



DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) is responsible for providing leadership and creating transportation choices that enhance the quality of life in Riverside County. RCTC's mission is to create, coordinate, finance, and deliver an easy to use transportation network that keeps Riverside County moving and meets the public's needs.

In an effort to fulfill this vision, RCTC issues short and long-term debt on an as-needed basis. RCTC's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is responsible for the sale of debt for the specific projects. RCTC's main objectives in the sale of debt are to:

- Issue bonds subject to a bond debt limitation of \$500,000,000 under the 2009 Measure A program,
- Maintain a 2x debt service coverage,
- Obtain the lowest possible cost of funds for each of RCTC's borrowing programs,
- Obtain the highest possible credit ratings that allow sufficient flexibility,
- Minimize risk exposure to variable rate debt and/or derivatives, and
- Maintain the required secondary market disclosure with the rating agencies, institutional and retail investors.

This Comprehensive Debt Management Policy contains the policies and the procedures that govern all debt sales.

All participants performing services on RCTC's debt sales:

- Must comply with the policies and procedures set forth herein, and
- Will be expected to consistently perform at a level that provides maximum benefit to RCTC.

The CFO, after consultation with and approval by RCTC's Board of Commissioners (Board), reserves the right to remove any participant from an RCTC transaction or underwriting pool at any time for substandard performance or failure to abide by RCTC's Comprehensive Debt Management Policy.

The CFO actively manages all phases of each financing. All decisions related to each transaction are subject to the CFO's approval. Questions regarding the policies and procedures outlined in this Comprehensive Debt Management Policy should be directed to:

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A. GOALS AND CREDIT OBJECTIVES

RCTC's goals and credit objectives are to:

- Serve the people of Riverside County in the fulfillment of RCTC's policy and transportation objectives,
- Comply with all State and Federal laws and regulations governing the issuance of debt,
- Promptly repay when due the principal and interest on all debt issued and outstanding,
- Implement debt programs with the highest possible credit ratings which provide the necessary flexibility in order to achieve the lowest possible borrowing costs on RCTC's debt obligations,
- Ensure that RCTC's debt proceeds are invested in safe, liquid and secure investments that earn competitive market rates of return in accordance with RCTC's Annual Investment Policy and indenture,
- Establish policies and procedures for participation in RCTC's debt financing,
- Hold debt financing participants accountable to such policies and procedures,
- Reward adherence to RCTC's policies and procedures and good performance by the debt financing participants with continued participation in RCTC's debt financing program,
- Explore and implement innovative structuring ideas when they are prudent and consistent with the statements listed above, and thus
- Protect the funds that Riverside County taxpayers have entrusted to RCTC.

B. CREDIT RATING OBJECTIVES

RCTC seeks to obtain and maintain the highest possible debt ratings while at same time providing the appropriate and necessary flexibility in its bond financing documents.

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

RCTC currently maintains an "AA1" rating from Moody's Investors Service, an "AA+" rating from Standard and Poor's Ratings Group and a "AA+" from Fitch Ratings.

RCTC will support the Measure A program, in part, by the issuance of debt backed by revenues derived from the Measure A sales tax. Any debt related to the 1989 Measure A was retired as of June 30, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, RCTC will have the following debt issues or commercial paper programs outstanding under the 2009 Measure A:

1. \$185,000,000 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 A, B and C
2. \$120,000,000 Commercial Paper Notes Program, 2005 Series A and Series B and
3. \$150,000,000 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 A (tax-exempt) and B (taxable).

C. SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE METHOD OF DEBT SALE

It is in the interest of RCTC to sell its public debt using the method of sale that is expected to achieve the best sale results, taking into account both short-range and long-range implications for Riverside County taxpayers. The CFO will advise the Board of the most appropriate method of sale in light of the prevailing financial, market and transaction-specific conditions.

D. APPOINTMENT OF A FINANCIAL ADVISOR

The CFO, with the approval of the Board, may select a financial advisor to assist in the issuance and administration of RCTC's debt. The services of the financial advisor may include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring all fixed income markets,
- Evaluating proposals submitted to the CFO,
- Analyzing the costs and risks of debt issues,
- Reviewing the structuring and pricing of debt issues,
- Developing and maintaining the time and responsibility schedule,
- Advising on terms and conditions of credit facilities dealing with the issuance of variable rate debt,
- Assisting in the preparation of official statements, and
- Preparing and reviewing presentation materials for rating agencies, investors and insurers.

