CLARK COUNTY
DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY
June 30, 2008

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Rory Reid, Chairman
Chip Maxfield, Vice-Chairman
Susan Brager
Tom Collins
Chris Giunchigliani
Lawrence Weekly
Bruce L. Woodbury

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Virginia Valentine, County Manager
Darryl Martin, Assistant County Manager
Phil Rosenquist, Assistant County Manager
Jeff Wells, Assistant County Manager
Donald G. Burnette, Chief Administrative Officer
George W. Stevens, Chief Financial Officer
Edward M. Finger, County Comptroller

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clark County Debt Management Policy (the "Policy") was created and established by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) in Fiscal Year (FY) 1992-93. State statutes require the County to annually update and submit the Policy to the Clerk of the Debt Management Commission (DMC) and the State Department of Taxation. The Policy should be read in conjunction with the County's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and the County's Indebtedness Report as these documents are incorporated in the Policy by reference.

The Policy is comprised of three sections: ***Debt Summary, Debt Issuance Policy*** and ***Debt Statistics***. The Policy serves as a guide for determining the County's use of debt financing as a funding alternative for capital projects and establishes guidelines for the issuance of debt.

> ***Debt Summary*** - The Debt Summary presents the County's existing and proposed indebtedness to assess the County's ability to repay such indebtedness. Annual debt service requirements and the revenues pledged or available to pay the bonds are detailed by repayment source. A discussion of the County's proposed bonds is also contained in this section.
>
> ***Debt Issuance Policy*** - The Debt Issuance Policy establishes guidelines for the issuance of debt. The Department of Finance is the initial coordinator of all bond issue requests. The Debt Issuance Policy identifies the types of financing allowed, optimal terms and permitted use of financing methods. The Debt Issuance Policy is a useful tool for the effective coordination of County debt financing.
>
> ***Debt Statistics*** - This section contains additional statistical information about the County's debt and overlapping debt. Comparison and calculation of various debt ratios are also shown here. Strong debt ratios allow the County to maintain its high credit rating resulting in lower interest costs for County bonds.

State statutes limit the volume of indebtedness allowed by the County. Clark County has consistently complied with all statutory debt limitations. The County's unused statutory debt capacity is $9,271,229,855 or 74% of total statutory debt capacity. A discussion of legal debt limitations is included in the section entitled "Statutory Debt Capacity."

Credit ratings indicate to potential buyers whether a governmental entity is considered a good credit risk. Credit ratings issued by the bond rating agencies are a major factor in determining the cost of borrowed funds in the municipal bond market. Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's are two of the principal rating agencies for municipal debt. Both agencies have maintained their ratings of Clark County's General Obligation bonds at "Aa1" and "AA+", respectively. Copies of the most recent rating reports are located in Appendix C.

The County's Policy complies with Amended Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") by requiring secondary market disclosure for all long-term debt obligations which are subject to the Rule. The County has submitted annual financial information to all nationally recognized municipal securities repositories pursuant to the Rule. A description of the County's policy for compliance is included in the “Debt Issuance Policy” section.

Clark County will continue to be proactive in planning for the capital improvement and infrastructure needs of its dynamic community. Conformance with the Policy, and others, will ensure the County’s ability to meet these needs in an optimal manner and maintain its overall financial health, including its debt rating.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

DEBT SUMMARY

General Policy Statement

The purpose of the Clark County Debt Summary is to provide an overview of the County's existing and proposed debt obligations, as well as the County's ability to fund additional capital improvements.

A review of the County's debt position is important, as growth in the County continues to require additional capital financing. The County's approach to capital financing is premised on the idea that resources, as well as needs, should drive the County's debt issuance program. Proposed long-term financing is linked with the economic, demographic and financial resources expected to be available to pay for these anticipated obligations that impact the County's financial position. The County strives to ensure that, as it issues future debt, its credit quality and market access will not be impaired. However, overemphasis on debt ratios is avoided because they are only one of many factors that influence bond ratings. Long-term financing is used only after considering alternative funding sources, such as project revenues, Federal and State grants and special assessments.

Debt Capacity Guidelines

In reviewing the need to finance capital improvements and other needs with long-term debt, the County will follow these guidelines:

- The County's Direct Debt shall be maintained at a level considered manageable by the rating agencies based upon the current economic conditions including, among others, population, per capita income, and assessed valuation.

- The Department of Finance shall structure all long-term debt with prepayment options except when alternative structures are more advantageous to the County. The County will consider prepaying or defeasing portions of outstanding debt when available resources are identified.

- For bonds repaid solely with property taxes, the Department of Finance will strive for a debt service fund balance in an amount not less than the succeeding year's principal and interest requirements. The reserve fund requirements for other bonds issues will be set forth in their respective bond covenants.

Outstanding Debt

The table on the following pages lists the total outstanding debt and other obligations of the County. Information presented in subsequent tables will only represent General Obligation (G.O.) type debt. G.O. debt is legally payable from general (property tax) revenues, as a primary or secondary source of repayment, and is backed by the full faith and credit of the County. As such, the County will be obligated to pay the difference between revenues and the debt service requirements of the respective bonds from general taxes. The County has no obligation for non-G.O. type debt (e.g., Revenue Bonds), if pledged revenues are insufficient to cover the debt service.

Clark County, Nevada
Outstanding Debt and Other Obligations
June 30, 2008

	Date Issued	Original Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
Property Tax Supported G.O. Bonds: [1]				
Public Safety Refunding, Series A	4/1/2004	$75,610,000	$63,695,000	6/1/2017
Street Refunding, Series A	7/6/2005	20,475,000	10,690,000	10/1/2010
Subtotal Property Tax Supported G.O. Bonds			$74,385,000	
Medium-Term General Obligation Bonds[2]				
Public Safety	2/1/1999	$20,000,000	$2,365,000	2/1/2009
Medium Term Bonds, Series B	2/1/2002	20,000,000	8,935,000	2/1/2012
Subtotal Medium-Term G.O. Bonds			$11,300,000	
Self Supporting General Obligation Bonds and Notes [3]				
Consolidated Tax Supported Bonds				
Public Facilities Ref., Series A	3/1/1999	$25,370,000	$13,805,000	6/1/2019
Park and Regional Justice Center	11/1/1999	107,015,000	8,005,000	11/1/2009
Public Safety	3/1/2000	18,000,000	3,875,000	3/1/2011
Government Center Refunding	4/1/2004	7,910,000	6,070,000	1/1/2014
Park,/RJC/Public Safety Ref., Series C	12/30/2004	48,935,000	48,335,000	11/1/2017
Park/RJC Refunding, Series B	7/6/2005	32,310,000	32,310,000	11/1/2024
Public Facilities Ref., Series A	5/24/2007	2,655,000	2,655,000	6/1/2019
Strip Room Tax Supported Bonds				
Transp. Improvement, Series B	6/1/1992	103,810,000	15,080,000	6/1/2017
Transp. Bonds, Series B	12/1/1998	40,000,000	16,515,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Bonds, Series B	2/1/2000	40,000,000	7,515,000	12/1/2011
Transp. Refunding, Series B	12/30/2004	33,210,000	32,905,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Refunding, Series B	3/7/2006	51,345,000	51,345,000	6/1/2016
Laughlin Room Tax Supported Bonds				
Transp. Improvement, Series C	6/1/1992	9,335,000	1,215,000	6/1/2017
Transp. Refunding, Series C	3/1/1998	7,855,000	190,000	6/1/2009
Transp. Refunding, Series C	3/13/2008	6,420,000	6,420,000	6/1/2019
Beltway Pledged Revenue Bonds				
Transportation Improvement, Series A	6/1/1992	136,855,000	18,790,000	6/1/2017
Transp. Bonds, Series A	12/1/1998	60,000,000	24,765,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Bonds, Series A	2/1/2000	45,000,000	8,465,000	12/1/2011
Transp. Refunding, Series A	12/30/2004	41,685,000	41,190,000	12/1/2019
Transp Refunding, Series A	3/7/2006	64,240,000	64,240,000	6/1/2016
Transp Refunding, Series A	3/13/2008	64,625,000	64,625,000	6/1/2019
University Medical Center Revenue Supported Bonds				
Hosp Improvement	3/1/2000	56,825,000	8,550,000	3/1/2011
Hosp Improvement & Refunding	11/1/2003	36,765,000	11,930,000	9/1/2023
Hospital Refunding	5/1/2004	8,085,000	3,210,000	9/1/2009
Hospital Refunding	7/28/2005	48,390,000	47,890,000	3/1/2020
Hospital Refunding	5/22/2007	18,095,000	18,085,000	9/1/2023
Hospital Medium-Term Note	5/20/2004	8,079,363	3,681,338	5/20/2011
Hospital Medium-Term Note	11/29/2007	7,000,000	7,000,000	11/1/2017
Flood Control Sales Tax Supported Bonds				
Flood Control	9/15/1998	150,000,000	99,870,000	11/1/2018
Flood Control Refunding	2/21/2006	200,000,000	200,000,000	11/1/2035
Court Administrative Assessment Supported Bonds				
Public Facilities, Series B	3/1/1999	16,690,000	6,505,000	6/1/2019
Public Facilities Refunding, Series B	5/24/2007	5,800,000	5,800,000	6/1/2019

Clark County, Nevada
Outstanding Debt and Other Obligations
-Continued-

	Date Issued	Original Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
Interlocal Agreement Supported Bonds				
Public Facilities, Series C	3/1/1999	$29,000,000	$8,900,000	6/1/2024
Public Facilities Refunding, Series C	5/24/2007	13,870,000	13,830,000	6/1/2024
Airport Revenue Supported Bonds				
Airport G.O. Refunding, Series B	5/29/2003	37,000,000	37,000,000	7/1/2024
Airport G.O. Refunding, Series A	2/26/2008	43,105,000	43,105,000	7/1/2027
LVCVA Pledged Revenue Supported Bonds				
LVCVA Refunding (7)	4/1/1998	36,200,000	35,575,000	7/1/2026
LVCVA Refunding (7)	5/31/2007	38,200,000	38,200,000	7/1/2021
Subtotal Self Supporting G.O. Bonds and Notes			$1,057,446,338	
Total G.O. Debt Subject to 10% of A.V. Limit:			**$1,143,131,338**	
Self Supporting Bond Bank Bonds [illegible]				
Bond Bank Bonds Series 2000	7/1/2000	$200,000,000	$12,450,000	7/1/2010
Bond Bank Bonds Series 2001	6/1/2001	250,000,000	60,495,000	6/1/2031
Bond Bank Bonds Series 2002	11/1/2002	200,000,000	87,485,000	6/1/2032
Bond Bank Bonds Ref. Series 2006	6/13/2006	242,880,000	239,980,000	6/1/2030
Bond Bank SNWA 2006	11/2/2006	604,140,000	604,140,000	11/1/2036
Bond Bank CWC 2008 Comm Paper	4/8/2008	200,000,000	20,000,000	Various
Bond Bank SNWA 2008	7/2/2008	400,000,000	400,000,000	6/1/2038
Total G.O. Debt Subject to 15% of A.V. Limit:			**$1,424,550,000**	
Total General Obligations			**$2,567,681,338**	
Revenue Bonds (4)				
Airport - PFC 1992 Series A	8/1/1992	$209,000,000	$9,420,000	7/1/2008
Airport Ref Revenue 1993 Series A	5/18/1993	339,000,000	151,200,000	7/1/2012
Airport - PFC Ref 1998 Series A	4/1/1998	214,245,000	89,015,000	7/1/2022
Airport Ref Revenue 1998 Series A	4/1/1998	121,045,000	24,115,000	7/1/2010
Airport PFC Ref 2002 Series A	10/1/2002	34,490,000	19,010,000	7/1/2013
Airport 2003 Series C	5/29/2003	105,435,000	101,335,000	7/1/2022
Highway Improvement	9/1/2003	200,000,000	174,190,000	7/1/2023
Airport Series 2004A - 1 (AMT)	9/1/2004	128,430,000	128,430,000	7/1/2024
Airport Series 2004A-2 - (NON-AMT)	9/1/2004	232,725,000	232,725,000	7/1/2036
Airport - PFC Ref Series 2005 A - 1	4/4/2005	130,000,000	125,200,000	7/1/2022
Airport - PFC Ref Series 2005 A - 2	4/4/2005	129,900,000	125,200,000	7/1/2022
Airport Senior Series 2005A (NON-AMT)	9/14/2005	69,590,000	69,590,000	7/1/2040
Airport Sub Lien Rev 2006 A	9/21/2006	100,000,000	83,695,000	7/1/2040
Highway Improvement/Refunding	6/12/2007	300,000,000	300,000,000	7/1/2027
Airport Sub Lien 2007 A-1 (AMT)	5/16/2007	150,400,000	150,400,000	7/1/2027
Airport Sub Lien 2007 A-2 (NON AMT)	5/16/2007	56,225,000	56,225,000	7/1/2040
Airport PFC Series 2007 A-1 (AMT)	4/27/2007	113,510,000	113,510,000	7/1/2026
Airport PFC Series 2007 A-2 (NON AMT)	4/27/2007	105,475,000	105,475,000	7/1/2027
Airport 2008C1	3/19/2008	122,900,000	122,900,000	7/1/2040
Airport 2008 C2	3/19/2008	71,550,000	71,550,000	7/1/2029
Airport 2008 C3	3/19/2008	71,550,000	71,550,000	7/1/2029
Airport 2008 D1	3/19/2008	58,920,000	58,920,000	7/1/2036

Continued

Clark County, Nevada
Outstanding Debt and Other Obligations
-Continued-

	Date Issued	Original Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
Hwy Imprv Comm Paper Sales/Excise Tx	1/16/2008	$200,000,000	$ 50,000,000	Various
Hwy Imprv Comm Paper MVFT Tx	2/27/2008	200,000,000	50,000,000	Various
Airport 2008 D2	3/19/2008	199,605,000	199,605,000	7/1/2040
Airport 2008 D3	3/19/2008	122,865,000	122,865,000	7/1/2029
Airport 2008 E	5/28/2008	61,430,000	61,430,000	7/1/2017
Airport 2008 F Notes	6/26/2008	400,000,000	400,000,000	7/1/2009
Airport 2008 A PFC	6/26/2008	115,845,000	115,845,000	7/1/2018
Airport 2008 A VRB	6/26/2008	150,000,000	150,000,000	7/1/2022
Airport 2008 B VRB	6/26/2008	150,000,000	150,000,000	7/1/2022
Subtotal Revenue Bonds			$ 3,683,400,000	
Land Secured Assessment Bonds [5]				
Special Improvement Dist. 128B	5/17/2001	$ 10,000,000	$ 5,420,000	2/1/2021
Special Improvement Dist. 132	5/17/2001	24,000,000	17,395,000	2/1/2021
Special Improvement Dist. 128A - Fixed	11/3/2003	10,000,000	8,380,000	2/1/2021
Special Improvement Dist. 142	12/4/2003	92,360,000	84,235,000	8/1/2023
Special Improvement Dist. 108A - Sr.	12/23/2003	17,335,569	11,685,093	2/1/2017
Special Improvement Dist. 108B - Sub.	12/23/2003	8,375,273	5,807,182	2/1/2017
Special Improvement Dist. 124 - Sr.	12/23/2003	4,399,431	3,229,907	2/1/2020
Special Improvement Dist. 124 - Sub.	12/23/2003	1,929,727	1,452,818	2/1/2020
Special Improvement Dist. 151	10/12/2005	25,485,000	24,135,000	8/1/2025
Special Improvement Dist. 121 A - Sr.	5/31/2006	30,620,000	26,735,000	12/1/2019
Special Improvement Dist. 121 B - Sub.	5/31/2006	13,515,000	12,555,000	12/1/2029
Special Improvement Dist. 128-2021	5/1/2007	480,000	460,000	2/1/2021
Special Improvement Dist. 128-2031	5/1/2007	10,755,000	10,565,000	2/1/2031
Special Improvement Dist. 112	5/13/2008	70,000,000	70,000,000	8/1/2037
Subtotal Land Secured Assessment Bonds			$ 282,055,000	
Various Special Improvement Districts [6]			$ 20,990,000	
Grand Total Outstanding Debt			$ 6,554,126,338	

[1] General Obligation bonds secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County and payable from a dedicated property tax. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 statuatory limit and the $5.00 constitutional limit per $100 of assessed valuation.

[2] General Obligation bonds secured by the full faith, and credit and payable from all legally available funds of the County. The property tax rate available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 statutory and the $5.00 constitutional limit as well as to the County's maximum operating levy and any legally available tax-overrides.

[3] General Obligation bonds and notes additionally secured by pledged revenues; if revenues are insufficient, the County is obligated to pay the difference between such revenues and debt service requirements of the respective obligations. The property tax rate available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 statutory and $5.00 constitutional limit.

[4] Highway improvement bonds are secured solely by County and State taxes on motor vehicle fuels. Airport bonds and airport refunding bonds are secured solely by airport revenues. Economic Development Revenue Bonds issued for and payable by private companies are not included.

