

RP-117946-16

26 CFR 601.601: Rules and regulations.  
(Also: §§ 141, 145, 1.141-3, 1.145-2)

Rev. Proc. 2016-44

## SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure provides safe harbor conditions under which a management contract does not result in private business use of property financed with governmental tax-exempt bonds under § 141(b) of the Internal Revenue Code or cause the modified private business use test for property financed with qualified 501(c)(3) bonds under § 145(a)(2)(B) to be met.

## SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 103(a) provides that, except as provided in § 103(b), gross income does not include interest on any State or local bond. Section 103(b)(1) provides that § 103(a) shall not apply to any private activity bond that is not a qualified bond (within the meaning of section 141). Section 141(a) provides that the term “private activity bond” means any bond issued as part of an issue (1) that meets the private business use test and private security or payment test, or (2) that meets the private loan financing test.

.02 Section 141(b)(1) provides generally that an issue meets the private business use test if more than 10 percent of the proceeds of the issue are to be used for any private business use. Section 141(b)(6) defines “private business use” as use (directly or indirectly) in a trade or business carried on by any person other than a governmental

unit. For this purpose, any activity carried on by a person other than a natural person must be treated as a trade or business use.

.03 Section 1.141-3(a)(1) of the Income Tax Regulations provides, in part, that the 10 percent private business use test of § 141(b)(1) is met if more than 10 percent of the proceeds of an issue is used in a trade or business of a nongovernmental person. For this purpose, the use of financed property is treated as the direct use of proceeds. Section 1.141-3(a)(2) provides that, in determining whether an issue meets the private business use test, it is necessary to look at both indirect and direct use of proceeds. Proceeds are treated as used in the trade or business of a nongovernmental person if a nongovernmental person, as a result of a single transaction or a series of related transactions, uses property acquired with the proceeds of an issue.

.04 Section 1.141-3(b)(1) provides that both actual and beneficial use by a nongovernmental person may be treated as private business use. In most cases, the private business use test is met only if a nongovernmental person has special legal entitlements to use the financed property under an arrangement with the issuer. In general, a nongovernmental person is treated as a private business user as a result of ownership; actual or beneficial use of property pursuant to a lease, a management contract, or an incentive payment contract; or certain other arrangements such as a take or pay or other output-type contract.

.05 Section 1.141-3(b)(3) provides generally that the lease of financed property to a nongovernmental person is private business use of that property. For this purpose, any arrangement that is properly characterized as a lease for federal income tax purposes is

treated as a lease. Section 1.141-3(b)(3) further provides that, in determining whether a management contract is properly characterized as a lease, it is necessary to consider all the facts and circumstances, including the following factors: (1) the degree of control over the property that is exercised by the nongovernmental person; and (2) whether a nongovernmental person bears the risk of loss of the financed property.

.06 Section 1.141-3(b)(4)(i) provides generally that a management contract with respect to financed property may result in private business use of that property, based on all of the facts and circumstances. A management contract with respect to financed property generally results in private business use of that property if the contract provides for compensation for services rendered with compensation based, in whole or in part, on a share of net profits from the operations of the facility. Section 1.141-3(b)(4)(iv) provides generally that a management contract with respect to financed property results in private business use of that property if the service provider is treated as the lessee or owner of financed property for federal income tax purposes.

.07 Section 1.141-3(b)(4)(ii) defines “management contract” as a management, service, or incentive payment contract between a governmental person and a service provider under which the service provider provides services involving all, a portion, or any function, of a facility. For example, a contract for the provision of management services for an entire hospital, a contract for management services for a specific department of a hospital, and an incentive payment contract for physician services to patients of a hospital are each treated as a management contract.

.08 Section 1.141-3(b)(4)(iii) provides that the following arrangements generally are not treated as management contracts that give rise to private business use:

(A) contracts for services that are solely incidental to the primary governmental function or functions of a financed facility (for example, contracts for janitorial, office equipment repair, hospital billing, or similar services); (B) the mere granting of admitting privileges by a hospital to a doctor, even if those privileges are conditioned on the provision of de minimis services if those privileges are available to all qualified physicians in the area, consistent with the size and nature of the hospital's facilities; (C) a contract to provide for the operation of a facility or system of facilities that consists primarily of public utility property, if the only compensation is the reimbursement of actual and direct expenses of the service provider and reasonable administrative overhead expenses of the service provider; and (D) a contract to provide for services, if the only compensation is the reimbursement of the service provider for actual and direct expenses paid by the service provider to unrelated parties.

.09 Section 141(e) provides, in part, that the term "qualified bond" includes a qualified 501(c)(3) bond if certain requirements stated therein are met. Section 145(a) provides generally that "qualified 501(c)(3) bond" means any private activity bond issued as part of an issue if (1) all property that is to be provided by the net proceeds of the issue is to be owned by a 501(c)(3) organization or a governmental unit, and (2) such bond would not be a private activity bond if (A) 501(c)(3) organizations were treated as governmental units with respect to their activities that do not constitute unrelated trades or businesses, determined by applying § 513(a), and (B) § 141(b)(1)

and (2) were applied by substituting “5 percent” for “10 percent” each place it appears and by substituting “net proceeds” for “proceeds” each place it appears. Section 1.145-2 provides that, with certain exceptions and modifications, §§ 1.141-0 through 1.141-15 apply to § 145(a).