The services of a financial advisor will be obtained through a competitive evaluation of proposals. The criteria to be used in evaluating and selecting a financial advisor include:

- Experience in providing formal financial advisory services,
- Experience with diverse and complex financial structuring requirements,
- Experience and reputation of assigned personnel, and
- Fees and expenses.

RCTC's financial advisor will provide RCTC with objective advice and analysis, maintain the confidentiality of RCTC's financial plans and be free from any conflict of interest as defined by the:

- CFO and all California statutes and regulations governing financial advisors.

RCTC's financial advisor may not participate in any of RCTC's syndicates in the sale of debt.

E. APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL COUNSEL

The CFO, with the approval of the Board, must select legal counsel, including bond counsel and disclosure counsel, and engage RCTC's general counsel, to assist in the issuance of RCTC's debt.

All debt issued by RCTC must include a written opinion of bond counsel affirming that RCTC is authorized to issue the proposed debt, that RCTC has met all the constitutional and statutory requirements necessary for the issuance of the proposed debt and a determination of the proposed debt's income tax status. This approving legal opinion and other documents relating to the issuance of the proposed debt must be prepared by a nationally recognized private legal counsel with extensive experience in municipal finance and tax matters.

The services of the bond counsel may include, but are not limited to:

- Rendering a legal opinion with respect to the authorization and valid issuance of debt obligations of RCTC including whether the interest paid on the debt is tax exempt under federal and State of California laws;
- Preparing all necessary legal documents in connection with the authorization, sale, issuance and delivery of bonds and other obligations;
- Assisting in the preparation of the preliminary and final official statements and commercial paper memoranda;
- Participating in discussions with potential investors, insurers and credit rating agencies, if requested, and

- Providing continuing advice, as requested, on the proper use and administration of bond proceeds under applicable laws and the indenture, particularly arbitrage tracking and rebate requirements.

The services of the disclosure counsel may include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing the preliminary and final official statements and commercial paper memoranda.

RCTC will engage its outside general counsel in the review of all documentation, including the preliminary and final official statements and commercial paper memoranda. Outside general counsel will provide an opinion that RCTC has duly authorized the documents for the issuance of the proposed debt.

F. APPOINTMENT OF UNDERWRITERS

The CFO, with the approval of the Board, may select a pool of qualified underwriters. The appointment will be based upon a competitive evaluation of objective criteria. The best-qualified firm will be appointed as the book-running senior manager for long-term debt. The best-qualified firm will be appointed as the dealer for commercial paper.

Criteria to be used in the appointment of qualified underwriters will include:

- Demonstrated ability to manage complex financial transactions,
- Demonstrated ability to structure debt issues efficiently and effectively,
- Demonstrated ability to sell debt to institutional and retail investors,
- Demonstrated willingness to put capital at risk,
- Quality and applicability of financing ideas,
- Experience and reputation of assigned personnel, and
- Fees and expenses.

The CFO will monitor the performance of the members of the underwriting pool and recommend changes as appropriate.

The underwriters selected to participate in RCTC's underwriting pool must follow certain rules for participation:

Minimum Underwriter Qualifications

1. The firm must maintain minimum net capital of at least \$500,000.
2. The firm must hold and maintain all licenses and registrations required by applicable federal and state laws for businesses offering underwriting or investment banking services. All licenses and registrations must be current and in good standing with each of the following:
 - the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC),
 - the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), and
 - the California Department of Corporations (CDC).

G. PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

All of RCTC's debt financing participants shall maintain the highest standards of professional conduct at all times:

1. Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) Rules, including Rule G-37, shall be followed at all times.
2. RCTC expects debt financing participants to assist RCTC's staff in achieving its goals and objectives as defined in this Comprehensive Debt Management Policy.
3. All debt financing participants shall make cooperation with RCTC's staff their highest priority.

H. NEW ISSUANCE AND BOND PROCEEDS MINIMUM BALANCE

RCTC has developed a Strategic Plan (Plan) which sets forth the transportation programs and services to be provided to the residents of the County. The Plan also contains cash flow analysis for the capital program with corresponding analysis projecting the available sources and uses of funds verifying RCTC's financial ability and commitment to deliver current and planned programs and services.