[5] Secured by assessments against property improved. These bonds do not constitute a debt of the County, and the County is not liable. In the event of a delinquency in the payment of any assessment installment, the County will not have any obligation with respect to these bonds other than to apply available funds in the reserve fund and the bond fund and to cause to be commenced and pursued, foreclosure proceedings with respect to the property in question.

[6] Secured by assessments against property improved; the County's General Fund and the taxing power are contingently liable if collections of assessments are insufficient.

[7] Further information regarding the Las Vegas Convention & Visitor's Authority debt is available in the Convention Authority's Debt Management Policy.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

Property Tax Supported Debt

The County uses property tax as the primary payment source for approximately 3.3 percent of its total general obligation debt issuances. In addition to bonds repaid by the County's property tax debt levy, some outstanding bonds are repaid from the revenues generated by such sources as room taxes, sales tax levies, the County's allocation of Consolidated Taxes (consisting of local government revenues transferred to the County by the State pursuant to an intra-county formula), as well as other taxes and fees levied on vehicles, property transfers, etc. The growth in the County's assessed value has allowed for continued decreases in the County's debt rate.

The following table illustrates a record of the County's assessed valuation.

SIX-YEAR RECORD OF ASSESSED VALUATION
(Excluding Redevelopment Agencies)
Clark County, Nevada

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Boulder City	$ 466,198,152	$ 491,676,848	$ 563,511,360	$ 679,606,383	$ 752,160,390	$ 751,133,100
Henderson	6,803,230,110	7,567,061,928	9,934,624,235	13,818,632,454	15,913,241,892	16,308,288,716
Las Vegas	11,479,811,435	12,717,378,524	16,477,557,041	22,028,939,538	24,649,348,111	24,992,555,583
Mesquite	333,497,506	357,603,051	419,313,111	572,522,953	820,135,858	903,591,652
North Las Vegas	2,734,445,463	3,318,379,189	4,749,825,535	6,912,113,869	8,961,029,085	9,132,667,067
Uninc. Clark Co.	22,862,586,535	25,705,488,511	32,354,161,733	45,509,159,631	55,038,325,753	59,818,303,118
TOTAL	$44,679,769,201	$50,157,588,051	$64,498,993,015	$89,520,974,828	$106,134,241,089	$111,906,539,236
Percent Change	9.9%	12.3%	28.6%	38.8%	18.6%	5.4%

SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation

The County anticipates levying a tax rate of $0.0129 for the repayment of voter-approved bonds for Fiscal Year 2008-09. This rate is estimated to provide sufficient revenue to make principal and interest payments due in Fiscal Year 2008-2009, and if continued into the future, is projected to provide sufficient revenue to cover annual payments due on the bonds through their respective maturities. The County's debt levy is a function of the amount of annual debt service, assessed value growth, interest earnings, and available balances.

The following tables illustrate the outstanding bond issues currently being supported with property taxes and the corresponding annual debt requirements.

The following table lists the outstanding debt issues that are secured by a dedicated property tax. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit.The table on the following page lists the corresponding required debt payments for these issues.

PROPERTY TAX SUPPORTED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Issue	Issue Date	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Public Safety Refunding, Series A	4/1/2004	$75,610,000	$ 63,695,000	6/1/2017
Street Refunding, Series A	7/6/2005	20,475,000	10,690,000	10/1/2010
Total Outstanding			$ 74,385,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

PROPERTY TAX SUPPORTED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total
2009	$ 9,260,000	$ 3,456,200	$ 12,716,200
2010	9,620,000	3,100,825	12,720,825
2011	9,985,000	2,645,500	12,630,500
2012	6,670,000	2,237,250	8,907,250
2013	7,015,000	1,903,750	8,918,750
2014	7,375,000	1,553,000	8,928,000
2015	7,750,000	1,184,250	8,934,250
2016	8,130,000	835,500	8,965,500
2017	8,580,000	429,000	9,009,000
TOTAL	$ 74,385,000	$ 17,345,275	$ 91,730,275

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Medium-term bonds do not have a pledged revenue source, but are repaid from the unreserved General Fund revenues of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the \$3.64 per \$100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the \$5.00 per \$100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the corresponding required debt payment for these issues

MEDIUM-TERM GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Issue	Date Issued		Original Issuance		Amount Outstanding[1]	Retirement Date
Public Safety[1]	2/1/1999	$	20,000,000	$	2,365,000	2/1/2009
Medium Term Bonds, Series B	2/1/2002		20,000,000		8,935,000	2/1/2012
Total Outstanding				$	11,300,000	

[1] Partially funded by the City of Las Vegas based on the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department funding formula.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

MEDIUM-TERM GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUE
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues[1]
2009	$ 4,465,000	$ 543,715	$ 5,008,715	$ 5,008,715
2010	2,185,000	341,750	2,526,750	5,008,715
2011	2,275,000	232,500	2,507,500	5,008,715
2012	2,375,000	118,750	2,493,750	5,008,715
TOTAL	$ 11,300,000	$ 1,236,715	$12,536,715	

[1] Represents enough pledged revenue to cover largest payment. Projections represent a zero percent growth rate.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

The following table lists the outstanding bonds secured by pledged revenues. However, if the revenues are insufficient, the General Fund revenues are dedicated to pay the difference of such revenues and debt. requirements. General Obligation bonds are secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The Consolidated Tax available is limited to 15% of the annual Consolidated Tax distribution. The table on the following page lists the corresponding required debt payment for these bonds

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Consolidated Tax Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Public Facilities Ref., Series A	3/1/1999	$ 25,370,000	$ 13,805,000	6/1/2019
Park and Regional Justice Center	11/1/1999	107,015,000	8,005,000	11/1/2009
Public Safety	3/1/2000	18,000,000	3,875,000	3/1/2011
Government Center Refunding	4/1/2004	7,910,000	6,070,000	1/1/2014
Park,/RJC/Public Safety Ref., Series C	12/30/2004	48,935,000	48,335,000	11/1/2017
Park/RJC Refunding, Series B	7/6/2005	32,310,000	32,310,000	11/1/2024
Public Facilities Ref., Series A	5/24/2007	2,655,000	2,655,000	6/1/2019
Total Outstanding			$ 115,055,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Consolidated Tax Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues [1]
2009	$ 8,185,000	$ 5,506,738	$ 13,691,738	$49,485,000
2010	8,625,000	5,090,044	13,715,044	49,485,000
2011	9,040,000	4,671,555	13,711,555	49,485,000
2012	9,485,000	4,223,988	13,708,988	49,485,000
2013	9,765,000	3,769,694	13,534,694	49,485,000
2014	10,285,000	3,275,194	13,560,194	49,485,000
2015	7,490,000	2,757,644	10,247,644	49,485,000
2016	6,070,000	2,423,594	8,493,594	49,485,000
2017	6,380,000	2,117,469	8,497,469	49,485,000
2018	6,710,000	1,795,719	8,505,719	49,485,000
2019	7,495,000	1,446,894	8,941,894	49,485,000
2020	7,140,000	1,068,569	8,208,569	49,485,000
2021	3,335,000	821,284	4,156,284	49,485,000
2022	3,490,000	665,250	4,155,250	49,485,000
2023	3,665,000	486,375	4,151,375	49,485,000
2024	3,850,000	298,500	4,148,500	49,485,000
2025	4,045,000	101,125	4,146,125	49,485,000
TOTAL	$ 115,055,000	$ 40,519,633	$ 155,574,633	

[1] Represents 15% of budgeted FY 2008-09 Consolidated Tax Revenues. Projections represent a zero percent growth rate.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following table lists the outstanding transportation bonds secured by the Strip Resort Corridor Room Tax and the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The tax is imposed specifically for the purpose of transportation improvements within the Strip Resort Corridor, or within one mile outside the boundaries of the Strip Corridor. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Strip Resort Corridor Room Tax Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Transp. Improvement, Series B	6/1/1992	$ 103,810,000	$ 15,080,000	6/1/2017
Transp. Bonds, Series B	12/1/1998	40,000,000	16,515,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Bonds, Series B	2/1/2000	40,000,000	7,515,000	12/1/2011
Transp. Refunding, Series B	12/30/2004	33,210,000	32,905,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Refunding, Series B	3/7/2006	51,345,000	51,345,000	6/1/2016
Total Outstanding			$ 123,360,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Strip Resort Corridor Room Tax Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues [1]
2009	$ 9,310,000	$ 6,303,859	$ 15,613,859	$ 40,792,000
2010	10,090,000	5,694,928	15,784,928	40,792,000
2011	10,585,000	5,179,425	15,764,425	40,792,000
2012	11,115,000	4,631,288	15,746,288	40,792,000
2013	11,660,000	4,060,238	15,720,238	40,792,000
2014	12,235,000	3,472,113	15,707,113	40,792,000
2015	12,835,000	2,854,863	15,689,863	40,792,000
2016	13,465,000	2,207,488	15,672,488	40,792,000
2017	14,635,000	1,537,750	16,172,750	40,792,000
2018	5,530,000	678,844	6,208,844	40,792,000
2019	5,805,000	416,494	6,221,494	40,792,000
2020	6,095,000	141,069	6,236,069	40,792,000
TOTAL	$ 123,360,000	$ 37,178,359	$ 160,538,359	

[1] Represents budgeted FY 2008-09 Strip Resort Corridor 1% Room Tax revenues. Projections represent a zero percent growth rate.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

The following table lists the outstanding transportation bonds secured by the Laughlin Resort Corridor Room Tax and the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The revenues are derived from a one percent room tax collected on the gross receipts from the rental of hotel/motel rooms within the Laughlin Resort Corridor as authorized by NRS 244.3351. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Laughlin Resort Corridor Room Tax Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Transp. Improvement, Series C	6/1/1992	$ 9,335,000	$ 1,215,000	6/1/2017
Transp. Refunding, Series C	3/1/1998	7,855,000	190,000	6/1/2009
Transp. Refunding, Series C	3/13/2008	6,420,000	6,420,000	6/1/2019
Total Outstanding			$ 7,825,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Laughlin Resort Corridor Room Tax Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues[1]
2009	$ 700,000	$ 314,732	$ 1,014,732	$ 1,021,148
2010	745,000	269,477	1,014,477	1,021,148
2011	760,000	243,700	1,003,700	1,021,148
2012	795,000	217,404	1,012,404	1,021,148
2013	825,000	189,897	1,014,897	1,021,148
2014	855,000	161,352	1,016,352	1,021,148
2015	885,000	131,769	1,016,769	1,021,148
2016	920,000	101,148	1,021,148	1,021,148
2017	940,000	69,316	1,009,316	1,021,148
2018	195,000	13,840	208,840	1,021,148
2019	205,000	7,093	212,093	1,021,148
TOTAL	$ 7,825,000	$ 1,719,728	$ 9,544,728	

[1] Represents maximum debt service.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following table lists the outstanding transportation bonds supported by the one-percent Supplemental Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax, Non-Corridor Room Tax, and the Development Privilege Tax (collectively known as the Pledged Revenues"), each of which became effective July 1, 1991, for the purpose of transportation improvements. The bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Beltway Pledged Revenue Bonds)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Transportation Improvement, Series A	6/1/1992	$ 136,855,000	$ 18,790,000	6/1/2017
Transp. Bonds, Series A	12/1/1998	60,000,000	24,765,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Bonds, Series A	2/1/2000	45,000,000	8,465,000	12/1/2011
Transp. Refunding, Series A	12/30/2004	41,685,000	41,190,000	12/1/2019
Transp. Refunding, Series A	3/7/2006	64,240,000	64,240,000	6/1/2016
Transp. Refunding, Series A	3/13/2008	64,625,000	64,625,000	6/1/2019
Total Outstanding			$ 222,075,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Beltway Pledged Revenue Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues [1]
2009	$ 16,815,000	$ 10,197,309	$ 27,012,309	$ 77,145,000
2010	17,990,000	9,256,799	27,246,799	77,145,000
2011	18,805,000	8,422,417	27,227,417	77,145,000
2012	19,635,000	7,557,818	27,192,818	77,145,000
2013	20,490,000	6,687,552	27,177,552	77,145,000
2014	21,370,000	5,772,837	27,142,837	77,145,000
2015	22,325,000	4,787,225	27,112,225	77,145,000
2016	23,345,000	3,756,491	27,101,491	77,145,000
2017	24,990,000	2,686,916	27,676,916	77,145,000
2018	13,880,000	1,372,879	15,252,879	77,145,000
2019	14,485,000	793,205	15,278,205	77,145,000
2020	7,945,000	187,563	8,132,563	77,145,000
TOTAL	$ 222,075,000	$ 61,479,011	$ 283,554,011	

[1] Represents pledged FY 2008-09 budgeted Development Tax, Motor Vehicle Privilege tax and Non-Corridor Room Tax revenues. These revenues are also pledged to the Series B and Series C Master Transportation Plan bonds. Pledged revenues represent a zero percent growth rate.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

The following table lists the University Medical Center of Southern Nevada revenue supported outstanding bonds and notes. Pledged revenues include net patient revenue and rental income. These bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND NOTES
(University Medical Center Revenue Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Hospital Improvement	3/1/2000	$ 56,825,000	$ 8,550,000	3/1/2011
Hospital Improvement & Refunding	11/1/2003	36,765,000	11,930,000	9/1/2023
Hospital Refunding	5/1/2004	8,085,000	3,210,000	9/1/2009
Hospital Refunding	7/28/2005	48,390,000	47,890,000	3/1/2020
Hospital Refunding	5/22/2007	18,095,000	18,085,000	9/1/2023
Hospital Medium-Term Note	5/20/2004	8,079,363	3,681,338	5/20/2011
Hospital Medium-Term Note	11/29/2007	7,000,000	7,000,000	11/1/2017
Total Outstanding			$ 100,346,338	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance & University Medical Center

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND NOTES
(University Medical Center Revenue Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues [1]
2009	$ 5,272,521	$ 4,596,295	$ 9,868,816	$ 563,176,069
2010	7,298,750	4,395,866	11,694,616	563,176,069
2011	5,900,067	4,103,430	10,003,497	563,176,069
2012	5,445,000	3,830,030	9,275,030	563,176,069
2013	5,705,000	3,570,993	9,275,993	563,176,069
2014	5,975,000	3,298,845	9,273,845	563,176,069
2015	6,210,000	3,014,875	9,224,875	563,176,069
2016	6,510,000	2,715,932	9,225,932	563,176,069
2017	6,820,000	2,403,696	9,223,696	563,176,069
2018	7,145,000	2,076,550	9,221,550	563,176,069
2019	6,155,000	1,759,453	7,914,453	563,176,069
2020	6,480,000	1,452,327	7,932,327	563,176,069
2021	5,940,000	999,050	6,939,050	563,176,069
2022	6,210,000	728,935	6,938,935	563,176,069
2023	6,495,000	446,403	6,941,403	563,176,069
2024	6,785,000	150,975	6,935,975	563,176,069
TOTAL	$ 100,346,338	$ 39,543,654	$ 139,889,992	

[1] Represents budgeted FY2008-09 gross pledged revenues and a zero growth rate in revenues.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following table lists the outstanding bonds secured by a voter-approved one-quarter of one percent sales tax. This tax has been imposed since 1986. These bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Flood Control / Sales Tax Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Flood Control	9/15/1998	$ 150,000,000	$ 99,870,000	11/1/2018
Flood Control Refunding	2/21/2006	200,000,000	200,000,000	11/1/2035
Total Outstanding			$299,870,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance & Clark County Regional Flood Control District

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Flood Control / Sales Tax Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues [1]
2009	$ 7,055,000	$ 14,154,843	$ 21,209,843	$ 88,585,806
2010	7,420,000	13,785,318	21,205,318	88,585,806
2011	7,815,000	13,386,899	21,201,899	88,585,806
2012	8,230,000	12,966,968	21,196,968	88,585,806
2013	8,660,000	12,535,805	21,195,805	88,585,806
2014	9,110,000	12,081,743	21,191,743	88,585,806
2015	9,585,000	11,604,505	21,189,505	88,585,806
2016	10,055,000	11,127,274	21,182,274	88,585,806
2017	10,525,000	10,652,405	21,177,405	88,585,806
2018	11,005,000	10,168,480	21,173,480	88,585,806
2019	11,510,000	9,662,393	21,172,393	88,585,806
2020	8,015,000	9,235,353	17,250,353	88,585,806
2021	8,350,000	8,868,725	17,218,725	88,585,806
2022	8,700,000	8,463,788	17,163,788	88,585,806
2023	9,070,000	8,041,750	17,111,750	88,585,806
2024	9,465,000	7,601,544	17,066,544	88,585,806
2025	9,885,000	7,141,981	17,026,981	88,585,806
2026	10,325,000	6,661,994	16,986,994	88,585,806
2027	10,790,000	6,160,513	16,950,513	88,585,806
2028	11,280,000	5,636,350	16,916,350	88,585,806
2029	11,805,000	5,088,081	16,893,081	88,585,806
2030	12,385,000	4,513,569	16,898,569	88,585,806
2031	13,020,000	3,910,200	16,930,200	88,585,806
2032	13,685,000	3,275,956	16,960,956	88,585,806
2033	14,385,000	2,609,294	16,994,294	88,585,806
2034	15,125,000	1,908,431	17,033,431	88,585,806
2035	15,900,000	1,171,588	17,071,588	88,585,806
2036	16,715,000	396,981	17,111,981	88,585,806
TOTAL	$ 299,870,000	$ 222,812,728	$ 522,682,728	

