person. If the non-governmental person is obligated to take the output or to pay for output even if not taken, then private business use will arise. This is because the benefits and burdens of the bond-financed facility are considered as inuring to the non-governmental purchaser. In addition to the general rule, output-type facilities, including electric and gas generation, transmission and related facilities (but not water facilities) are further limited in the amount of private business use which may be permitted. If more than 5 percent of the proceeds are used for output facilities and if more than 10 percent of the output is sold pursuant to an output arrangement, then the aggregate private business use which may result (for all bond issues) is $15,000,000.

II. How Much Private Business Use is Too Much?

In general, there is too much private business use if an amount in excess of 10 percent of the proceeds of the bond issue are to be used, directly or indirectly, in a trade or business carried on by persons other than governmental units, and other than as members of the general public. All trade or business use by persons on a basis different than that of the general public is aggregated for the 10 percent limit. Private business use is measured on a facility or bond issue basis. On a facility basis, such use is generally measured by relative square footage, fair market rental value or the percentage of cost allocable to the private use. On a bond issue basis, the proceeds of the bond issue are allocated to private and governmental (or public) use of the facility to determine the amount of private business use over the term of the bond issue. Temporary use is not necessarily "bad" (i.e, private use) even though it results in more than 10 percent of the facility being so used. For example, if 100 percent of a facility is used for a period equal to five percent of the term of the bond such use may not adversely impact the bonds. The question is whether the benefits and burdens of ownership have transferred to the private user, as in the case of a sale, lease or management contract. If these benefits and burdens have not transferred, such use may be disregarded for purposes of private business use.

In addition, if the private use is considered "unrelated or disproportionate" to the governmental purpose for issuance of the bonds, the private business use test is met if the level of the prohibited private use rises to 5 percent. The "unrelated" question turns on the operational relationship between the private use and use for the governmental purpose. In most cases, a related use facility must be located within or adjacent to the related governmental facility, e.g., a privately-operated school cafeteria would be related to the school in which it is located. Whereas, the use of a bond-financed facility as an administrative office building for a catering company that operates cafeterias for a school system would not be a related use of bond proceeds Nonetheless, even if a use is related, it is disproportionate to the extent that bond proceeds used for the private use will exceed proceeds used for the related governmental use.

III. When are the tests applied to analyze the qualification of a bond?

A bond is tested both (1) on the date of issue, and (2) over the term. The tests are applied to analyze the character of the bond on the date of issue, based on how the issuer expects to use the proceeds and the bond-financed property. This is known as the **"reasonable expectations"** standard. The tests also continuously are applied during the term of the bonds to determine whether there has been a deviation from those expectations. This is known as the **"change of use"** standard. When tested, bonds are viewed on an "issue-by-issue" basis. Generally, bonds secured by the same sources of funds are part of the same "issue" if they are sold within 15 days of one another.

IV. What is the reasonable expectations standard?

The reasonable expectations standard will be the basis on which McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., as bond counsel, will render the federal income tax opinion on the bonds. The statement of expectations will be incorporated into the Federal Tax Certificate, previously referred to as the Federal Tax Certificate. The certificate also will contain information about the amounts to be expended on different types of property, e.g., land, buildings, equipment, in order to compute a weighted useful life of the bond-financed property. Based on the information on useful life, the maximum weighted average maturity of the bonds tested to ensure that is restricted to no more than 120 percent of the useful life of the property being financed or refinanced.

V. Change of Use Standard.

The disqualified private business use need not exist on the date of issue. Subsequent use by non-governmental persons also can cause a loss of tax-exemption. Post-issuance "change of use" of bond-financed facilities could result in the loss of the tax-exempt status of the bonds, unless certain elements exist which demonstrate the change was unforeseen. For this purpose, a change in use includes a failure to limit private business use subsequent to the date of issuance of the bonds. A reasonable expectation element requires that, as of the date of issue of the bonds, the governmental unit reasonably have expected to use the proceeds of the issue for qualified facilities for the entire term of the issue. To fall within the safe harbor rules which avoid loss of tax-exempt status the governmental unit must assure that no circumstances be present which indicate an attempt to avoid directly or indirectly the requirements of federal income tax law.