.10 Rev. Proc. 97-13, 1997-1 C.B. 632, modified by Rev. Proc. 2001-39, 2001-2 C.B. 38, and amplified by Notice 2014-67, 2014-46 I.R.B. 822, sets forth conditions under which a management contract does not result in private business use under § 141 or cause the modified private business use test under § 145(a)(2)(B) to be met. These conditions include constraints on net profits arrangements, the permitted term of the management contract, the types of compensation, and the relationship between the parties.

.11 Rev. Proc. 97-13 as originally issued (the original safe harbors) specifies various permitted terms of contracts that depend on the extent to which the compensation is a fixed amount (that is, the greater the percentage of fixed compensation, the longer the permitted term of the management contract). For example, the original safe harbors permit (i) contracts of up to 15 years if at least 95 percent of the compensation consists of a periodic fixed fee, and (ii) contracts of two to five years if greater percentages of the compensation consist of variable fees, depending on the particular type of variable fee. Subsequently, in Notice 2014-67, the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service expanded these safe harbors to address certain developments involving accountable care organizations after the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (Affordable Care Act), and also to

allow a broader range of variable compensation arrangements for shorter-term management contracts of up to five years. This revenue procedure builds upon the amplifications in Notice 2014-67 by taking a more flexible and less formulaic approach toward variable compensation for longer-term management contracts of up to 30 years. The safe harbor under this revenue procedure generally permits any type of fixed or variable compensation that is reasonable compensation for services rendered under the contract. This revenue procedure includes constraints on net profits arrangements and the relationship between the parties (as under the original safe harbors), but applies a more principles-based approach focusing on governmental control over projects, governmental bearing of risk of loss, economic lives of managed projects, and consistency of tax positions taken by the service provider.

### SECTION 3. SCOPE

This revenue procedure applies to a management contract (as defined in section 4.02 of this revenue procedure) involving managed property (as defined in section 4.03 of this revenue procedure) financed with the proceeds of an issue of governmental bonds (as defined in § 1.141-1(b)) or qualified 501(c)(3) bonds under § 145.

### SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this revenue procedure, the following definitions apply:

.01 Eligible expense reimbursement arrangement means a management contract under which the only compensation consists of reimbursements of actual and direct expenses paid by the service provider to unrelated parties and reasonable related administrative overhead expenses of the service provider.

.02 Management contract means a management, service, or incentive payment contract between a qualified user and a service provider under which the service provider provides services for a managed property. A management contract does not include a contract or portion of a contract for the provision of services before a managed property is placed in service (for example, pre-operating services for construction design or construction management).

.03 Managed property means the portion of a project (as defined in § 1.141-6(a)(3)) with respect to which a service provider provides services.

.04 Qualified user means, for projects (as defined in § 1.141-6(a)(3)) financed with governmental bonds, any governmental person (as defined in § 1.141-1(b)) or, for projects financed with qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, any governmental person or 501(c)(3) organization with respect to its activities which do not constitute an unrelated trade or business, determined by applying § 513(a).

.05 Service provider means any person other than a qualified user that provides services to, or for the benefit of, a qualified user under a management contract.

.06 Unrelated parties means persons other than a related party (as defined in § 1.150-1(b)) or a service provider's employee.

#### SECTION 5. SAFE HARBOR CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS DO NOT RESULT IN PRIVATE BUSINESS USE

.01 In general. If a management contract meets all of the applicable conditions of sections 5.02 through section 5.07 of this revenue procedure, or is an eligible expense reimbursement arrangement, the management contract does not result in private

business use under § 141(b) or 145(a)(2)(B). Further, under section 5.08 of this revenue procedure, use functionally related and subordinate to a management contract that meets these conditions does not result in private business use.

.02 General financial requirements.

(1) In general. The payments to the service provider under the contract must be reasonable compensation for services rendered during the term of the contract. Compensation includes payments to reimburse actual and direct expenses paid by the service provider and related administrative overhead expenses of the service provider.

(2) No net profits arrangements. The contract must not provide to the service provider a share of net profits from the operation of the managed property. Compensation to the service provider will not be treated as providing a share of net profits if no element of the compensation takes into account, or is contingent upon, either the managed property's net profits or both the managed property's revenues and expenses for any fiscal period. For this purpose, the elements of the compensation are the eligibility for, the amount of, and the timing of the payment of the compensation. Further, solely for purposes of determining whether the amount of the compensation meets the requirements of this section 5.02(2), any reimbursements of actual and direct expenses paid by the service provider to unrelated parties are disregarded as compensation. Incentive compensation will not be treated as providing a share of net profits if the eligibility for the incentive compensation is determined by the service provider's performance in meeting one or more standards that measure quality of



services, performance, or productivity, and the amount and the timing of the payment of the compensation meet the requirements of this section 5.02(2).

(3) No bearing of net losses of the managed property.