[1] Represents budgeted FY2008-09 sales tax revenue projections.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following tables list the outstanding bonds secured by the court facility administrative assessment fee and the corresponding required debt payments. The bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Court Administrative Assessment Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Issue	Issue Date	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Public Facilities, Series B	March 1, 1999	$ 16,690,000	$ 6,505,000	June 1, 2019
Public Facilities, Refunding Series B	May 24, 2007	5,800,000	5,800,000	June 1, 2019
Total Outstanding			$ 12,305,000	

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Court Administrative Assessment Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

FY Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Grand Total	Reserved Revenues [1]
2009	$ 740,000	$ 584,844	$ 1,324,844	$ 1,622,250
2010	810,000	546,919	1,356,919	1,622,250
2011	875,000	505,406	1,380,406	1,622,250
2012	950,000	460,563	1,410,563	1,622,250
2013	1,030,000	411,875	1,441,875	1,622,250
2014	1,105,000	362,950	1,467,950	1,622,250
2015	1,185,000	316,575	1,501,575	1,622,250
2016	1,265,000	266,025	1,531,025	1,622,250
2017	1,360,000	209,750	1,569,750	1,622,250
2018	1,440,000	149,250	1,589,250	1,622,250
2019	1,545,000	77,250	1,622,250	1,622,250
TOTAL	$ 12,305,000	$ 3,891,406	$ 16,196,406	

[1] Per the bond covenants, the Administrative Assessment Pledged Revenues have been deposited in the Revenue Stabilization Fund (3120). The balance reached the required minimum balance of 100% of the combined maximum annual debt service in FY 2004-05. Transfers to the Revenue Stabilization Fund are no longer required.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following tables list the outstanding bonds secured by the interlocal agreement between the County and the City of Las Vegas, dated October 20, 1998 and the corresponding annual debt service requirements. The bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to $3.64 pre $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Interlocal Agreement Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Issue Date	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Public Facilities, Series C	March 1, 1999	$ 29,000,000	$ 8,900,000	June 1, 2024
Public Facilities Refunding, Series C	May 24, 2007	13,870,000	13,830,000	June 1, 2024
Total Outstanding			$ 22,730,000	

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Interlocal Agreement Supported Bonds) [1]
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Grand Total
2009	$ 1,005,000	$ 1,006,299	$ 2,011,299
2010	1,045,000	963,249	2,008,249
2011	1,100,000	910,311	2,010,311
2012	1,150,000	854,611	2,004,611
2013	1,205,000	805,049	2,010,049
2014	1,260,000	748,224	2,008,224
2015	1,310,000	695,461	2,005,461
2016	1,370,000	639,761	2,009,761
2017	1,425,000	580,186	2,005,186
2018	1,485,000	519,536	2,004,536
2019	1,550,000	456,286	2,006,286
2020	1,615,000	390,236	2,005,236
2021	1,685,000	319,943	2,004,943
2022	1,760,000	246,543	2,006,543
2023	1,840,000	168,255	2,008,255
2024	1,925,000	86,380	2,011,380
TOTAL	$ 22,730,000	$ 9,390,330	$ 32,120,330

[1] The interlocal agreement calls for the City of Las Vegas to provide the County with their portion of debt service based on the Las Vegas Metro funding formula.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following table lists the outstanding G.O. bonds that are supported by and payable from the net revenues of the McCarran International Airport System. The bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Airport Revenue Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Debt Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Airport G.O. Refunding, Series B	5/29/2003	$ 37,000,000	$ 37,000,000	7/1/2024
Airport G.O. Refunding, Series A	2/26/2008	43,105,000	43,105,000	7/1/2027
Total Outstanding			$ 80,105,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance & Department of Aviation

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Airport Revenue Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE REVENUES
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest[1]	Grand Total	Pledged Revenues[2]
2009	$ -	$ 3,232,588	$ 3,232,588	$ 46,807,834
2010	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2011	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2012	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2013	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2014	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2015	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2016	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2017	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2018	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2019	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2020	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2021	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2022	-	3,496,400	3,496,400	46,807,834
2023	5,880,000	3,349,400	9,229,400	46,807,834
2024	15,375,000	2,837,244	18,212,244	46,807,834
2025	15,745,000	2,098,144	17,843,144	46,807,834
2026	-	1,724,200	1,724,200	46,807,834
2027	-	1,724,200	1,724,200	46,807,834
2028	43,105,000	855,014	43,960,014	46,807,834
TOTAL	$ 80,105,000	$ 61,273,990	$ 141,378,990	

1 Interest on the Series A bonds are at a variable rate.

2 The bonds are additionally secured by and are payable from the Net Revenues of the Airport System subordinate and junior to the lien thereon of Senior Securities, subordinate and junior to the lien thereon of Second Lien Subordinate Securities, and subordinate and Junior to the lien thereon of Third Lien Subordinate Securities and on a parity with a lien thereon of the Series 2003 B bonds.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

The following table lists the outstanding bonds of the County Bond Bank. For various types of projects, other local governmental entities within the County can issue bonds through the County's Bond Bank. The bonds are repaid with revenues received from the agencies utilizing the bond bank. The bonds are also secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County. The property tax available to pay these bonds is limited to the $3.64 per $100 of assessed valuation statutory limit and the $5.00 per $100 of assessed valuation constitutional limit. The table on the following page lists the annual debt service requirements.

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Bond Bank Supported)
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Issue	Date Issued	Original Issuance	Amount Outstanding	Retirement Date
Bond Bank Bonds Series 2000	7/1/2000	$ 200,000,000	$ 12,450,000	7/1/2010
Bond Bank Bonds Series 2001	6/1/2001	250,000,000	60,495,000	6/1/2031
Bond Bank Bonds Series 2002	11/1/2002	200,000,000	87,485,000	6/1/2032
Bond Bank Bonds Ref. Series 2006	6/13/2006	242,880,000	239,980,000	6/1/2030
Bond Bank SNWA 2006	11/2/2006	604,140,000	604,140,000	11/1/2036
Bond Bank CWC 2008 Comm Paper	4/8/2008	200,000,000	20,000,000	Various
[1] Bond Bank SNWA 2008	7/2/2008	400,000,000	400,000,000	6/1/2038
Total Outstanding			$ 1,424,550,000	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance
[1]Bonds sold on 6/4/2008, closing scheduled for 7/2/2008

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELF SUPPORTING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Bond Bank Supported)
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS [1]
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total
2009	$34,745,000	$65,054,334	$99,799,334
2010	22,360,000	65,538,356	87,898,356
2011	30,385,000	64,349,131	94,734,131
2012	31,825,000	62,893,081	94,718,081
2013	33,435,000	61,319,531	94,754,531
2014	35,290,000	59,488,556	94,778,556
2015	37,035,000	57,739,606	94,774,606
2016	38,675,000	56,102,719	94,777,719
2017	40,705,000	54,079,663	94,784,663
2018	42,690,000	52,101,863	94,791,863
2019	44,770,000	50,027,438	94,797,438
2020	46,950,000	47,830,275	94,780,275
2021	49,250,000	45,525,663	94,775,663
2022	51,685,000	43,084,763	94,769,763
2023	54,550,000	40,240,063	94,790,063
2024	57,320,000	37,494,650	94,814,650
2025	60,220,000	34,610,113	94,830,113
2026	63,280,000	31,579,638	94,859,638
2027	66,180,000	28,700,588	94,880,588
2028	68,915,000	25,991,738	94,906,738
2029	71,805,000	23,126,550	94,931,550
2030	75,765,000	19,955,631	95,720,631
2031	65,220,000	16,236,100	81,456,100
2032	52,025,000	12,950,725	64,975,725
2033	41,015,000	10,323,850	51,338,850
2034	42,865,000	8,470,150	51,335,150
2035	44,755,000	6,580,988	51,335,988
2036	46,725,000	4,613,575	51,338,575
2037	48,540,000	2,798,563	51,338,563
2038	25,570,000	1,278,500	26,848,500
TOTAL	$1,424,550,000	$1,090,086,397	$2,514,636,397

[1] The County has purchased bonds from the local governments which have payments equal to those shown.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

County Debt Service and Reserve Funds

Reserve requirements and debt service set asides are specified in the bond documents for individual bond issues. For bonds paid solely from property taxes, it is the County's policy to strive for a debt service fund balance in an amount not less than the succeeding fiscal year's principal and interest requirement. Reserve and principal and interest set asides for other issues are currently in compliance with specific issue requirements.

Possible County Capital Projects Requiring Long-Term Financing Repayment Sources

The County has approved a reimbursement resolution authorizing $120 million of Master Transportation Plan Resort Corridor Room Tax Bonds. In addition, the County is currently contemplating issuing $200 million of commercial paper that will ultimately be converted to long-term debt for the Master Transportation Plan. These commercial paper notes are part of a revolving program authorized up to $900 million. Further, the County will be issuing approximately $145 million in GO backed long-term debt for LVCVA transportation projects. The Clark County Regional Flood Control District also intends to issue $400 million in commercial paper notes. These notes will be part of a revolving program authorized up to $700 million. The County also anticipates that the SNWA will need an additional $500 million in Bond Bank Bonds for construction costs. Finally, the CWC Bond Bank Commercial Paper program is also revolving and authorized up to an additional $600 million.

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

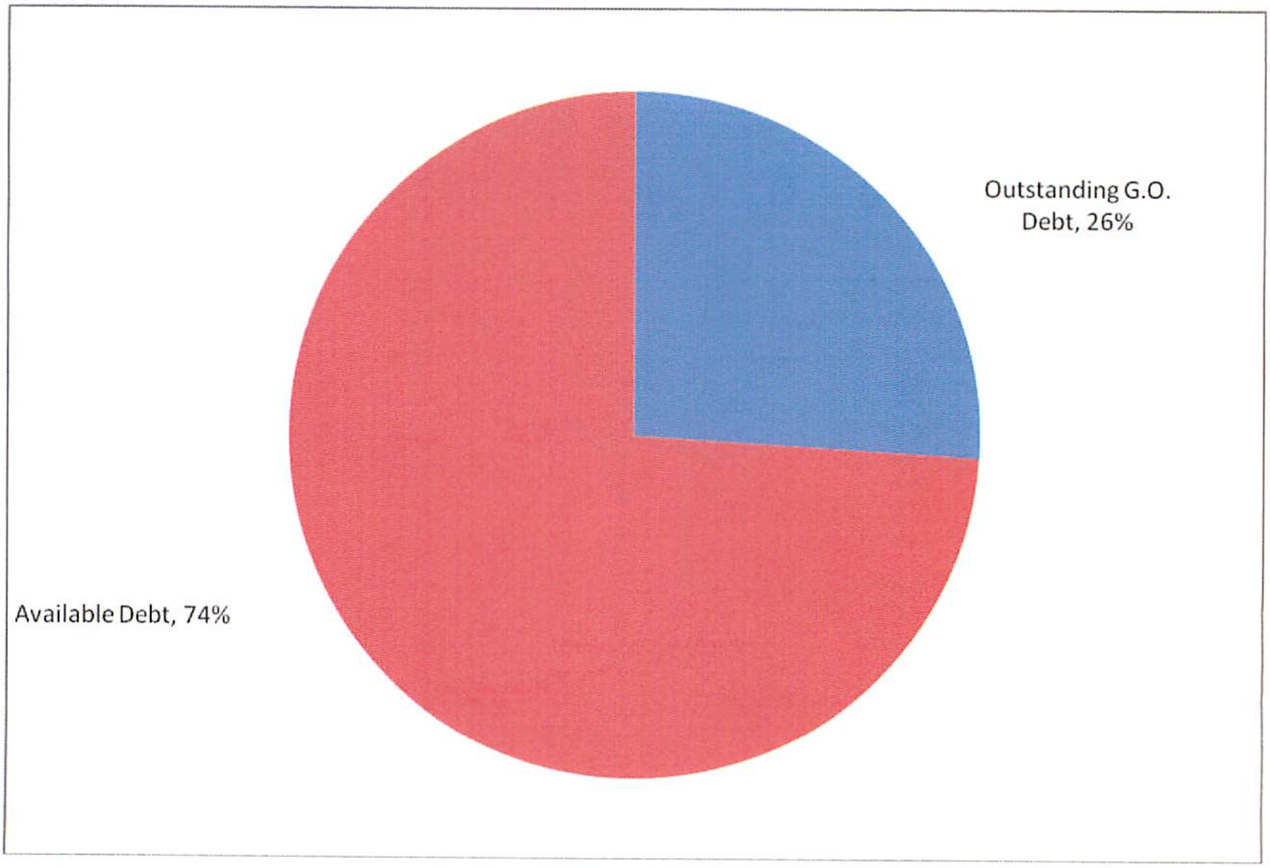
Statutory Debt Capacity

State statutes limit the aggregate principal amount of the County's general obligation indebtedness to ten percent of the County's total reported assessed valuation (including the assessed valuation of the redevelopment agencies). Based upon the estimated Fiscal Year 2008-2009 assessed value of $115,793,611,925 the County's statutory debt limitation is $11,579,361,193. The following table represents the County's outstanding and proposed general obligation indebtedness with respect to its statutory debt limitation.

STATUTORY DEBT CAPACITY
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Statutory Debt Limitation	$11,579,361,193
Less: Outstanding Total G.O. Indebtedness (subject to ten percent limitation)	1,143,131,338
Less: Proposed Capital Projects Requiring Long-Term Financing	1,865,000,000
Available Statutory Debt Limitation	$ 9,271,229,855

SOURCE: Department of Taxation; Clark County Department of Finance



The County bond law provides a County debt limitation of fifteen percent of assessed valuation for general obligation bonds issued through its bond bank. This bond bank debt limitation is separate from, and in addition to, the ten percent debt limitation for the County's general obligation debt as described on the previous page. Based upon the estimated Fiscal Year 2008-2009 assessed value of $115,793,611,925, including the assessed value of the redevelopment agencies, the County's bond bank statutory debt limitation is $17,369,041,789. The following table represents the County's outstanding and proposed bond bank indebtedness with respect to its statutory debt limitation.

BOND BANK DEBT CAPACITY
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Statutory Debt Limitation	$17,369,041,789
Less: Outstanding Bond Bank Indebtedness	1,424,550,000
Less: Proposed Bond Bank Financed Projects	1,100,000,000
Available Bond Bank Statutory Debt Limitation	$14,844,491,789

SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation; Clark County Department of Finance

Direct Debt Comparison

A comparison of the direct debt, and debt per capita as compared with the average for such debt of other municipalities, is shown below. Direct debt is defined as a calculation of indebtedness that consists of issuances serviced primarily from the County's governmental funds that pay principal and interest payments with revenues received directly from County property taxes or medium-term issuances. Medium-term bonds do not have a pledged revenue source, but are repaid from the unreserved General Fund revenues of the County. Self-supporting general obligations, self-supporting bond bank, and self-supporting commercial paper issuances are not included in this calculation.

County	Direct Debt	Estimated Population at 7/01/08	FY2009 Assessed Value	Direct Debt Per Capita	Direct Debt as a Percentage of Assessed Value
Clark County[1]	$85,685,000	1,954,319	$115,793,611,925	$44	0.07%
Douglas County	31,252,542	52,386	3,492,523,590	641	1.15%
Washoe County	301,324,293	418,061	17,744,395,173	721	2.09%

[1] Based on the March 15, 2008 (FY 2008-09) Final Assessed Value including a total of $3,887,072,689 for all six redevelopment districts in Clark County.

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation; Washoe County Comptroller, Douglas County Comptroller, Clark County Department of Finance, Nevada State Demographer

Preliminary Summary and Conclusion

The County's direct and overlapping debt position is growing as infrastructure and other needs are met with long-term financing. However, due to the County's continued growth and strong economy, the County's direct debt is considered manageable.

Clark County continues to evaluate how much tax-supported debt is prudent, (i.e. what can the tax base support? what can the taxpayers afford?).

It is important to match capital needs with economic resources on an annual basis to ensure that the proposed level of debt issuance does not place a constraint on maintenance of the County's credit worthiness or future credit rating improvements. In this regard, the County includes in its capital budgeting process a complete and detailed description of the anticipated sources of funds for future capital projects, as well as the resulting impact of long-term financing on the County's debt position. Periodic monitoring of issuances is performed to ensure that an erosion of the County's credit quality does not occur.