Finally, the safe harbor requires that the governmental unit take remedial action that would satisfy one of the following provisions: redemption of bonds; alternative use of disposition proceeds of a facility that is financed by governmental bonds; or, alternative use of a facility that is financed by governmental bonds. For purposes of the latter two remedial action provisions, the governmental unit has 90 days from the date of the change of use to satisfy the requirements. In addition, there is an exception for small transactions for dispositions at a loss.

VI. Written Procedures.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has initiated an active audit program intended to investigate the compliance of governmental issuers with the private activity bond rules described herein and the arbitrage rules described in the other memorandum provided to you by our firm. In connection with the expansion of this program, auditors and their supervisors have expressed the viewpoint that each governmental issuer should establish written procedures to assure continuing compliance. Moreover, the IRS is asking issuers to state in a bond issue's informational return (such an 8038-G) whether such procedures have been adopted. The federal tax certificate, together with the attached memoranda and bond covenants can be supplemented by standard written practices adopted by the executive officer or legislative bodies of the issuer. Accordingly, our firm is prepared to advise you with respect to additional practices which we believe would be beneficial in monitoring compliance and taking remedial action in cases of change in use. There is no standard uniform practice for all issuers to adopt because each issuer operates in unique fashion. However, if you wish us to assist you in developing practices which might assist you in complying with the viewpoints expressed by the IRS and its personnel, please contact your bond lawyer at McCall, Parkhurst & Horton LLP.

Disclosure Under IRS Circular 230: McCall Parkhurst & Horton LLP informs you that any tax advice contained in this memorandum, including any attachments, was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding federal tax related penalties or promoting, marketing or recommending to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein

Exhibit "C"

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February 13, 2012

Robert Scott
District Manager
Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1
100 Municipal Drive
Trophy Club, Texas 76262

Re: Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012

Dear Mr. Scott:

As you know, Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "District") will issue the captioned bonds in order to provide for the refunding, in advance of their maturities, of portions of bonds previously issued by the District. As a result of that issuance, the federal income tax laws impose certain restrictions on the investment and expenditure of amounts to be used for the project or to be deposited to the debt service fund for the captioned bonds. The purpose of this letter is to set forth, in somewhat less technical language, those provisions of the tax law which require the timely use of bond proceeds and that investment of these amounts be at a yield which is not higher than the yield on the bonds. Please note that the Form 8038-G has been prepared based on the information provided by or on your behalf by your financial advisor. Accordingly, while we believe that the information is correct you may wish to have the yield confirmed before your rebate consultant or the paying agent attempt to rely on it.

The District has determined that there are no unexpended original and investment proceeds of the outstanding bonds deposited to the construction fund.

Generally, the federal tax laws provide that, unless excepted, amounts to be used for the project or to be deposited to the debt service fund must be invested in obligations the combined yield on which does not exceed the yield on the bonds. For this purpose, please refer to line 21(e) of the Form 8038-G included in the transcript of proceedings for the yield. Importantly, for purposes of administrative convenience, the bonds, however, have been structured in such a way as to avoid, for the most part, this restriction on investment yield. As such, for analytical purposes only, we have segregated the debt service fund into three separate accounts. This does not require that you segregate monies deposited to the debt service fund into those accounts, but you should keep in mind the limitations imposed on each of those hypothetical accounts. They also contain certain covenants relating to expenditures of proceeds designed to alert you to unintentional failures to comply with the laws affecting expenditures of proceeds and dispositions of property.

First, the sale and investment proceeds to be used for the new money project may be invested for up to three years without regard to yield. (Such amounts, however, may be subject to rebate.) Thereafter, they must be invested at or below the bond yield. Importantly, expenditure of these proceeds must be accounted in your books and records. Allocations of these expenditures must occur within 18 months of the later of the date paid or the date the project is completed. The foregoing notwithstanding, the allocation should not occur later than 60 days after the earlier of (1) of five years after the delivery date of the bonds or (2) the date the bonds are retired unless you obtain an opinion of bond counsel.