The RCTC Plan is based on a set of assumptions developed through detailed data collection and analysis of historical data concerning revenues, economic forecasts and trend projections. The main sources of revenues include sales tax revenues, contributions from other agencies and federal capital assistance grants. The largest sales tax revenue source is the Measure A ½ cent transactions and use tax. The revenue generated from Measure A is expended on the projects contained in the Measure A Ordinance. RCTC also intends to earn revenues through the imposition of tolls for the use of selected transportation corridors. Tolls will be imposed and toll revenues expended as allowed under the governing statutes and ordinances.

RCTC's Measure A and toll programs are capital intensive. RCTC will issue its debt as needed in order to fund the Measure A and toll programs. RCTC must be able at all times to pay contractors and vendors for work in progress. Therefore, the CFO will work with the applicable RCTC directors to forecast the program construction draw down requirements. Based upon program construction draw down requirements and the conclusions resulting from the Plan, the CFO shall attempt to keep a reasonable amount of bond proceeds (approximately 4 months of program construction draw down requirements) available for construction draw down purposes.

The CFO with the approval of the Board may increase the size of the Measure A tax-exempt commercial paper program to maintain liquidity in the program construction draw down account.

I. MANAGING THE COMPETITIVE SALES PROCESS

The CFO is responsible for implementing and managing RCTC's competitive bid debt sale process. If the CFO selects a competitive bid process for a sale of debt, the CFO will instruct RCTC's financial advisor to deliver a preliminary official statement and notice of sale to prospective underwriters and buyers that clearly states the location, time and requirements of the bid. After a successful competitive bid, the CFO will instruct RCTC's financial advisor to work closely with the winning underwriter(s) in order to prepare and deliver the final official statement at closing.

J. MANAGING THE NEGOTIATED SALES PROCESS

The CFO is responsible for implementing and managing RCTC's negotiated debt sale process.

Introduction

- A. RCTC expects its underwriters to participate in a valuable and significant way with respect to the structuring and pricing of each debt issue, sales performance and various other aspects of the financing.
- B. Underwriters are expected to make themselves available to participate, when requested, in information and other meetings prior to the issuance of debt.
- C. Underwriters are expected to cooperate fully with the book-running senior manager in a way that provides the maximum benefit to RCTC.
- D. The book-running senior manager is responsible for communicating RCTC's finance plan and timing to the other managing underwriters in the syndicate.

Syndicate Management Process

A. Liability

1. Prior to the day of pricing, the book-running senior manager must provide to the CFO a recommended liability assignment for each underwriter in the underwriting syndicate. The CFO will review the recommended assignments and make any necessary adjustments. Upon approval by the CFO, the liability assignments of each underwriter must be incorporated into the Agreement Among Underwriters (AAU) by the book-running senior manager.
2. As a general rule, the liability assignments must not exceed the underwriting ability of the underwriters in the syndicate to whom they are assigned.

B. AAU

The AAU must include the liability assignments of each managing underwriter, the priority of orders for the purpose of allocation and the takedown designation policy. The book-running senior manager must provide a copy of the AAU to each managing underwriter in the syndicate. Each underwriter in the syndicate must review the terms and conditions set forth in the AAU and return a signed copy of the AAU to the book-running senior manager the day of the pricing.

C. Underwriting Gross Spread Components; Fees and Expenses

- The management fee, if any, will be distributed to the managing underwriters based upon their relative contribution to the development and implementation of the financing plan.
- Proposed takedowns (i.e. sales commissions) for all maturities must be included as part of the proposed pricing terms delivered by the book-running senior manager to RCTC prior to the final pre-pricing discussions. All takedowns are subject to review and approval by the CFO.
- The expense component of the underwriting gross spread must be submitted by the book-running senior manager to RCTC's CFO for approval prior to the day of pricing. The CFO reserves the right to review and approve all fees and expenses and to request their substantiation. An estimate of the expense component of the underwriting gross spread must be submitted by the book-running senior manager to the CFO no later than one week prior to the pricing. RCTC expects the book-running senior manager to keep expense items and costs of issuance to an absolute minimum.
- In general, RCTC will not reimburse the book-running senior manager for clearance fees except for the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") charge on issues that are registered in book-entry form only. RCTC will not reimburse the book-running senior manager for MSRB, Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and California Public Securities Association expenses.