It should be recognized that changing circumstances require flexibility and revision. Clark County is one of the most unique, fastest-growing areas in the country. Anticipating every future contingency is unrealistic. When adjustments to debt plans become necessary, the reasons will be documented to demonstrate that the County's commitment to sound debt management remains unchanged.

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

DEBT ISSUANCE POLICY

Administration of Policy

The County Manager is the County's chief executive officer and serves at the pleasure of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC). The County Manager is ultimately responsible for administration of County financial policies. The BCC is responsible for the approval of any form of County borrowing and the details associated therewith. Unless otherwise designated, the Chief Financial Officer coordinates the administration and issuance of debt.

The Chief Financial Officer is also responsible for the attestation of disclosure and other bond related documents. References to the "County Manager or his designee" in the document are hereinafter assumed to be assigned to the Chief Financial Officer as the "designee" for administration of this policy. The County Manager may designate officials from issuing entities to discharge the provisions of this policy.

Initial Review and Communication of Intent

All borrowing requests are communicated to the Clark County Department of Finance during the annual budget process. Requests for projects, which may require a new bond issue, must be identified as a part of a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) request. Justification and requested size of the bond issue must be presented as well as the proposed timing of the project. Additionally, opportunities for refunding shall originate with, or be communicated to, the Department of Finance.

The Department of Finance, in conjunction with the County's Senior Management Team, will evaluate each proposal comparing it with other competing interests within the County. All requests will be considered in accordance with the County's overall adopted priorities. If it is determined that proposals are a Countywide priority, and requires funding, the Department of Finance will coordinate the issuance of debt including size of issuance, debt structuring, repayment sources, determination of mix (e.g., debt financing versus pay-as-you-go), and method of sale.

Debt Management Commission

In Nevada, governments must present their general obligation debt proposals, (with exception of medium-term financings issued under NRS 350), to the County Debt Management Commission (the Commission). The Commission reviews the statutory debt limit, method of repayment and possible impact on other underlying or overlapping entities. When considering the possible impact on other entities, the Commission generally considers the property tax rate required versus others' need for a tax rate - all of which must fall at or below the statutory $3.64 property tax cap. The $3.64 is not usually a limiting factor. However, the cap will become an issue if local governments begin levying a property tax that is closer to $3.64. The Debt Management Commission does not generally make judgments about a proposal's impact on the debt ratios of all the affected governments.

The Commission requires that each governmental entity in the County provide a five-year forecast of operating tax rates, including a description of the projected use of the tax rate and identification of any tax rate tied to the Capital Improvement Plan. The County's forecasted tax rate schedule for the next five fiscal years is shown in Appendix D. The projected use of the tax rates listed in the Appendix D is for support of ongoing operations for each of the listed entities and/or special districts.

Types of Debt

General Obligation Bonds - Under NRS 350.580, the County may issue as general obligations any of the following types of securities:

1. Notes
2. Warrants
3. Interim debentures
4. Bonds and
5. Temporary bonds

A general obligation bond is a debt that is legally payable from general revenues, as a primary or secondary funding source of repayment, and is backed by the full faith and credit of the County, subject to certain constitutional and statutory limitations. The Nevada Constitution and State statutes limit the total taxes levied by all governmental units to an amount not to exceed \$5.00, and \$3.64 per \$100 of assessed valuation, with a priority for taxes levied for the payment of general obligation indebtedness.

Any outstanding general obligation bonds, or temporary general obligation bonds to be exchanged for such definitive bonds and general interim debentures, constitute outstanding indebtedness of the County and exhaust the debt-incurring power of the County. Nevada statutes require that most general obligation bonds mature within 30 years from their respective issuance dates.

Bonding should be used to finance or refinance capital improvements, long-term assets, or other costs directly associated with financing a project, which have been determined to be beneficial to a significant proportion of the citizens in Clark County, and for which repayment sources have been identified. Bonding should be used only after considering alternative funding sources such as project revenues, federal and state grants, and special assessments.

Voter-approved general obligation bonds issued under this heading are used when a specific property tax is the desired repayment source.

General Obligation/Revenue Bonds - Such bonds are payable from taxes, and are additionally secured by a pledge of revenues. If pledged revenues from the projects financed are not sufficient, the County is obligated to pay the difference between such revenues and the debt service requirements of the respective bonds from general taxes.

Interim Debentures - Under NRS 350.672, the County is authorized to issue general obligation/special obligation interim debentures in anticipation of the proceeds of taxes, the proceeds of general obligation or revenue bonds, the proceeds of pledged revenues or any other special obligations of the County and its pledged revenues. These securities are often used in anticipation of assessment district bonds.

Revenue Bonds - Under NRS 350.582, the County may issue as special obligations any of the following types of revenue securities:

1. Notes
2. Warrants
3. Interim debentures
4. Bonds and
5. Temporary bonds

Securities issued as special obligations do not constitute outstanding indebtedness of the County nor do they exhaust its legal debt-incurring power. Bonding should be limited to projects with available revenue sources whether self-generated or dedicated from other sources. Adequate financing feasibility studies should be performed for each revenue issue. Sufficiency of revenues should continue throughout the life of the bonds.

Medium-Term General Obligation Financing - Under NRS 350.087 - 350.095, the County may issue negotiable notes or short-term negotiable bonds. Those issues, approved by the Executive Director of the Nevada Department of Taxation, are payable from all legally available funds (General Fund, etc.). The statutes do not authorize a special property tax override. The negotiable notes or bonds:

1. Must mature no later than 10 years after the date of issuance.

2. Must bear interest at a rate that does not exceed by more than 3 percent the Index of Twenty Bonds that was most recently published before the bids are received or a negotiated offer is accepted.

3. May, at the option of the County, contain a provision that allows redemption of the notes or bonds before maturity, upon such terms as the BCC determines.

4. Term of bonds may not exceed the estimated useful life of the asset to be purchased with the proceeds from the financing, if the maximum term of the financing is more than five years.

5. Must have a medium-term financing resolution approved, which becomes effective after approval by the Executive Director of the Nevada Department of Taxation.

Certificates of Participation/Other Leases - Certificates of participation are essentially leases that are sold to the public. The lease payments are subject to annual appropriation. Investors purchase certificates representing their participation in the lease. Often, the equipment or facility being acquired serves as collateral. These securities are most useful when other means to finance are not available under state law.

Refunding - A refunding is generally the underwriting of a new bond issue whose proceeds are used to redeem an outstanding issue. Key definitions follow:

1. Advance Refunding - A method of providing for payment of debt service on a bond until the first call date or designated call date from available funds. An advance refunding is accomplished by issuing a new bond, or using available funds, and investing the proceeds in an escrow account in a portfolio of U.S. government securities that are structured to provide enough cash flow to pay debt service on the refunded bonds.

2. Current Refunding – When refunding bonds are issued within 90 days of the call date of the refunded bonds.

3. Gross Savings - Difference between the debt service on refunding bonds and refunded bonds less any contribution from a reserve or debt service fund.

4. Present Value Savings - Present value of gross savings discounted at the refunding bond yield to the closing date, plus accrued interest less any contribution from a reserve or debt service fund.

Prior to beginning a refunding bond issue, the County will review an estimate of the savings achievable from the refunding. The County may also review a pro forma schedule to estimate the savings assuming that the refunding is done at various points in the future.

The County will generally consider refunding outstanding bonds if one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Present value savings are at least three percent of the par amount of the refunding bonds.
2. The bonds to be refunded have restrictive or outdated covenants.
3. Restructuring the debt is deemed to be desirable.

The County may pursue a refunding that does not meet the above criteria if:

1. Present value savings exceed the costs of issuing the bonds.
2. Current savings are acceptable when compared to savings that could be achieved by waiting for more favorable interest rates and/or call premiums.

Debt Structuring

Maturity Structures - The term of County debt issues should not extend beyond the useful life of the project or equipment financed. The repayment of principal on tax supported debt should generally not extend beyond twenty years unless there are compelling factors which make it necessary to extend the term beyond this point.

Debt issued by the County should be structured to provide for either level principal or level debt service. Deferring the repayment of principal should be avoided except in select instances where it will take a period of time before project revenues are sufficient to pay debt service. Ascending debt service should generally be avoided.

Bond Insurance - Bond insurance is an insurance policy purchased by an issuer or an underwriter for either an entire issue or specific maturities, which guarantees the payment of principal and interest. This security provides a higher credit rating and thus a lower borrowing cost for an issuer.

Bond insurance can be purchased directly by the County prior to the bond sale (direct purchase) or at the underwriter's option and expense (bidder's option). The County will attempt to qualify its bond issues for insurance with bond insurance companies rated AAA by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corporation.

The decision to purchase insurance directly versus bidder's option is based on: volatile markets, current investor demand for insured bonds, level of insurance premiums, or ability of the County to purchase bond insurance from bond proceeds.

When insurance is purchased directly by the County, the present value of the estimated debt service savings from insurance should be at least equal to or greater than the insurance premium. The bond insurance company will usually be chosen based on an estimate of the greatest net present value insurance benefit (present value of debt service savings less insurance premium).

Reserve Fund and Coverage Policy - A debt service reserve fund is created from the proceeds of a bond issue and/or the excess of applicable revenues to provide a ready reserve to meet current debt service payments should monies not be available from current revenues.

Coverage is the ratio of pledged revenues to related debt service for a given year. For each bond issue, the Department of Finance shall determine the appropriate reserve fund and coverage requirements, if any. This determination will consider arbitrage issues related to reserve levels. The reserve for County General Obligation Bonds should approximate one year of principal and interest or other level as determined adequate by the Department of Finance. It is Clark County's policy to strive for a one-year reserve of principal and interest on all obligations.

Interest Rate Limitation - Under NRS 350.2011, the maximum rate of interest must not exceed by more than 3 percent:

1. for general obligations: the Index of Twenty Bonds; and
2. for special obligations: the Index of Revenue Bonds, which was most recently published before the County adopts a bond ordinance.

Method of Sale

There are two ways bonds can be sold: competitive (public) or negotiated sale. Competitive and negotiated sales provide for one or more pricings depending upon market conditions or other factors. Either method can provide for changing issue size, maturity amounts, term bond features, etc. The timing of competitive and negotiated sales is generally related to the requirements of the Nevada Open Meeting Law and various notice requirements of the applicable statutes.

Competitive Sale - With a competitive sale, any interested underwriter(s) is invited to submit a proposal to purchase an issue of bonds. The bonds are awarded to the underwriter(s) presenting the best bid according to stipulated criteria set forth in the notice of sale. The best bid is usually determined based on the lowest overall interest rate. Competitive sales should be used for all issues unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

Negotiated Sale - A negotiated securities sale is an exclusive arrangement between the issuer and an underwriter or underwriting syndicate. At the end of successful negotiations, the issue is awarded to the underwriters.

Negotiated underwriting may be considered upon recommendation of the Department of Finance based on one or more of the following criteria:

1. Extremely large issue size;
2. Complex financing structure (i.e., variable rate financings, new derivatives and certain revenue issues, etc.) which provides a desirable benefit to the County;
3. Comparatively lesser credit rating; and
4. Other factors that lead the Department of Finance to conclude that a competitive sale would not be effective.

Secondary Market Disclosure

In November 1994, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) amended Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") to prohibit any broker, dealer, or municipal securities dealer from acting as an underwriter in a primary offering of municipal securities unless the issuer promises in writing to provide certain ongoing information (unless the offering satisfies certain exemptions).

The County will comply with the Rule by providing the secondary market disclosure required in any case in which the Rule applies to the County as an obligated person as defined in the Rule.

The County will also require certain governmental organizations and private organizations (the "Organizations"), on behalf of which the County issues bonds or who otherwise are beneficiaries of the bonds, to comply with the Rule pursuant to a loan agreement or other appropriate financing document as a condition to providing the financing. The County is not required, nor will it obligate itself, to provide secondary market disclosure for any obligated person (other than the County) and the County will have no liability or responsibility for the secondary market disclosure requirements imposed upon other obligated persons. The County may, in appropriate cases, exempt Organizations and other obligated persons from this policy where the County determines, in its sole discretion, that an exemption permitted by the Rule is available.

Underwriter Selection for Negotiated Sale

1. Underwriter selection for economic development revenue bonds, and other bonds issued pursuant to NRS 271, which are not secured by a pledge of the taxing power and general fund of the County, may be approved via the County's guidelines for such bonds.

2. The Department of Finance will solicit proposals from underwriters who have submitted bids, in their own name or as part of a syndicate, for County competitive bond issues during the past three years. All such firms will have an equal opportunity to be selected to the County's negotiated underwriting pool. The review of proposals shall include, but not be limited to, the requirements of NRS 350.185.

3. Before selling bonds at a negotiated sale, underwriters in the County's pool may be contacted to provide additional information including, but not limited to, requirements outlined by NRS 350.185.

4. The book-running senior manager and other members of the underwriting syndicate for a particular issue or project will be designated by the Department of Finance and ratified by the Board of County Commissioners. It is the County's intent, once a team is established, to provide equal opportunity for the position of book-running senior manager. The Department of Finance will rotate the book-running senior manager on a deal-by-deal basis as appropriate for the particular bond issue or project.

5. The underwriting team should be balanced with firms having institutional, retail and regional sales strengths. Qualified minority and/or woman-owned firms will be included in the underwriting team and given an equal opportunity to be senior manager.

5. The size of an issue will determine the number of members in the underwriting team and whether more than one senior manager is desirable.

Underwriting Spread

Before work commences on a bond issue to be sold through a negotiated sale, the underwriter shall provide the Department of Finance with a detailed estimate of all components of his/her compensation. Such estimates should be contained in the Request For Proposal, or provided immediately after an underwriter is designated.

The book-running senior manager must provide an updated estimate of the expense component of gross spread to the Department of Finance no later than one week prior to the day of pricing.

Establishment of a Selling Group

When deemed appropriate by the Department of Finance, a selling group will also be established to assist the underwriting team in the marketing of the bond issue.

Priority of Orders

The priority of orders to be established for negotiated sales follows:

1. Nevada Investors
2. Group Orders
3. Designated Orders
4. Member Orders

For underwriting syndicates with three or more underwriters, a three-firm rule for net designated orders will be established as follows:

1. The designation of takedown on net designated orders is to benefit at least three firms of the underwriting team.
2. No more than 50 percent of the takedown may be designated to any one firm. No less than 10 percent of the takedown will be designated to any one firm.

Retentions

If the use of retentions is desirable, the Department of Finance will approve the percentage (up to 30 percent) of term bonds to be set aside. The amount of total retention will be allocated to members of the underwriting team in accordance with their respective underwriting liability.

Allocation of Bonds

1. The book-running senior manager will be responsible for ensuring that the overall allocation of bonds meets the County's goals of obtaining the best price for the issue and a balanced distribution of the bonds.
2. The Department of Finance must approve the final bond allocation process with input from the book-running senior manager.

Miscellaneous

<u>MBE/WBE Statement</u> - It is a continuing goal of Clark County to actively pursue minority-owned business enterprises (MBE) and women-owned business enterprises (WBE) to take part in Clark County's procurement and contracting activity. MBE and WBE enterprises will be solicited in the same manner as non-minority firms. Clark County encourages participation by minority and women-owned business enterprises, and will afford full opportunity for bid submission. MBE and WBE will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

<u>Bond Closings</u> - All bond closings shall be held in Clark County unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

Gift Policy – Employees will not directly or indirectly solicit, accept, or receive any gift whether in the form of money, services, loan, travel, entertainment, hospitality, promise, or any other form. Unsolicited gifts must be returned, shared with other employees, or given to charity. Gifts, which may influence a reasonable employee in the performance of his/her duties, will be refused.

An unsolicited payment of meals with a value less than $50 may be accepted provided the acceptance of the meal is not intended to influence the employee's performance, to reward official action, or create a potential for a perception of impropriety. Employees must disclose this information to their Department Head or applicable Assistant County Manager.

Tickets provided to employees for events that may provide an opportunity to build relationships within the community must be disclosed to the employee's Department Head or applicable Assistant County Manager. Tickets that have the potential to influence a reasonable employee in the performance of his/her duties, or appear to be intended as a reward for any official action on the employee's part, or create a potential for a perception of impropriety as determined by the Department Head or applicable Assistant County Manager, will be refused.