Second, the debt service fund is made up of taxes which are levied annually for the payment of current debt service on all the District's outstanding bonds. Any taxes deposited to the debt service fund which are to be used for the payment of current debt service on the captioned bonds, or any other outstanding bonds, are not subject to yield restriction. By definition, current debt service refers only to debt service to be paid within one year of the date of receipt of the taxes. For the most part, this would be debt service in the current fiscal year. These amounts deposited to the account for current debt service may be invested without regard to any constraint imposed by the federal income tax laws.

Third, the debt service fund contains an amount of taxes, which although not expended for debt service within the current year, are necessary to ensure that amounts will be sufficient to pay debt service in the event that taxes are insufficient during that period. This amount, commonly referred to as "coverage," represents a reserve account against periodic fluctuations in the receipt of tax revenues. The Internal Revenue Code permits amounts which are held in reserve for the payment of debt service, in such instances, to be invested without regard to yield restriction if such amounts do not exceed the lesser of (1) 10 percent of the outstanding principal amount of all outstanding bonds, (2) maximum annual debt service on all outstanding bonds, or (3) 125 percent of average annual debt service on all outstanding bonds.

Fourth, a portion of the debt service fund is permitted to be invested without regard to yield restriction as a "minor portion." The "minor portion" exception is available for de minimis amounts of taxes deposited to the debt service fund. The maximum amount that may be invested as part of this account may not exceed the lesser of five percent of the principal amount of the bonds or $100,000.

Accordingly, you should review the current balance in the debt service fund in order to determine if such balance exceeds the aggregate amount of these three accounts. Additionally, in the future it is important that you be aware of these accounts as additional amounts are deposited to the debt service fund. The amounts which are subject to yield restriction would only be the amounts which are in excess of the sum of (1) the current debt service account, (2) the reserve account, and (3) the "minor portion" account. Moreover, to the extent that additional bonds are issued by the District, whether for new money projects or for refunding, these amounts will change in their proportion.

The order contains covenants that require the Issuer to comply with the requirements of the federal tax laws relating to the tax-exempt obligations. The Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") has determined that certain materials, records and information should be retained by the issuers of tax-exempt obligations for the purpose of enabling the Service to confirm the exclusion of the interest on such obligations under the Internal Revenue Code. **Accordingly, the Issuer should retain such materials, records and information for the period beginning on the issue date of the outstanding bonds, or, in the case of a sequence of refundings, the issue date of the obligations originally financing the refinanced project and ending three years after the date the captioned bonds are retired. Please note this federal tax law standard may vary from state law standards.** The material, records and information required to be retained will generally be contained in the transcript of proceedings for the captioned bonds, however, the Issuer should collect and retain additional materials, records and information to ensure the continued compliance with federal tax law requirements. For example, beyond the transcript of proceedings for the bonds, the Issuer should keep schedules evidencing the expenditure of bond proceeds, documents relating to the use of bond-financed property by governmental and any private parties (e.g., leases and management contracts, if any) and schedules pertaining to the investment of bond proceeds. In the event that you have questions relating to record retention, please contact us.

The Service also wants some assurance that any failure to comply with the federal tax laws was not due to an issuer's intentional disregard or gross neglect of the responsibilities imposed on it by the federal tax laws. Therefore, to ensure post-issuance compliance, an issuer should consider adopting formalized written guidelines to help the issuer perform diligence reviews at regular intervals. The goal is for issuers to be able to timely identify and resolve violations of the laws necessary to maintain their obligations' tax-favored status. While the federal tax certificate, together with its attachments, may generally provide a basic written guideline when incorporated in an organizations' operations, the extent to which an organization has appropriate written compliance procedures in place is to be determined on a case-by-case basis Moreover, the Service has indicated that written procedures should identify the personnel that adopted the procedures, the personnel that is responsible for monitoring compliance, the frequency of compliance check activities, the nature of the compliance check activities undertaken, and the date such procedures were originally adopted and subsequently updated, if applicable. The Service has stated that the adoption of such procedures will be a favorable factor that the Service will consider when determining the amount of any penalty to be imposed on an issuer in the event of an unanticipated and non-curable failure to comply with the tax laws.