(a) The contract must not, in substance, impose upon the service provider the burden of bearing any share of net losses from the operation of the managed property. An arrangement will not be treated as requiring the service provider to bear a share of net losses if:

(i) The determination of the amount of the service provider's compensation and the amount of any expenses to be paid by the service provider (and not reimbursed), separately and collectively, do not take into account either the managed property's net losses or both the managed property's revenues and expenses for any fiscal period; and

(ii) The timing of the payment of compensation is not contingent upon the managed property's net losses.

(b) For example, a service provider whose compensation is reduced by a stated dollar amount (or one of multiple stated dollar amounts) for failure to keep the managed property's expenses below a specified target (or one of multiple specified targets) will not be treated as bearing a share of net losses as a result of this reduction.

.03 Term of the contract and revisions. The term of the contract, including all renewal options (as defined in § 1.141-1(b)), is no greater than the lesser of 30 years or 80 percent of the weighted average reasonably expected economic life of the managed property. For this purpose, economic life is determined in the same manner as under §

147(b), but without regard to § 147(b)(3)(B)(ii), as of the beginning of the term of the contract. A contract that is materially modified with respect to any matters relevant to this section 5 is retested under this section 5 as a new contract as of the date of the material modification.

.04 Control over use of the managed property. The qualified user must exercise a significant degree of control over the use of the managed property. This control requirement is met if the contract requires the qualified user to approve the annual budget of the managed property, capital expenditures with respect to the managed property, each disposition of property that is part of the managed property, rates charged for the use of the managed property, and the general nature and type of use of the managed property (for example, the type of services). For this purpose, for example, a qualified user may show approval of capital expenditures for a managed property by approving an annual budget for capital expenditures described by functional purpose and specific maximum amounts; and a qualified user may show approval of dispositions of property that is part of the managed property in a similar manner. Further, a qualified user may show approval of rates charged for use of the managed property by either expressly approving such rates (or the methodology for setting such rates) or by including in the contract a requirement that the service provider charge rates that are reasonable and customary as specifically determined by an independent third party.

.05 Risk of loss of the managed property. The qualified user must bear the risk of loss upon damage or destruction of the managed property (for example, upon force

majeure). A qualified user does not fail to meet this risk of loss requirement as a result of insuring against risk of loss through a third party or imposing upon the service provider a penalty for failure to operate the managed property in accordance with the standards set forth in the management contract.

.06 No inconsistent tax position. The service provider must agree that it is not entitled to and will not take any tax position that is inconsistent with being a service provider to the qualified user with respect to the managed property. For example, the service provider must agree not to take any depreciation or amortization, investment tax credit, or deduction for any payment as rent with respect to the managed property.

.07 No circumstances substantially limiting exercise of rights.

(1) In general. The service provider must not have any role or relationship with the qualified user that, in effect, substantially limits the qualified user's ability to exercise its rights under the contract, based on all the facts and circumstances.

(2) Safe harbor. As a safe harbor, a service provider will not be treated as having a role or relationship prohibited under section 5.07(1) of this revenue procedure if:

(a) No more than 20 percent of the voting power of the governing body of the qualified user in the aggregate is vested in the directors, officers, shareholders, partners, members, and employees of the service provider;

(b) The governing body of the qualified user does not include the chief executive officer of the service provider or the chairperson (or equivalent executive) of the service provider's governing body; and

(c) The chief executive officer of the service provider is not the chief executive officer of the qualified user or any of the qualified user's related parties (as defined in §1.150-1(b)).

(3) For purposes of section 5.07(2) of this revenue procedure, the phrase "service provider" includes related parties (as defined in §1.150-1(b)) and the phrase "chief executive officer" includes a person with equivalent management responsibilities.

.08 Functionally related and subordinate use. A service provider's use of a project (as defined in § 1.141-6(a)(3)) that is functionally related and subordinate to performance of its services under a management contract for managed property that consists of all or a portion of that project and that meets the requirements of this section 5 does not result in private business use (for example, use of storage areas to store equipment used to perform activities required under a management contract that meets the requirements of this section 5 does not result in private business use).

## SECTION 6. EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Rev. Proc. 97-13 and Rev. Proc. 2001-39 are modified and superseded. Section 3.02 of Notice 2014-67 is modified and superseded. All other sections of Notice 2014-67 remain in effect.

## SECTION 7. DATE OF APPLICABILITY

The safe harbors in this revenue procedure apply to any management contract that is entered into on or after August 22, 2016, and an issuer may apply these safe harbors to any management contract that was entered into before August 22, 2016. In addition, an issuer may apply the safe harbors in Rev. Proc. 97-13, as modified by Rev. Proc.

2001-39 and amplified by Notice 2014-67, to a management contract that is entered into before February 18, 2017 and that is not materially modified or extended on or after February 18, 2017 (other than pursuant to a renewal option as defined in § 1.141-1(b)).

#### SECTION 8. DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal authors of this revenue procedure are Johanna Som de Cerff and David White of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Financial Institutions & Products). For further information regarding this revenue procedure, contact David White on (202) 317-6980 (not a toll free call).