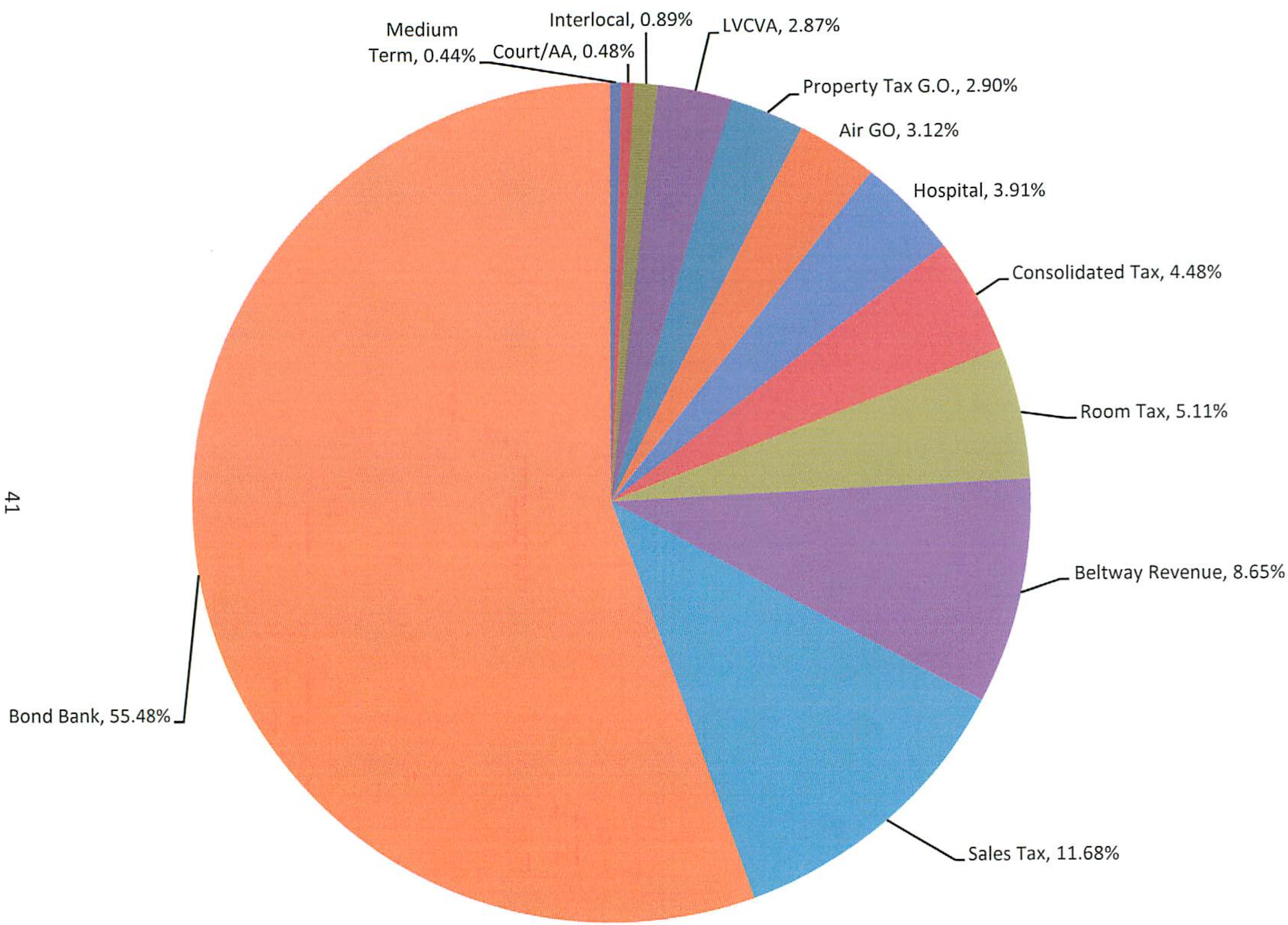
DEBT STATISTICS

Current Debt Position Summary

In analyzing the County's debt position, credit analysts look at a variety of factors. Included in those factors are the overall debt burden and various debt ratios. The following are definitions of some of the various debt measures.

Gross Direct Debt -	A calculation of County general obligation indebtedness that consists of all debt serviced from the County's governmental funds secured directly by property tax collections, or at least includes property tax as a pledged funding source. This calculation also includes medium-term issues. Medium-term bonds do not have a pledged revenue source, but are repaid from the County's unreserved General Fund revenues.
Self - Supporting Debt -	A calculation of general obligation indebtedness that consists of all debt serviced from the County's governmental funds that is not pledged through revenues of the General Fund (medium-term issues) or does not receive property tax collection revenues as the primary funding source of annual principal and interest payments. These issues are additionally (secondarily) secured by property taxes - meaning the County may levy a general tax on all taxable property within the County to pay debt associated with these issuances.
Direct Debt -	A calculation of indebtedness that consists of issuances serviced primarily from the County's governmental funds that pay principal and interest payments with revenues received directly from County property taxes or medium-term issuances.
Indirect Debt -	Other taxing entities within the boundaries of the County are authorized to incur general obligation debt. Indirect debt is a calculation of the Direct Debt paid by County residents to governmental agencies other than the County whose jurisdictions overlap the County's boundaries.
Overall Net Tax-Supported Debt -	The combination of Direct Debt and Indirect Debt. This calculation demonstrates the total debt burden on the County's tax base.

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DIRECT DEBT BY REPAYMENT SOURCE
June 30, 2008



The following table illustrates the County's overlapping general obligation debt.

OVERLAPPING GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT
Clark County, Nevada
As of June 30, 2008

	Gross Direct Overlapping Debt	Self-Supporting Overlapping Debt	Applicable[1]	Overlapping Direct Debt[2]
Clark County School District	$5,006,995,500	$ 958,650,000	100%	$4,048,345,500
City of Boulder City	-	-	100%	-
City of Henderson	364,480,411	317,051,411	100%	47,429,000
City of Las Vegas	309,725,000	237,890,000	100%	71,835,000
City of Mesquite	12,566,206	11,486,206	100%	1,080,000
Water Reclamation District	87,150,000	87,150,000	100%	-
City of North Las Vegas	366,039,000	311,399,000	100%	54,640,000
Las Vegas Valley Water District	1,714,350,000	1,714,350,000	100%	-
Las Vegas/Clark Co. Library Dist.	25,470,000	-	100%	25,470,000
Boulder City Library District	3,305,000	-	100%	3,305,000
Big Bend Water District	7,403,915	7,403,915	100%	-
Searchlight Town	55,438	-	100%	55,438
Kyle Canyon Water District	39,150	-	100%	39,150
Moapa Town	335,725	-	100%	335,725
State of Nevada[3]	2,155,125,000	765,070,000	79.06% [4]	1,098,977,483
TOTAL				$5,351,512,296

1 Based on FY2008/09 assessed valuation in the respective jurisdiction.
2 Applicable Net Overlapping General Obligation Indebtedness equals total existing general obligation indebtedness less presently self-supporting general obligation indebtedness multiplied by the applicable percentage, includes medium-term.
3 State numbers are as of May 30, 2008. The State reserves the right to issue debt before the end of the fiscal year. If this occurs, that issuance will not be reflected in this document.
4 Applicable percentage is a ratio of total assessed value of Clark County to the total assessed value of the State of Nevada.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance, Hobbs, Ong & Associates, Nevada Department of Taxation, and/or the respective jurisdiction/agency.

Shown below is a record of Clark County's tax supported debt position.

TAX SUPPORTED DEBT POSITION
Clark County, Nevada
As of June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Gross Direct Debt[1]	Self-Supporting Debt[1]	Direct Debt[1]	Overlapping Direct Debt[2]	Overall Tax Supported Debt[1]
2004	2,071,220,000	1,921,835,000	149,385,000	3,217,090,179	3,366,475,179
2005	1,952,565,000	1,817,670,000	134,895,000	3,772,551,208	3,907,446,208
2006	1,917,122,591	1,798,237,591	118,885,000	3,903,426,788	4,022,311,788
2007	2,227,685,133	2,125,260,133	102,425,000	4,123,489,530	4,225,914,530
2008	2,567,681,338	2,481,996,338	85,685,000	5,351,512,296	5,437,197,296

[1] Defined in the "Debt Statistics" section
[2] Defined on Table entitled "Gross Overlapping General Obligation Debt".

SOURCE: Clark County Finance Department & respective taxing jurisdictions

REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Tax Supported Debt Burden

The following table shows the Direct Debt and Overall Debt ratios for the County.

EXISTING NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT BURDEN

Clark County, Nevada Debt Position[1]:	
Gross Direct Debt:	$2,567,681,338
Less: Self-Supporting Debt:	2,481,996,338
Direct Debt:	$ 85,685,000
Overlapping Direct Debt:	5,351,512,296
Overall Debt:	$5,437,197,296
Clark County, Nevada Debt Ratios:	
Gross Direct Debt to Taxable-Value:[2]	.78%
Gross Direct Debt Per Capita[3]	$1,314
Overall Debt to Taxable-Value:[2]	1.64%
Overall Debt Per Capita[3]	$2,782

Debt Retirement

62.07% of net direct tax-supported debt is paid off in 5 years.
100% of net direct tax-supported debt is paid off in 10 years.

[1] As of June 30, 2008.
[2] Based upon preliminary FY2008-09 Taxable Value - $330,838,891,214
[3] Based on FY2008-09 population estimate of 1,954,319.

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance, State of Nevada Department of Taxation and Clark County Department of Comprehensive Planning.

In addition to showing the relative position of Clark County, these ratios indicate the significant impact of overlapping debt (See the table entitled "OVERLAPPING GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT") on the County's overall debt position. As can be seen in the calculation of overlapping debt shown earlier, overlapping jurisdictions include the State, the Clark County School District and incorporated cities over which the County has little control. Nonetheless, the debt issuance of these governments directly impacts the overall net direct tax supported debt position of the County.

GROSS DIRECT DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
Clark County, Nevada
June 30, 2008

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Grand Total
2009	$ 109,972,521	$ 118,221,499	$ 228,194,020
2010	90,318,750	115,405,224	205,723,974
2011	99,755,067	110,981,349	210,736,416
2012	100,015,000	106,225,150	206,240,150
2013	102,250,000	101,385,202	203,635,202
2014	107,440,000	96,228,557	203,668,557
2015	109,325,000	90,968,142	200,293,142
2016	112,655,000	85,918,175	198,573,175
2017	119,350,000	80,355,170	199,705,170
2018	93,220,000	74,305,504	167,525,504
2019	96,820,000	69,924,017	166,744,017
2020	87,700,000	65,423,872	153,123,872
2021	72,195,000	61,493,345	133,688,345
2022	75,660,000	57,979,284	133,639,284
2023	85,790,000	53,823,227	139,613,227
2024	99,225,000	49,340,399	148,565,399
2025	94,625,000	44,591,594	139,216,594
2026	78,570,000	40,360,584	118,930,584
2027	82,190,000	36,719,063	118,909,063
2028	123,300,000	32,483,102	155,783,102
2029	83,610,000	28,214,631	111,824,631
2030	88,150,000	24,469,200	112,619,200
2031	78,240,000	20,146,300	98,386,300
2032	65,710,000	16,226,681	81,936,681
2033	55,400,000	12,933,144	68,333,144
2034	57,990,000	10,378,581	68,368,581
2035	60,655,000	7,752,575	68,407,575
2036	63,440,000	5,010,556	68,450,556
2037	48,540,000	2,798,563	51,338,563
2038	25,570,000	1,278,500	26,848,500
TOTAL	$ 2,567,681,338	$ 1,621,341,188	$ 4,189,022,526

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

County Debt Trends

The table below reflects the County's historical debt trends and its projected debt ratio.

**HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED
GROSS DIRECT TAX SUPPORTED DEBT TRENDS**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Gross Direct Debt	Gross Direct Debt Per Capita	Gross Direct Debt to Taxable Value[2]	Population[1]
2004	2,071,220,000	1,180.95	1.045	1,753,866
2005	1,952,565,000	1,056.66	1.060	1,847,860
2006	1,917,122,591	1,002.67	.74	1,912,026
2007	2,227,685,133	1,124.07	.71	1,954,319
2008	2,567,681,338	1,314.00	.78	1,954,319

[1] Source: Nevada State Demographer, Clark County Department of Comprehensive Planning.
[2] FY08 figure based upon FY2008-09 Taxable Value - $330,838,891,214

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

APPENDIX A

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
DEVELOPER SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT GUIDELINES

Under chapter 271 of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), the County is authorized to acquire street, sidewalk, water, sewer, curb, gutter, flood control and other publicly-owned "infrastructure" improvements that benefit new development by the creation of a special improvement district as specified in NRS 271.265. The purpose of these guidelines is to outline the circumstances under which the County will consider this type of financing for improvements for new developments involving one or a small number of private property owners who intend on developing their property for residential, commercial, industrial or other beneficial use.

Except as provided in the following two sentences, these guidelines apply to all assessment districts financed under NRS 271.710 through 271.730 and to all other assessment districts in which all three of the following conditions are met: (1) 5 or fewer property owners own 85% or more of the property to be assessed, (2) 80% or more of the property to be assessed is unimproved and (3) the value of any parcel to be assessed "as is" (without considering the improvements to be installed or further subdivision), as shown in the records of the County Assessor or by an appraisal acceptable to the County, is less than three times the amount of the proposed assessment. These guidelines do not apply: (a) if 50% or more of the cost of the project proposed to be funded is being funded from a governmental source other than special assessments or the proceeds of special assessment bonds (e.g., RTC); or (b) if the district is initiated by the provisional order method on recommendation of the Director of Public Works after consultation with the Department of Finance. These guidelines also do not apply to districts that were initiated by action of the Board of County Commissioners prior to the adoption of these guidelines.

The County Commission reserves the right, on a case-by-case basis, to impose additional requirements or waive specific requirements listed herein. Such waived requirements shall be noted in the approval of any petition together with a finding that the deviation from this policy is in the best interest of the County. Additional requirements shall be noted in the approval.

The County will consider the impact of issuing bonds under these guidelines on its overall tax supported debt ratios and bond ratings.

A. Eligible Improvements

1. Regional Improvements: The County will consider financing only regional infrastructure improvements i.e., regional improvements are those streets, storm drains, water systems, sewer and other utilities, which will provide benefit to the entire new development project. Such improvements are those with respect to which the County Commission has made a finding of regional benefit that benefit the general area in which the development is located as opposed to improvements that exclusively benefit a particular subdivision. (Only the portion of the total cost that benefits the special improvement district will be assessed). Thus, only streets or highways which are collector roadways or greater, as defined in the Clark County Transportation Element adopted July 16, 2003, or major sewer, storm drain and/or water lines which provide benefit to the entire project and are found to be of regional benefit by the commission, would be considered for financing. The applicant shall provide a written description of improvements together with a map delineating their location when submitting the Application (Section I.2 of these Guidelines).

2. Public Ownership Requirement: Only publicly owned infrastructure is eligible for financing. Privately-owned improvements such as electric, gas and cable television improvements, streets or roads which are not dedicated to the County and private portions of other improvements, such as water and sewer service lines from the property lines to the home or other structure are not eligible for financing.

3. Benefit: The improvements proposed to be constructed must benefit the property assessed by an amount at least equal to the amount of the assessment. In addition, the property owner must identify to the County the amount of the expected benefit to the property owner (stated in a dollar amount) from using financing provided under these guidelines.

4. Subdivision Improvements: The County will not consider financing "subdivision" or "in-tract" improvements, that is, improvements within a subdivision that benefit only the land within a subdivision such as neighborhood streets.

5. Size: Generally, the County will not consider stand alone assessment districts which involve less than $3,000,000 in bonds.

B. Environment Matters

1. A Phase 1 environmental assessment (hazardous material assessment) on the property to be assessed, property on which the improvements are to be located, and on any property to be dedicated to the County, must be provided by the property owner prior to the bonds being issued by the County. The property owner must also provide the County with an indemnification agreement in a form acceptable to the County, promising to indemnify the County against any and all liability and/or costs associated with any environmental hazards located on property assessed with respect to hazards that existed at the time the developer owned the property. With respect to abating environmental hazards that are located on property on which improvements are financed within the proposed assessment district or on any property dedicated to the County, the County and the property owner will reach an accord before the bonds are issued. Where the Phase 1 assessment indicates that there may be an environmental hazard on any of the assessed property, property on which improvements are to be financed are located, or on any property that is to be dedicated to the County, the property owner will be required to abate the problem or to post security for environmental clean up costs prior to the County proceeding with the district. An environmental engineer acceptable to the County shall perform the environmental assessment.

2. The developer must undertake all steps required by the "Habitat Conservation Plan Compliance Report" or other future federal requirements in the project area and other areas owned by the same developer that are used in connection with the project.

C. Development

1. Property Owner Experience: The property owner must demonstrate to the County that it has the expertise to complete the new development that the assessment district will support. In order to demonstrate its ability to develop, the property owner should furnish the County with the following: (a) its last three years prior audited financial statements (audit to be performed by a CPA firm acceptable to the County), (b) a list of prior development of similar or larger size which the property owner has completed, (c) a list of references consisting of the names of officials of other political subdivisions in which the property owner has completed similar or larger size developments and (d) a description of any financial obligations on which the property owner or a related party has defaulted in the past ten (10) years, including any non-

recourse or assessment financing on property owned by the property owner or a related party with respect to which a payment was not timely made. The County will accept, in place of financial statements stated in (a) above, a comfort letter from a mutually acceptable CPA firm indicating that for the past three (3) years: (1) that a minimum level of net worth, acceptable to the County, has been maintained; (2) whether or not there have been any material adverse changes in operations; and, (3) whether or not there have been any exceptions in the accountant's opinion letter on the property owner's financial statements. If this alternative is utilized, the property owner shall also provide such other financial information as the County and its consultant's request.