Finally, you should notice that the order contains a covenant that limits the ability of the District to sell or otherwise dispose of bond-financed property for compensation. Beginning for obligations issued after May 15, 1997 (including certain refunding bonds), or in cases in which an issuer elects to apply new private activity bond regulations, such sale or disposition causes the creation of a class of proceeds referred to as "disposition proceeds." Disposition proceeds, like sale proceeds and investment earnings, are tax-restricted funds. Failure to appropriately account, invest or expend such disposition proceeds would adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the bonds. In the event that you anticipate selling property, even in the ordinary course, please contact us.

Obviously, this letter only presents a fundamental discussion of the yield restriction rules as applied to amounts deposited to the debt service fund. Moreover, this letter does not address the rebate consequences with respect to the debt service fund and you should review the memorandum attached to the Federal Tax Certificate as Exhibit "A" for this purpose. If you have certain concerns with respect to the matters discussed in this letter or wish to ask additional questions with regards to certain limitations imposed, please feel free to contact our firm. Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to our continued relationship.

Very truly yours,

McCALL, PARKHURST & HORTON L.L.P.

cc: Gregory C. Schaecher

Exhibit "D"

ISSUE PRICE CERTIFICATE

The undersigned, as the duly authorized representative of First Southwest Company (the "Underwriter"), with respect to the underwriting of Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 (the "Bonds") issued by the Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "Issuer"), hereby certifies and represents on behalf of the Underwriter, but not in his/her own right, based on the Underwriter's records and information available to it that it believes, after reasonable inquiry, to be accurate and complete as of the date hereof, as follows:

(a) The Underwriter has offered all of the Bonds to members of the public in a bona fide initial offering at a price which, on the date of such offering, was reasonably expected by the Underwriter to be equal to the fair market value of such maturity. For purposes of this Issue Price Certificate, the term "public" does not include any bondhouses, brokers, dealers, and similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers (including the Underwriter or members of the selling group or persons that are related to, or controlled by, or are acting on behalf of or as agents for the undersigned or members of the selling group).

(b) Other than the obligations maturing in 2021 (the "Retained Maturity or Maturities"), the first price at which a substantial amount (i.e., at least 10 percent) of the principal amount of each maturity of the Bonds was sold to the public is set forth in the Official Statement. In the case of the Retained Maturities, the Underwriter reasonably expected on the offering date to sell a substantial amount (i.e., at least 10 percent) of each Retained Maturity at the initial offering price set forth in the Official Statement. The Official Statement is included in the transcript for the Bonds and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Underwriter understands that the representations made in this Issue Price Certificate will be relied upon, by the Issuer with respect to certain of the representations set forth in this Federal Tax Certificate and by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. (i) in connection with rendering its opinion to the Issuer that interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income thereof for income tax purposes, and (ii) for purposes of completing the IRS Form 8038-G. The undersigned is certifying only as to facts in existence on the date hereof. Nothing herein represents the undersigned's interpretation of any laws or the application of any laws to these facts.

EXECUTED and DELIVERED as of March 5, 2012.

FIRST SOUTHWEST COMPANY

By: Gary S. Utkov

Name: Gary Utkov

Title: Sr VP

Exhibit "E"

SCHEDULES OF FINANCIAL ADVISOR

[To be attached hereto]

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

$2,355,000 (par-to-par requirement)
TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT #1
(Denton and Tarrant Counties, Texas)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012
FINAL NUMBERS: As of February 13, 2012

Dated Date	03/01/2012
Delivery Date	03/05/2012

Sources:	
Bond Proceeds:	
Par Amount	2,355,000.00
Accrued Interest	675.00
Premium	136,075.20
	2,491,750.20

Uses:		
Refunding Escrow Deposits:		
Cash Deposit		2,411,156.25
Other Fund Deposits:		
Accrued Interest		675.00
Delivery Date Expenses:		
Cost of Issuance	55,000.00	
Underwriter's Discount	20,817.50	
		75,817.50
Other Uses of Funds:		
Additional Proceeds		4,101.45
		2,491,750.20

SAVINGS

$2,355,000 (par-to-par requirement)
TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT #1
(Denton and Tarrant Counties, Texas)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012
FINAL NUMBERS: As of February 13, 2012