2. Financing Completion: Equity The property owner must provide the County with its plan for financing the new development to completion and advise the County of the amount of equity it has invested in the proposed development. Before bonds are issued the property owner must provide evidence of its ability (e.g., a commitment letter from a lending institution acceptable to the County) and/or plan to finance the portion of the development expected to be completed in the ensuing 12 months.

3. Land Use: The proposed development must be consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan. Proper zoning or other required land use approval must be in place for the development. The property owner must demonstrate that it reasonably expects to obtain the required development permits (e.g. subdivision recording and building permits) in sufficient time to proceed with the development to completion as proposed.

4. Water, Sewer and Other Utilities: The property owner must provide letters from each entity that will provide utility (e.g., electricity, gas, telephone) services to the development, stating that capacity is then in existence or otherwise to be made available, for the portions of the development to be assessed, in a sufficient quantity for the development to proceed to completion as proposed. Property owner must provide its plan for obtaining water and sewer for the new development.

5. Other Permits: The property owner must demonstrate that there are no significant permitting requirements (i.e. permitting requirements which could result in substantial delay or alteration in the project as proposed, e.g., wetlands permits, archeological permits, etc.) applicable to the project or other governmental impediments to development which have not yet been satisfied and which are required to be satisfied for the development to proceed to completion as proposed.

6. Absorption Study: The property owner must provide the County with funds with which to have an absorption study prepared by a recognized expert in the field. The County shall select and contract with the expert to prepare the study illustrating the economic feasibility of the new development based upon supply and demand trends and estimated conditions in the market area for the proposed product mix. If the appraiser of the real property for the project conducts his or her own absorption analysis and provides an opinion to its reasonable, the County may accept the absorption study in lieu of this requirement. The appraiser may be required to provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the absorption analysis if it is included as part of the report.

D. Assessment Bonds and Bond Security

1. Primary Security: The primary security for bonds will be the assessment lien on the land proposed to be assessed. A preliminary title report indicating that the petitioners are the owners of all of the assessed property must accompany the petition. The County may also require ALTA title insurance policy in the amount equal to the bonds in appropriate situations.

2. Reserve Fund: A reserve fund in an amount equal to the lesser of one year's principal and interest on the bonds or 10% of the proceeds of the bonds must be funded at the time bonds are issued.

3. Appraisal Valuation: The property owner must provide the County with funds for an appraisal of the property which will be assessed which in the case of the appraised value of each parcel to be assessed "as is" (prior to further subdivision and without considering the installation of the improvements) is at least equal to 1.15 times the proposed amount of the assessment against that parcel and that the value of each parcel to be assessed after the improvements financed with the assessment bonds are installed is at least three (3) times the amount of the proposed amount of the assessment against that parcel. The appraiser will be selected by, and contract with, the County.

4. Additional Security: The property owner must demonstrate to the County that there is not significant financial risk to the County in issuing the bonds. Credit enhancement will be required if, after review by the County or consultant(s) hired by the County, it is determined that security for payment(s) of the assessments is insufficient. The applicant will be responsible for payment to consultant(s) hired by the County for this purpose. Credit enhancements may take the form of cash, letters of credit, surety bonds, insurance policies, or other collateral. The County shall determine the form of the credit enhancement. Credit enhancement from a provider with a rating less than A- are not acceptable.

   A pro-rata portion of the foregoing additional security will be released with respect to any parcel assessed (1) which has been improved in any manner if the appraised value (as determined by an appraiser acceptable to the County) of the parcel is 5.0 or more times the amount of the unpaid assessment on such parcel, (2) on which a substantial improvement (e.g., a home or commercial building) has been completed if the parcel has a size of one acre or less, or (3) which is subdivided by a final recorded subdivision map to its final configuration of developable lots and for which all required infrastructure (water, sewer, streets, other utilities) has been installed or bonded in accordance with the Clark County Code.

5. Payment of Assessments: Capitalized Interest: The assessments shall be payable over not more than 30 years in substantially equal semiannual installments (excluding variable rate bonds with regard to equal payments) commencing within one year of the levy of assessments; provided that if capitalized interest is approved, the payments during the capitalized interest period may be interest only, and may amortize only that amount of principal as the County requires. If the County approves capitalized interest, it will allow not more than two years of interest or the maximum permitted under federal tax laws, whichever is less, to be capitalized.

6. Floating Rate Bonds: The County will consider applications for floating rate assessment bonds only if those bonds and the assessments underlying those bonds automatically convert to a fixed interest rate at or before the time the initial property owner sells property, regardless of whether the sale is wholesale sale to a merchant builder or a developer or a sale to a potential homeowner. Floating rate bonds must be secured by a letter of credit issued by a bank acceptable to the County.

7. No Pledge of Surplus and Deficiency Fund, General Fund or Taxing Power: The County will not pledge its Surplus and Deficiency Fund, General Fund or taxing power to bonds.

8. Bond Underwriting Commitment: The property owner must demonstrate to the County and its financial advisor that bonds proposed to be issued for the financing are saleable. The property owner must provide the County with a letter, accompanying the application, from a

reputable underwriter or bond buyer approved by the County, which states that the underwriter has completed a due diligence review of the project and the underwriter believes that the bonds are marketable at an interest rate acceptable to the property owner based on then prevailing market conditions and that it is willing, subject to reasonable conditions precedent, to contract with the County to underwrite the bonds on a best efforts basis, or that the bond buyer has completed a due diligence review of the project and the property owner and intends to acquire the bonds at an interest rate which the bond buyer and property owner agree is acceptable and that it is willing, to contract with the County to so acquire the bonds.

E. Consultants The County will permit the property owner to choose the consulting engineers (from the County's list of approved firms) and underwriter (with the County's approval) provided that the entities chosen are acceptable to the County. The counsel for the underwriters may be selected by the underwriters after consultation with an opportunity to comment by the County. Underwriter's counsel's opinion must include the County as an addressee. The County will select the assessment engineer and project management engineer after receiving comments on its proposed selection from the developer. The County also will select its financial consultants, bond counsel and bond trustee. The payment of all fees and expenses of these consultants shall be the responsibility of the property owner; however, these consultants will be responsible to and will act as consultants to and on behalf of the County in connection with the district.

F. Expenses The property owner will be required to pay from its funds, all of the costs of the project prior to the time bonds are issued, including the costs of consulting engineers, assessment engineers, project management engineers, underwriters, the County's financial consultant, the County's bond counsel, County direct staff time set by an hourly rate or by formula, the cost of preparing the appraisals, absorption study, environmental review and other matters listed above. These items will be eligible for reimbursement from bond proceeds if the bonds are ultimately issued; however, the property owner must agree to pay these costs even if bonds are not issued. At the time of application, the County will provide an estimate for these expenses in order to enable the developer to more precisely anticipate costs associated with the process.

G. Project Acquisition

1. The County intends to acquire completed improvements only after final inspection by the County, an audit by the County assessment engineer and County staff and acceptance by the County.

2. The County intends to accept for maintenance responsibility only completed improvements (i.e., there are no further subprojects to complete within the same right-of-way). A completed improvement may be comprised of multiple subprojects. The County may make payments to the developer for individual subprojects as they are completed. However, the County will not accept maintenance responsibility on the completed improvements until after final inspection by the County, an audit by the County assessment engineer and County staff, and acceptance by the County. Guarantee bonds, guaranteeing workmanship and materials; and payment and performance bonds or cash deposits may be required, as determined by the Department of Finance, Department of Public Works, Department of Development Services, and the County Counsel.

H. Cost Overruns The property owner must agree to fund and/or provide payment and performance bonds, as required by the County, for all project costs that exceed the amount available from the proceeds of the bonds issued for the project. The County will not commit to issue additional bonds or otherwise provide funding for any such cost overruns.

I. Procedure

1. Pre-Application Meeting: Initially, the property owner shall schedule a meeting with representatives of the Department of Finance and the Department of Public Works to review the proposed improvement project to discuss whether the improvement project is one which may be eligible for financing under these guidelines.

2. Application: If the property owner decides to proceed after the initial meeting, all owners of record of property in the proposed district must sign a petition requesting that the district be formed and file the petition and an application which contains sufficient information and exhibits to demonstrate that the proposed district will comply with parts A-H of these guidelines. (All persons who hold a lien or encumbrance against the property as of the date of presentation of the petition must sign the petition or a certificate acknowledging that they had received a copy of the petition.) A preliminary title report prepared by a title insurance company licensed in the state that shows the ownership of the property and liens and encumbrances against the property must accompany the petition. Copies of the petition and application must be filed with the office of the Chief Financial Officer and the office of the Director of Public Works.

3. Commission Approval: If, after an initial review, the County staff believes the application satisfies parts A-H hereof, an item will be placed on the Commission's agenda authorizing negotiations with respect to the proposed improvement project. If the Commission approves this item, it is anticipated that staff will be authorized to begin negotiating the particulars of the financing with the property owner and other appropriate parties. Prior to Commission approval, a developer will submit to the Department of Public Works, plans and specifications that are sufficiently specific to allow a competent contractor with the assistance of a competent engineer to estimate the cost of constructing the projects within the district and to construct the projects. Additional detail may be required to make this determination.

4. Security for Costs: Prior to entering negotiations, the property owner must post a letter of credit, surety bond, cash or other acceptable form of security for payment of the costs described in F above in an amount and in a form approved by the Chief Financial Officer. The interest earned on the security will be paid to the developer. The County shall invest such security according to NRS 355 and 356.

FY2007-2008

APPENDIX B

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT INFORMATION

Appendix B contains debt information for local governments for which the Board of Clark County Commissioners sits as the governing body. These local governmental organizations do not prepare a separate debt management policy.

Included in this appendix are:

Town of Searchlight
Kyle Canyon Water District
Clark County Fire Service District
Town of Moapa
Big Bend Water District
Clark County Redevelopment Agency

Town of Searchlight

Outstanding Debt

Issue	Issue Date	Principal Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
Water Improvement Bonds	07/01/82	$236,720	$55,438	01/01/12

Debt Limit

FY09 Est. Assessed Value	$33,349,476
Debt Limit (25%)	8,337,369
Outstanding Debt	55,348
Available Debt Limit	$ 8,282,021

Debt Service Schedule

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2009	$12,862	$2,772	$15,634
2010	13,505	2,129	15,634
2011	14,181	1,454	15,635
2012	14,890	745	15,635
Total	$55,438	$7,100	$62,538

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance

Kyle Canyon Water District

Outstanding Debt

Issue	Issue Date	Original Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
Water Improvement Bonds	10/30/80	$221,000	$39,150	10/30/10

Debt Limit

FY2008 Assessed Value	$60,785,841
Debt Limit (50%)	30,392,921
Outstanding Debt	39,150
Available Debt Limit	$30,353,771

Debt Service Schedule

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2009	$12,419	$1,957	$14,376
2010	13,040	1,336	14,376
2011	13,692	684	14,376
Total	$39,151	$3,977	$43,128

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance & State Department of Taxation

Town of Moapa

Outstanding Debt

Issue	Date Issued	Original Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
Facility Improvement	01/31/96	$800,000	$335,725	06/01/16

Debt Limit

FY2009 Assessed Value	$95,501,282
Debt Limit (25%)	23,875,321
Outstanding Debt	335,725
Available Debt Limit	$ 23,539,596

Debt Service Schedule

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2009	$35,879	$14,056	$49,935
2010	37,469	12,466	49,935
2011	39,129	10,806	49,935
2012	40,864	9,071	49,935
2013	42,674	7,261	49,935
2014	44,566	5,369	49,935
2015	46,541	3,394	49,935
2016	48,603	1,332	49,935
Total	$335,725	$63,755	$399,480

SOURCE: Clark County Dept of Finance

Big Bend Water District

Outstanding Debt

Issue	Issue Date	Principal Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
State Water Bank Bonds	Various	$6,000,000	$ 5,781,783	01/01/27
Water System Develop. Ref.	11/25/03	8,195,000	3,855,000	11/01/10
State Water Bank Bonds	Various	4,000,000	3,548,915	01/01/25
Outstanding Total			$13,185,698	

SOURCE: Clark County Department of Finance, Clark County Water Reclamation District and the State of Nevada Treasurer's Office

Debt Limit

FY 2009 Est. Assessed Value	$710,923,985
Debt Limit (50%)	355,461,993
Outstanding Debt	13,185,698
Available Debt Limit	$342,276,295

Big Bend Water District
Debt Service Schedule

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2009	$ 1,620,389	$ 407,973	$ 2,028,362
2010	1,687,804	345,333	2,033,137
2011	1,740,619	291,556	2,032,175
2012	423,846	256,716	680,562
2013	437,500	243,062	680,562
2014	451,593	228,968	680,561
2015	466,141	213,421	679,562
2016	481,157	199,405	680,562
2017	496,657	183,905	680,562
2018	512,656	167,905	680,561
2019	529,171	151,391	680,562
2020	546,218	134,344	680,562
2021	563,813	116,749	680,562
2022	581,976	98,586	680,562
2023	600,724	79,838	680,562
2024	620,075	60,487	680,562
2025	640,050	40,512	680,562
2026	386,422	22,061	408,483
2027	398,886	9,599	408,485
Total	$13,185,697	$3,251,811	$16,437,508

SOURCE: Clark County Finance Department

Clark County Redevelopment Agency

Outstanding Debt[1]

Issue	Issue Date	Principal Amount	Principal Outstanding	Retirement Date
None issued				
Outstanding Total			$ -	

[1] On December 17, 2002, the Clark County Board of County Commissioners approved the creation of the Redevelopment Agency (Agency) pursuant to NRS 279. The Agency created a Debt Service Fund (335) on February 17, 2004, to account for the collections of debt financing resources and interest earnings thereon, and expenditures associated with the repayment of principal and interest associated with general obligation securities pursuant to NRS 279.622 through 672. The plan for expenditures from the fund is to pay for the debt service on any obligations issued by, or on behalf of, the Agency.

As of the date of this publication, the Agency has not issued any securities. There are no obligations currently being contemplated within this fiscal year.

APPENDIX C

CLARK COUNTY GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND RATING REPORTS
FROM MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE AND STANDARD AND POOR'S

Moody's Investors Service

Global Credit Research
New Issue
3 JUN 2008

New Issue: Clark (County of) NV

MOODY'S ASSIGNS Aa1 RATING TO CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA'S BOND BANK BONDS (ADDITIONALLY SECURED BY SNWA PLEDGED REVENUES)

APPROXIMATELY $2.8 BILLION IN AGGREGATE GENERAL OBLIGATION, LIMITED TAX DEBT AFFECTED

County
NV

Moody's Rating

ISSUE	RATING
General Obligation (Limited Tax) Bond Bank Bonds (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenue) Series 2008	Aa1

Sale Amount	$400,000,000
Expected Sale Date	06/04/08
Rating Description	General Obligation, Limited Tax - Additional Secured by Water Revenues

Opinion

NEW YORK, Jun 3, 2008 -- Moody's Investors Service has assigned a Aa1 rating to Clark County, Nevada's General Obligation (Limited Tax) Bond Bank Bonds (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Series 2008 in the amount of $400 million. The rating outlook is stable. The current offering is secured by revenues for the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) as well as by the county's limited tax pledge. Bond proceeds will be used to fund a portion of the authority's capital plan. The Aa1 limited tax rating primarily reflects the county's favorable long-term credit characteristics including a concentrated but resilient economy, continued growth in taxable values and population, strong trend of financial results which benefit from solid revenue growth, conservative budgeting practices and a notable level of spending flexibility, and a manageable level of debt, much of which is paid from dedicated revenue sources.

BOND BANK BONDS USED TO FUND CAPITAL NEEDS OF SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Bond proceeds will be used to fund a portion of the authority's third deep water intake in Lake Mead which will allow the SNWA to draw upon Colorado River water at lake elevations as low as 1,000 feet above sea level. While the current offering is ultimately secured by the county's general obligation limited tax pledge, it contains an additional pledge of debt service payments made by SNWA through revenues collected from the authority's municipal water users. The authority is required by the bond ordinance to raise charges on municipal users sufficient to finance debt service payments on these bonds. Key sources of revenue for the authority include wholesale delivery charges, regional connection fees, Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act funds, and a county-wide sales tax dedicated for authority purposes. Coverage of all SNWA obligations, including the bond bank bonds, has been sound in recent years averaging, on a net basis, 2.80 times from 2003 to 2007. Annual debt service coverage using fiscal 2007 net revenues was 2.49 times, and maximum annual debt service coverage is a satisfactory 1.50 times. The authority maintains ample cash reserve levels, with unrestricted days cash on hand of 1,182.

STRONG REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH; TAX BASE GROWTH TO REMAIN SATISFACTORY, LARGELY SUPPORTED BY COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION

Clark County has experienced remarkable levels of assessed valuation and population increases in a strong pattern of growth that was only briefly interrupted following the events of 9/11. Gaming and tourism dominate the local economy of this internationally recognized destination. Thousands of new hotel rooms are currently under construction or have been completed, primarily along the Las Vegas Strip. Officials indicate that new construction, particularly among commercial properties, should translate into steady gains in assessed valuation for the foreseeable future despite softening in the residential market.

Commercial and housing construction activity and housing value appreciation in Clark County were extraordinary over the better part of the decade through 2007. While increasing foreclosure rates and declines in median sales prices for homes are expected to slow growth in existing tax base appreciation, large-scale commercial construction projects should add significantly to future tax base growth. New projects, which include MGM's 6,343 room CityCenter project, should bring an additional $28 billion onto the tax rolls through 2010. Resident wealth levels are consistent with state and national norms.

Significant appreciation combined with new residential and commercial construction has contributed to 18.6% growth in fiscal 2008 property values (to $303.2 billion), which is below the 21.2% average annual growth rate achieved during the past five years. The preliminary valuation for 2009 of $319.7 billion represents a growth rate of 5.4% and indicates the moderating affect of the current economic slowdown. Resident wealth levels are consistent with state and national norms.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS FEATURE CONSERVATIVE REVENUE PROJECTIONS, AMPLE RESERVES AND SPENDING FLEXIBILITY

The county's financial operations benefit from conservative revenue projections, which the county routinely outperforms, stable reserves, and notable spending flexibility, which is bolstered by a typically large cash contribution for capital projects. The county ended fiscal 2006 with a total general fund balance of a sizable $307.9 million, or 26.2% of revenues. Fiscal 2006 undesignated, unreserved general fund balance totaled $282.8 million, or 24.1% of revenues. The fund balance in 2007 increased slightly to $309.8 million, or 24.1% of revenues. The undesignated, unreserved fund balance was $281.7 million (22.0% of revenues). In addition, the county maintains substantial reserves outside the general fund which are legally available for general fund purposes; including these reserves, the county's available fund balance in fiscal 2007 was a sizable $635.8 million, or 49.6% of general fund revenues. Management's projections show new weakness in certain county revenues, particularly the consolidated tax, which will likely end the year with a slight decline. However, officials note that growth in other revenues, largely the property tax, will offset this decline resulting in essentially flat growth for the year. Officials are responding by restricting hiring, but not to the extent of a full freeze. Moody's notes that in this scenario, management benefits from its ability to easily adjust expenditures through its centralized controls. Reserves should remain relatively stable over the next few years, however over time, the county expects to draw down general fund reserves somewhat in a continuing effort to bring the unreserved general fund balance to a level more consistent with the county's 10% policy. Nevertheless, Moody's expects that reserve levels will continue to exceed the 10% policy level particularly given the county's conservative approach to forecasting revenues and expenditures.

Moody's notes that despite improvements made after takeover by county management, operations at the county-owned University Medical Center (UMC) remain somewhat unstable. Management has budgeted a $25 million transfer to the hospital, which could increase modestly as the fiscal year unfolds. This, however, is significantly less than the nearly $70 million transferred for operations in 2007, largely out of the county's very large capital fund. Moody's expects that management's efforts will continue to reduce the county's subsidy of the medical center in the near term and that no significant long-term effect on the general fund will be realized, particularly given the budget flexibility provided by the county's sizable annual transfer to its capital projects fund.

LOW LEVEL OF RAPIDLY RETIRED DEBT

While the overall debt burden continues to be affected by the issuance of Clark County School District debt (rated Aa2) which has substantial capital needs well into the future, the county's direct debt level is a moderate 0.1% (net of self-supporting debt). Payout of non self-supporting obligations is rapid with 100% of principal retired in 10 years (final maturity in 2017). All debt, including the current offering, pays out at a moderately below average 42% in 10 years. Most of the county's future tax-supported capital needs are expected to be funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The authority expects to issue an additional $500 million in bond bank bonds in 2009 to finance the remainder of the Intake Number 3 project.

RECENT PROPERTY TAX CAP LEGISLATION SHOULD NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT ON CLARK COUNTY

In April 2005, the state approved Assembly Bill 489 which limits annual increases in property tax bills for residents to 3% plus new construction. Commercial properties and second home owners will also have a tax cap equal to the lesser of 8% or the average annual change in taxable values over the last ten years, plus new construction. The legislation became effective in fiscal 2006. At this time, Moody's does not expect the legislation to have a significant financial impact on Clark County given the county's rapid growth and its ability under AB 489 to capture new growth on the tax rolls. Although growth in property tax revenues will slow gradually over time, Moody's expects that officials will make the appropriate budgetary adjustments as necessary.

Outlook

The stable rating outlook is based on Moody's expectation that the county will continue to engage in conservative financial management practices and achieve sound financial results given the challenges posed by slowed to flat revenue growth, still relatively unstable operations at UMC and providing services to a rapidly growing population.

KEY STATISTICS:

2007 population: 1,981,798

2008 full valuation: $303.2 billion

Average annual growth in full value, 2003-2008: 21.2%

2006 per capita income: $38,281 (98.2% of state)

Direct debt burden: 0.1%

FY 2007 Total General Fund balance: $309.8 million (24.1% of General Fund revenues)

FY 2007 Undesignated, Unreserved General Fund balance: $281.7 million (22.0% of General Fund revenues)

SNWA Fiscal 2007 Ratios

Annual debt service coverage by pledged revenues, fiscal 2007: 2.49x

Peak debt service coverage by pledged revenues, fiscal 2007: 1.50x

FY 07 net working capital as a % of gross revenues: 206.6% ($817.6 million)

FY07 unrestricted cash resources as % of O&M: 323.8% ($470.8 million)

FY 07 unrestricted days cash on hand: 1,182

Analysts

Patrick Ford
Analyst
Public Finance Group
Moody's Investors Service

Matthew Jones
Backup Analyst
Public Finance Group
Moody's Investors Service

Contacts

Journalists: (212) 553-0376
Research Clients: (212) 553-1653

---

commercial paper) and preferred stock rated by MOODY'S have, prior to assignment of any rating, agreed to pay to MOODY'S for appraisal and rating services rendered by it fees ranging from $1,500 to approximately $2,400,000. Moody's Corporation (MCO) and its wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiary, Moody's Investors Service (MIS), also maintain policies and procedures to address the independence of MIS's ratings and rating processes. Information regarding certain affiliations that may exist between directors of MCO and rated entities, and between entities who hold ratings from MIS and have also publicly reported to the SEC an ownership interest in MCO of more than 5%, is posted annually on Moody's website at www.moodys.com under the heading "Shareholder Relations - Corporate Governance - Director and Shareholder Affiliation Policy."

STANDARD
&POOR'S

One Market
Steuart Tower, 15th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105-1000
tel 415 371-5004
reference no.: 1008144

May 22, 2008

Clark County Government Center
500 South Grand Central Parkway
Las Vegas, NV 89106
Attention: Mr. George W. Stevens, Director of Finance

Re: ***US$400,000,000 Clark County, Nevada, Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, (Bond Bank Bonds), Series 2008***

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Pursuant to your request for a Standard & Poor's rating on the above-referenced obligations, we have reviewed the information submitted to us and, subject to the enclosed *Terms and Conditions,* have assigned a rating of "AA+". Standard & Poor's views the outlook for this rating as stable. A copy of the rationale supporting the rating is enclosed.

The rating is not investment, financial, or other advice and you should not and cannot rely upon the rating as such. The rating is based on information supplied to us by you or by your agents but does not represent an audit. We undertake no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information. The assignment of a rating does not create a fiduciary relationship between us and you or between us and other recipients of the rating. We have not consented to and will not consent to being named an "expert" under the applicable securities laws, including without limitation, Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933. The rating is not a "market rating" nor is it a recommendation to buy, hold, or sell the obligations.

This letter constitutes Standard & Poor's permission to you to disseminate the above-assigned rating to interested parties. Standard & Poor's reserves the right to inform its own clients, subscribers, and the public of the rating.

Standard & Poor's relies on the issuer/obligor and its counsel, accountants, and other experts for the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted in connection with the rating. This rating is based on financial information and documents we received prior to the issuance of this letter. Standard & Poor's assumes that the documents you have provided to us are final. If any subsequent changes were made in the final documents, you must notify us of such changes by sending us the revised final documents with the changes clearly marked.

To maintain the rating, Standard & Poor's must receive all relevant financial information as soon as such information is available. Placing us on a distribution list for this information would facilitate the process. You must promptly notify us of all material changes in the financial information and the documents. Standard & Poor's may change, suspend, withdraw, or place on

CreditWatch the rating as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information. Standard & Poor's reserves the right to request additional information if necessary to maintain the rating.

Please send all information to:

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
Public Finance Department
55 Water Street
New York, NY 10041-0003

Standard & Poor's is pleased to be of service to you. For more information on Standard & Poor's, please visit our website at www.standardandpoors.com. If we can be of help in any other way, please call or contact us at nypublicfinance@standardandpoors.com. Thank you for choosing Standard & Poor's and we look forward to working with you again.

Sincerely yours,

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Standard & Poor's

nk
enclosures
cc: Ms. Kathy Ong, Director
Hobbs, Ong & Associates, Inc.

STANDARD
&POOR'S

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
Terms and Conditions
Applicable To
U.S. Public Finance Ratings

Request for a rating. Standard & Poor's issues public finance ratings for a fee upon request from an issuer, or from an underwriter, financial advisor, investor, insurance company, or other entity, provided that the obligor and issuer (if different from the obligor) each has knowledge of the request. The term "issuer/obligor" in these Terms and Conditions means the issuer and the obligor if the obligor is different from the issuer.

Agreement to Accept Terms and Conditions. Standard & Poor's assigns Public Finance ratings subject to the terms and conditions stated herein and in the rating letter. The issuer/obligor's use of a Standard & Poor's public finance rating constitutes agreement to comply in all respects with the terms and conditions contained herein and in the rating letter and acknowledges the issuer/obligor's understanding of the scope and limitations of the Standard & Poor's rating as stated herein and in the rating letter.

Fees and expenses. In consideration of our analytic review and issuance of the rating, the issuer/obligor agrees to pay Standard & Poor's a rating fee. Payment of the fee is not conditioned on Standard & Poor's issuance of any particular rating. In most cases an annual surveillance fee will be charged for so long as we maintain the rating. The issuer/obligor will reimburse Standard & Poor's for reasonable travel and legal expenses if such expenses are not included in the fee. Should the rating not be issued, the issuer/obligor agrees to compensate Standard & Poor's based on the time, effort, and charges incurred through the date upon which it is determined that the rating will not be issued.

Scope of Rating. The issuer/obligor understands and agrees that (i) an issuer rating reflects Standard & Poor's current opinion of the issuer/obligor's overall financial capacity to pay its financial obligations as they come due, (ii) an issue rating reflects Standard & Poor's current opinion of the likelihood that the issuer/obligor will make payments of principal and interest on a timely basis in accordance with the terms of the obligation, (iii) a rating is an opinion and is not a verifiable statement of fact, (iv) ratings are based on information supplied to Standard & Poor's by the issuer/obligor or by its agents and upon other information obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable, (v) Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any rating and a rating does not represent an audit by Standard & Poor's, (vi) Standard & Poor's relies on the issuer/obligor, its accountants, counsel, and other experts for the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted in connection with the rating and surveillance process, (vii) Standard & Poor's undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information, (viii) Standard & Poor's does not and cannot guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information relied on in connection with a rating or the results obtained from the use of such information, (ix) Standard & Poor's may raise, lower, suspend, place on CreditWatch, or withdraw a rating at any time, in Standard & Poor's sole discretion, and (x) a rating is not a "market" rating nor a recommendation to buy, hold, or sell any financial obligation.

Publication. Standard & Poor's reserves the right to publish, disseminate, or license others to publish or disseminate the rating and the rationale for the rating unless the issuer/obligor specifically requests that the rating be assigned and maintained on a confidential basis. If a confidential rating subsequently becomes public through disclosure by the issuer/obligor or a third party other than Standard & Poor's, Standard & Poor's reserves the right to publish it. Standard & Poor's may publish explanations of Standard & Poor's ratings criteria from time to time and nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as limiting Standard & Poor's ability to modify or refine Standard & Poor's criteria at any time as Standard & Poor's deems appropriate.

Information to be Provided by the Issuer/obligor. The issuer/obligor shall meet with Standard & Poor's for an analytic review at any reasonable time Standard & Poor's requests. The issuer/obligor also agrees to provide Standard & Poor's promptly with all information relevant to the rating and surveillance of the rating including information on material changes to information previously supplied to Standard & Poor's. The rating may be affected by Standard & Poor's opinion of the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and reliability of information received from the issuer/obligor or its agents. Standard & Poor's undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of information provided by the issuer/obligor or its agents. Standard & Poor's reserves the right to withdraw the rating if the issuer/obligor or its agents fails to provide Standard & Poor's with accurate, complete, timely, or reliable information.

Standard & Poor's Not an Advisor, Fiduciary, or Expert. The issuer/obligor understands and agrees that Standard & Poor's is not acting as an investment, financial, or other advisor to the issuer/obligor and that the issuer/obligor should not and cannot rely upon the rating or any other information provided by Standard & Poor's as investment or financial advice. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to or should be construed as creating a fiduciary relationship between Standard & Poor's and the issuer/obligor or between Standard & Poor's and recipients of the rating. The issuer/obligor understands and agrees that Standard & Poor's has not consented to and will not consent to being named an "expert" under the applicable securities laws, including without limitation, Section 7 of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933.

Limitation on Damages. The issuer/obligor agrees that Standard & Poor's, its officers, directors, shareholders, and employees shall not be liable to the issuer/obligor or any other person for any actions, damages, claims, liabilities, costs, expenses, or losses in any way arising out of or relating to the rating or the related analytic services provided for in an aggregate amount in excess of the aggregate fees paid to Standard & Poor's for the rating, except for Standard & Poor's gross negligence or willful misconduct. In no event shall Standard & Poor's, its officers, directors, shareholders, or employees be liable for consequential, special, indirect, incidental, punitive or exemplary damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost profits and opportunity costs). In furtherance and not in limitation of the foregoing, Standard & Poor's will not be liable in respect of any decisions made by the issuer/obligor or any other person as a result of the issuance of the rating or the related analytic services provided by Standard & Poor's hereunder or based on anything that appears to be advice or recommendations. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply regardless of the form of action, damage, claim, liability, cost, expense, or loss, whether in contract, statute, tort (including, without limitation, negligence), or otherwise. The issuer/obligor acknowledges and agrees that Standard & Poor's does not waive any protections, privileges, or defenses it may have under law, including but not limited to, the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Term. This Agreement shall terminate when the ratings are withdrawn. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the paragraphs above, "Standard & Poor's Not an Advisor, Fiduciary, or Expert" and "Limitation on Damages", shall survive the termination of this Agreement or any withdrawal of a rating.

Third Parties. Nothing in this Agreement, or the rating when issued, is intended or should be construed as creating any rights on behalf of any third parties, including, without limitation, any recipient of the rating. No person is intended as a third party beneficiary to this Agreement or to the rating when issued.

Binding Effect. This Agreement shall be binding on, and inure to the benefit of, the parties hereto and their successors and assigns.

Severability. In the event that any term or provision of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, then the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected, impaired, or invalidated, and each such term and provision shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Complete Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the complete agreement between the parties with respect to its subject matter. This Agreement may not be modified except in a writing signed by authorized representatives of both parties.

Governing Law. This Agreement and the rating letter shall be governed by the internal laws of the State of New York. The parties agree that the state and federal courts of New York shall be the exclusive forums for any dispute arising out of this Agreement and the parties hereby consent to the personal jurisdiction of such courts.

APPENDIX D

CLARK COUNTY OPERATING TAX RATE FIVE-YEAR FORECAST

APPENDIX D

CLARK COUNTY OPERATING TAX RATE FIVE-YEAR FORECAST
FY 2009 - FY 2013

Entity	FY2009 Projected Tax Rate	FY2010 Projected Tax Rate	FY2011 Projected Tax Rate	FY2012 Projected Tax Rate	FY2013 Projected Tax Rate
Clark County Operating	$0.4470	$0.4470	$0.4470	$0.4470	$0.4470
Family Court	0.0192	0.0192	0.0192	0.0192	0.0192
Cooperative Extension	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
Medical Assistance to Indigent Persons	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000
County Capital*	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500
Bunkerville Town	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
Clark County Fire Service District*	0.2197	0.2197	0.2197	0.2197	0.2197
Enterprise Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
Indian Springs Town	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
Laughlin Town	0.8416	0.8416	0.8416	0.8416	0.8416
Moapa Town	0.1094	0.1094	0.1094	0.1094	0.1094
Moapa Valley Town	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
Moapa Valley Fire District	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mt. Charleston Town	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
Mt Charleston Fire	0.8813	0.8813	0.8813	0.8813	0.8813
Paradise Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
Searchlight Town	0.0600	0.0600	0.0600	0.0600	0.0600
Spring Valley Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
Summerlin Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
Sunrise Manor Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
Whitney Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
Winchester Town	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064	0.2064
LVMPD Emergency 9-1-1	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
LVMPD Manpower Supplement (County)	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800
LVMPD Manpower Supplement (City)	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800

*All or a portion of these tax rates may be used for Capital Project Funding.