Date	Series 2002 Refunded Debt Service	Series 2012 Refunding Debt Service	Series 2012 Accrued Interest	Series 2012 Refunding Net Cash Flow	Savings	Present Value to 03/05/2012 @ 1.7222694%
09/30/2012	56,156.25	30,375.00	675.00	29,700.00	26,456.25	26,241.01
09/30/2013	277,312.50	245,750.00		245,750.00	31,562.50	30,983.23
09/30/2014	275,300.00	247,050.00		247,050.00	28,250.00	27,268.68
09/30/2015	277,905.00	248,250.00		248,250.00	29,655.00	28,113.86
09/30/2016	279,895.00	249,350.00		249,350.00	30,545.00	28,443.52
09/30/2017	281,250.00	249,350.00		249,350.00	31,900.00	29,178.89
09/30/2018	281,850.00	249,225.00		249,225.00	32,625.00	29,314.95
09/30/2019	286,770.00	258,975.00		258,975.00	27,795.00	24,550.35
09/30/2020	285,632.50	253,350.00		253,350.00	32,282.50	27,991.96
09/30/2021	284,000.00	251,600.00		251,600.00	32,400.00	27,598.00
09/30/2022	286,750.00	254,700.00		254,700.00	32,050.00	26,817.14
09/30/2023	288,750.00	257,500.00		257,500.00	31,250.00	25,683.73
	3,161,571.25	2,795,475.00	675.00	2,794,800.00	366,771.25	332,185.30

Savings Summary

PV of savings from cash flow	332,185.30
Plus: Refunding funds on hand	4,101.45
Net PV Savings	336,286.75

SUMMARY OF REFUNDING RESULTS

$2,355,000 (par-to-par requirement)
TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT #1
(Denton and Tarrant Counties, Texas)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012
FINAL NUMBERS: As of February 13, 2012

Dated Date	03/01/2012
Delivery Date	03/05/2012
Arbitrage yield	1.722269%
Escrow yield	
Bond Par Amount	2,355,000.00
True Interest Cost	1.960767%
Net Interest Cost	2.031656%
Average Coupon	2.751679%
Average Life	6.786
Par amount of refunded bonds	2,355,000.00
Average coupon of refunded bonds	4.880353%
Average life of refunded bonds	7.007
PV of prior debt to 03/05/2012 @ 1.722269%	2,838,999.35
Net PV Savings	336,286.75
Percentage savings of refunded bonds	14.279692%
Percentage savings of refunding bonds	14.279692%

BOND PRICING

$2,355,000 (par-to-par requirement)
TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT #1
(Denton and Tarrant Counties, Texas)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012
FINAL NUMBERS: As of February 13, 2012

Bond Component	Maturity Date	Amount	Rate	Yield	Price	Yield to Maturity	Premium (-Discount)	Takedown
Bond Component:								
	09/01/2013	185,000	2.000%	0.600%	102.072		3,833.20	1.250
	09/01/2014	190,000	2.000%	0.750%	103.076		5,844.40	2.500
	09/01/2015	195,000	2.000%	0.970%	103.524		6,871.80	3.750
	09/01/2016	200,000	2.500%	1.100%	106.115		12,230.00	5.000
	09/01/2017	205,000	2.500%	1.230%	106.720		13,776.00	5.000
	09/01/2018	210,000	2.500%	1.410%	106.736		14,145.60	5.000
	09/01/2019	225,000	2.500%	1.630%	106.109		13,745.25	5.000
	09/01/2020	225,000	3.000%	1.860%	108.913		20,054.25	5.000
	09/01/2021	230,000	3.000%	2.080%	107.125 C	2.165%	16,387.50	5.000
	09/01/2022	240,000	3.000%	2.170%	106.403 C	2.309%	15,367.20	5.000
	09/01/2023	250,000	3.000%	2.280%	105.528 C	2.445%	13,820.00	5.000
		2,355,000					136,075.20	

Dated Date	03/01/2012	
Delivery Date	03/05/2012	
First Coupon	09/01/2012	
Par Amount	2,355,000.00	
Premium	136,075.20	
Production	2,491,075.20	105.778140%
Underwriter's Discount	(20,817.50)	(0.883970%)
Purchase Price	2,470,257.70	104.894170%
Accrued Interest	675.00	
Net Proceeds	2,470,932.70	