APPENDIX E

Interest Rate Swap Policy

Clark County, Nevada
INTEREST RATE SWAP POLICY
June 30, 2008

1. Introduction

The purpose of this policy (the "Policy") is to establish guidelines for the execution and management of Clark County's (the "County") use of interest rate swaps or similar products ("Swap Products") and related transactions to meet the financial and management objectives as outlined herein.

This policy confirms the commitment of County management to adhere to sound financial and risk management policies.

2. Scope

The County recognizes that Swap Products can be appropriate financial management tools to achieve the County's financial and management objectives. This Policy sets forth the manner in which the County shall enter into transactions involving Swap Products. The County shall integrate Swap Products into its overall debt and investment management programs in a prudent manner in accordance with the parameters set forth in this Policy.

This Policy applies to any interest rate swap; swap option or related transaction that the County may undertake.

3. Authorizations and Approvals; Compliance with Bond Documents and Covenants

The County shall obtain the approval of the Clark County Board of County Commissioners (the "BOCC") prior to entering into any interest rate swap, swap option or related transaction. The County, in consultation with its Bond Counsel, and financial advisors will determine whether a proposed swap agreement complies with State law and any other applicable law and any other applicable provisions of the County's bond resolutions and agreements with respect to its outstanding debt.

4. General Objectives

The County may execute an interest rate swap, swap option or related transaction to the extent the transaction can be reasonably expected to achieve one or more of the following objectives:

- Result in a lower net cost of borrowing with respect to the County's debt, or achieve a higher net rate of return on the investment of County moneys.

- Reduce exposure to changes in interest rates either in connection with a particular debt financing or investment transaction or in the management of interest rate risk with respect to the County's overall debt and investment portfolios.

- Enhance financing flexibility for future capital projects.

5. **Prohibited Uses of Interest Rate Swaps and Related Instruments**

The County shall not execute interest rate swaps agreements or related instruments under the following circumstances:

- When a swap or other financial instrument is used for speculative purposes, such as potential trading gains, rather than for managing and controlling interest rate risk in connection with County debt or investments;
- When a swap or other financial instrument creates extraordinary leverage or financial risk;
- When the County lacks sufficient liquidity to terminate the swap at current market rates; or
- When there is insufficient price "transparency" to permit the County and its financial advisors to reasonably value the instrument, as a result, for example, of the use of unusual structures or terms.

6. **Permitted Financial Instruments**

The County may utilize the following financial products, if then permitted by law, on either a current or forward basis, after identifying the objective(s) to be realized and assessing the attendant risks, if permitted by law:

- Interest rate swaps, including fixed, floating and/or basis swaps
- Interest rate caps, floors and collars
- Options, including on swaps, caps, floors and/or collars and/or cancellation or index-based features

7. **Identification and Evaluation of Financial and Other Risks**

Prior to execution of an interest rate swap, swap option or related transaction, the County and its financial advisors shall identify and evaluate the financial risks involved in the transaction, and summarize them, along with any measures that will be taken to mitigate those risks. The types of questions that should be evaluated in connection with the identification and evaluation of financial risks shall include:

- Market or Interest Rate Risk: Does the proposed transaction hedge or create exposure to fluctuations in interest rates?
- Tax Law Risk: Is the proposed transaction subject to rate adjustments, extraordinary payments, termination, or other adverse consequences in the event of a future change in Federal income tax policy?
- Termination Risk: Under what circumstances might the proposed transaction be terminated (other than at the option of the County)? At what cost? Does the County have sufficient liquidity to cover this exposure?

- Risk of Uncommitted Funding ("Put" risk): Does the transaction require or anticipate a future financing(s) that is dependent upon third party participation? What commitments can be or have been secured for such participation?

- Legal Authority: Is there any uncertainty regarding the legal authority of any party to participate in the transaction?

- Counterparty Credit Risk: What is the credit-worthiness of the counterparty? What provisions have been made to mitigate exposure to adverse changes in the counterparty credit standing?

- Ratings Risk: Is the proposed transaction consistent with the County's current credit ratings or its desired future ratings and with related rating agency policies?

- Basis Risk: Do the anticipated payments that the County would make or receive match the payments that it seeks to hedge?

- Tax Exemption on County Debt: Does the transaction comply with all Federal tax law requirements with respect to the County's outstanding tax-exempt bonds?

- Accounting Risk: Does the proposed transaction create any accounting issues that could have a material detrimental effect on the County's financial statements? Would the proposed transaction have any material effect on the County's rate covenant calculation or compliance? How are any such effects addressed?

- Administrative Risk: Can the proposed transaction be readily administered and monitored by the County's finance team consistent with the policies outlined in the County's Interest Rate Swap Policy?

- Subsequent Business Conditions: Does the proposed transaction or its benefits depend upon the continuation or realization of specific industry or business conditions?

- Aggregate Risk – to the extent that various Departments of the County or issuing entities of the County also have swap exposures that may aggregate up to the County level (i.e. they are not limited, but involve some sort of pledge by the County itself) the County should include this risk in its overall analysis.

8. Risk Limitations

The total notional amount and term of all Swap Transactions executed by the County shall not exceed the notional amount and term specified from time to time by the County Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO"). It is expected that the County's total variable rate exposure, net of Swap Transactions which have the economic effect of reducing variable rate exposure, will be established from time to time based upon an evaluation of all relevant factors, including investment allocations, risk tolerance, credit strength, and market conditions.

9. Form of Swap Agreements

Each interest rate swap executed by the County shall contain terms and conditions as set forth in the International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") Master Agreement, including the Schedule to the Master Agreement and a Credit Support Annex, as supplemented and amended in accordance with the recommendations of the County's finance team. The swap agreements between the County and each qualified swap counterparty shall include payment, term, security, collateral, default, remedy, termination, and other terms, conditions and provisions as the County, in consultation with its financial advisors and Bond Counsel deems necessary or desirable.

10. Qualified Swap Counterparties

The County shall be authorized to enter into interest rate swap transactions only with qualified swap counterparties. At least one of the ratings of the County's counterparties (or their guarantors) must be in the "AA" category, or at least Aa3/Aa- and no lower than A2 or A. In addition, each counterparty must have a demonstrated record of successfully executing swap transactions as well as creating and implementing innovative ideas in the swap market. Each counterparty (or guarantor) shall have a minimum capitalization of at least $250 million.

In order to diversify the County's counterparty credit risk, and to limit the County's credit exposure to any one counterparty, limits will be established for each counterparty based upon both the credit rating of the counterparty as well as the relative level of risk associated with each existing and proposed swap transaction. The guidelines below provide general termination exposure guidelines with respect to whether the County should enter into an additional transaction with an existing counterparty. The County may make exceptions to the guidelines at any time to the extent that the execution of a swap achieves one or more of the goals outlined in these guidelines or provides other benefits to the County. In general, the maximum Net Termination Exposure to any single Counterparty should be set so that it does not exceed a prudent level as measured against the gross revenues, available assets or other financial resources of the County.

Such guidelines will also not mandate or otherwise force automatic termination by the County or the counterparty. Maximum Net Termination Exposure is not intended to impose retroactively any terms and conditions on existing transactions. Such provisions will only act as guidelines in making a determination as to whether or not a proposed transaction should be executed given certain levels of existing and projected net termination exposure to a specific counterparty. Additionally, the guidelines below are not intended to require retroactively additional collateral posting for existing transactions. Collateral posting guidelines are described in the "Collateral" section above. The calculation of net termination exposure per counterparty will take into consideration multiple transactions, some of which may offset the overall exposure to the County.

Under this approach, the County will set limits on individual counterparty exposure based on existing as well as new or proposed transactions. The sum of the **current market value** and the **projected exposure** shall constitute the Maximum Net Termination Exposure. For outstanding transactions, current exposure will be based on the market value as of the last quarterly swap valuation report provided by the Financial Advisor. Projected exposure shall be calculated based on the swap's potential termination value taking into account possible adverse changes in interest rates as implied by historical or projected measures of potential rate changes applied over the remaining term of the swap.

For purposes of this calculation, the County shall include all existing and projected transactions of an individual counterparty and all transactions will be analyzed in aggregate such that the maximum exposure will be additive.

The exposure thresholds, which will be reviewed periodically by the County to ensure that they remain appropriate, will also be tied to credit ratings of the counterparties and whether or not collateral has been posted as shown in the table below. If a counterparty has more than one rating, the lowest rating will govern for purposes of the calculating the level of exposure. A summary table is provided below.

Counterparty Credit Exposure Recommended Limits

Credit Ratings	Maximum Collateralized Exposure	Maximum Uncollateralized Exposure	Maximum Net Termination Exposure
Aaa/AAA	NA	$100.0 million	$100.0 million
Aa/AA Category	$70.0 million	$30.0 million	$100.0 million
A/A Category	$50.0 million	$20.0 million	$70.0 million
Below A3/A-	$50.0 million	None	$50.0 million

If the exposure limit is exceeded by counterparty, the County shall conduct a review of the exposure limit per counterparty. The County, in consultation with its Swap Counsel and Financial Advisor, shall explore remedial strategies to mitigate this exposure.

The County's swap exposure to any single counterparty will be limited to 25% of the counterparty's capitalization.

11. Procurement Process

The County may either negotiate or competitively bid interest rate swap transactions with qualified swap providers. The qualified swap providers will be selected by the Chief Financial Officer of the County, or in the case of the Department of Aviation, the qualified swap providers will be selected by the Director of Aviation and the Chief Financial Officer of the County.

12. Termination Provisions and County Liquidity

Optional Termination: All interest rate swap transactions shall contain provisions granting the County the right to optionally terminate a swap agreement at any time over the term of the agreement. In general, exercising the right to optionally terminate an agreement produces a benefit to the County, either through receipt of a payment from a termination, or if a termination payment is made by the County, in connection with a corresponding benefit from a change in the related County debt or investment, as determined by the County. The CFO, as appropriate, in consultation with the County's finance team, shall determine if it is financially advantageous for the County to terminate a swap agreement.

Termination Events: A termination payment to or from the County may be required in the event of termination of a swap agreement due to a default by or a decrease in the credit rating of either the County or the counterparty. Prior to entering into the swap agreement or making any such termination payment, as appropriate, the CFO shall evaluate whether it would be financially advantageous for the County to enter into a replacement swap as a means of offsetting any such termination payment.

Any swap termination payment due from the County shall be made from available County monies. The CFO shall report any such termination payments to the County at the next BOCC meeting.

Available Liquidity: The County shall consider the extent of its exposure to termination payment liability in connection with each swap transaction, and the availability of sufficient liquidity to make any such payments that may become due.

13. Term and Notional Amount of Swap Agreement

The County shall determine the appropriate term for an interest rate swap agreement on a case-by-case basis. The slope of the interest rate swap curve, the marginal change in swap rates from year to year along the swap curve, and the impact that the term of the swap has on the overall exposure of the County shall be considered in determining the appropriate term of any swap agreement. For any swap agreement entered into in connection with the issuance or carrying of bonds, the term of such swap agreement shall not extend beyond the final maturity date of such bonds.

14. Collateral Requirements

As part of any swap agreement, the County may require collateralization or other credit enhancement to secure any or all swap payment obligations of the counterparty. As appropriate, the County may require collateral or other credit enhancement to be posted by each swap counterparty under the following circumstances:

- Each counterparty shall be required to post collateral, in accordance with its (or its guarantor's) credit rating, equal to the positive net termination value of the swap agreement.
- Collateral shall consist of cash, U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Agency securities.
- Collateral shall be deposited with a custodian, acting as agent for the County, or as mutually agreed upon between the County and each counterparty.
- The market value of the collateral shall be determined on at least a monthly basis.
- The County will determine reasonable threshold limits for the initial deposit and for increments of collateral posted thereafter.
- The CFO shall determine on a case-by-case basis whether other forms of credit enhancement are more beneficial to the County.

In connection with any collateralization requirements that may be imposed upon the County in connection with a swap agreement, the County may post collateral or it may seek to obtain swap insurance in lieu of posting collateral. The CFO shall recommend a preferred approach to the County on a case-by-case basis.

15. Reporting Requirements

The County's finance team will monitor any interest rate swaps that the County enters into on at least a monthly basis. The County's CFO will provide a written report to the BOCC regarding the status of all interest rate swap agreements on at least an annual basis and shall include the following information:

- Highlights of all material changes to swap agreements or new swap agreements entered into by the County since the last report.
- Market value of each of the County's interest rate swap agreement.
- For each counterparty, the County shall provide the total notional amount position, the average life of each swap agreement, the available capacity to enter into a swap transaction, and the remaining term of each swap agreement.
- The credit rating of each swap counterparty and credit enhancer insuring swap payments, if any.
- Actual collateral posting by each swap counterparty, if any, under each swap agreement and in total by that swap counterparty.
- A summary of each swap agreement, including but not limited to the type of swap, the rates and dollar amounts paid by the County and received by the County, and other terms.
- Information concerning any default by a swap counterparty under a swap agreement with the County, and the results of the default, including but not limited to the financial impact to the County, if any.
- A summary of any planned swap transactions and the projected impact of such swap transactions on the County.
- A summary of any swap agreements that were terminated.

16. Swaps Accounting Treatment

The County shall comply with any applicable accounting standards for the treatment of swaps and related financial instruments. The County and the County's external auditors shall implement the appropriate accounting standards.

17. Periodic Review of Interest Rate Swap Policy

The CFO and the County's financial advisors shall review its swap policy on a periodic basis and recommend appropriate changes.

APPENDIX F

Procedures for Debt Issuance/Timetables

(See attached sample schedules)

1. General Obligation Bonds
2. General Obligation Revenue Bonds
3. Medium-Term Bonds
4. Assessment District Bonds
5. Revenue Bonds

General Obligation Bonds

Sample Schedule

Number of Weeks From Start	Event
0	BCC adopts Debt Management Commission ("DMC") Notice Resolution
3	DMC meets and adopts Approval Resolution
4	County adopts Election Resolution
6	Bond question submitted to County Clerk and Registrar of Voters (3rd Monday in July*)
21	General election/Bond election (Tuesday after the first Monday in November)
22	BCC adopts Canvass Resolution
24	BCC adopts Sale Resolution
26	Due diligence meeting to review the official statement
29	Bond Sale BCC adopts Bond Ordinance
32	Bond Closing

* Subject to Legislative adjustment

General Obligation Revenue Bonds

Sample Schedule

Number of Weeks From Start	Event
0	Revenue source entity requests the County to issue bonds
1	BCC adopts Debt Management Commission (DMC) Notice Resolution
3	DMC meets and adopts Approval Resolution
5	BCC adopts Resolution of Intent and Resolution calling hearing of Resolution and Sale Resolution
6	Publish Notice (Begin 90 day Petition Period) and Notice of Public Hearing
9	Hold Public Hearing
19	End of 90 day Petition Period
20	Due diligence meeting to review the official statement
21	BCC adopts Bond Ordinance
23	Bond Sale
26	Bond Closing

Medium-Term Bonds*

Sample Schedule

Number of Weeks From Start	Event
0	BCC adopts Resolution calling for Public Hearing
2	Publish Notice of Hearing
3	Public Hearing; Board adopts Resolution authorizing Medium-Term financing (10 days after Notice of Hearing published)
	BCC adopts Sale Resolution
5	Send information packet to Department of Taxation
8	Due diligence meeting to review the official statement
10	BCC adopts Bond Ordinance
15	Bond Sale
18	Bond Closing

* Note: Medium-term financing exceeding ten years must receive the approval of the Debt Management Commission.

Assessment District Bonds

Sample Schedule

Number of Weeks From Start	Event (Note: Various assessment procedural steps take anywhere from six to eighteen months prior to the events listed below.)
0	Board adopts Assessment Ordinance
2	Assessment Ordinance Effective Begin 30-day Cash Payment Period
6	End of 30-day Cash Payment Period
8	BCC adopts Bond Sale Resolution
9	Due Diligence Meeting
12	Bond Sale
	BCC Adopts Ordinance Authorizing Issuance of Bonds
	BCC Adopts Resolution Establishing Assessment Rate of Interest
15	Bond Closing

Revenue Bonds

Sample Schedule

Number of Weeks From Start	Event
0	BCC adopts Sale Resolution
3	Due Diligence Meeting
5	BCC adopts Bond Ordinance
10	Bond Sale
13	Bond Closing