- There will be no consideration of an underwriting risk component of the gross underwriting spread until after the order period closes. At that time, the CFO and the book-running senior manager will review the book of orders and discuss the need, if any, for including an underwriting risk component in the gross underwriter's spread for unsold bonds. There will be no negotiation of the underwriting risk component of the gross underwriter's spread after the CFO has given the verbal award to the book-running senior manager.

D. Marketing Plan

Once the issue of debt has received its ratings and the credit enhancement, if any, has been determined, the book-running senior manager will provide to the CFO and the financial advisor its plan for marketing the issue. The plan will specify the sectors and specific customer types to which each maturity, group of maturities or type of bonds will be directed. In addition, the marketing plan will specify the efforts of the syndicate in advertising the issue and distributing notice of the issue to the market as a whole and the expected customers.

E. Selling Groups

The book-running senior manager will discuss with the CFO the advantages and/or disadvantages of using a selling group for the financing. If the CFO decides to use a selling group, the book-running senior manager will provide a list of recommended firms for RCTC's approval at least one week prior to the day of pricing.

F. Retention and Takedown Designation Policies

- The book-running senior manager will discuss the use of retention with the CFO at least one week prior to the day of pricing. During this discussion, the book-running senior manager will provide to the CFO the proposed retention amounts by maturity for each underwriter in the syndicate.
- If the use of retention is advised by the book-running senior manager and agreed upon by the CFO, the book-running senior manager will make retention amounts and maturities available to the underwriters as soon as possible prior to the day of pricing.
- Any change in the retention to the managing underwriters must be approved by the CFO prior to its release.
- At least one week prior to the day of pricing, the book-running senior manager must provide the CFO a proposed priority of orders for the purpose of allocation and a proposed policy for the designation of takedown on net designated orders. The policy must include a maximum percentage of takedown to be designated to any one firm, as well as a minimum number of firms to be designated on any one net designated order.

It is anticipated that each underwriter in the syndicate will be allowed to place net designated orders on all RCTC debt sales. Upon approval by the CFO, the priority of orders and the designation policy must be communicated to the underwriters and included in the preliminary pricing wire. Any changes to the designation policy must be approved by the CFO and communicated to all underwriters in the syndicate and selling group members, if any, RCTC and the financial advisor.

G. Pricing Procedures

- At least one hour prior to the pre-pricing meeting or conference call (one business day prior to the day of the pricing) the book-running senior manager must deliver to the CFO and the financial advisor the proposed pricing terms. This is to allow for the thorough evaluation of the proposed pricing terms by the CFO. The list of the proposed pricing terms must include principal amounts, coupons, yields, optional redemption prices, and takedowns per maturity.

- One day prior to the day of the pricing, the book-running senior manager must initiate a pre-pricing meeting or conference call with the CFO and the financial advisor to discuss the proposed pricing terms, order period, underwriting gross spread components, market conditions and other necessary pricing information.
- A draft copy of the preliminary pricing wire must be provided to the CFO upon the completion of the pre-pricing meeting or conference call. Prior to its release, the preliminary pricing wire is subject to the approval of the CFO. The preliminary pricing wire must include, among other things, all pricing terms agreed upon by the CFO and the book-running senior manager during the pre-pricing meeting or conference call.
- On the morning of the day of the pricing (and prior to the start of the order period), if the book-running senior manager believes that a change in any of the pricing terms approved at the pre-pricing meeting or on the pre-pricing conference call is required, the book-running senior manager must contact the CFO and the financial advisor to review proposed changes and any suggested changes in light of the current market conditions. Any change in the initial pricing terms must be approved by the CFO and promptly communicated to the underwriters and syndicate and selling group members, if any.
- The book-running senior manager must track the receipts of orders broken down by maturity, amount, type and firm. Status reports of the pricing, including total orders received for each maturity, amount, type and firm, may be requested by the CFO and the financial advisor at any time during the order period. The Dalnet "Orders and Allotments by Maturity" report is an acceptable report for these purposes.
- The book-running senior manager must receive approval from the CFO before terminating any order period on any maturity before the previously determined close of the order period.
- At the close of the order period, the book-running senior manager must provide in writing and in a format acceptable to the CFO and the financial advisor, a listing of the total orders received for each maturity, amount, type and firm, through the end of the order period. At this time the book-running senior manager must also make a concerted effort to provide the CFO and the financial advisor with the true interest cost of the issue. The book-running senior manager must initiate a meeting or conference call with the CFO and the financial advisor to review the book of orders and negotiate any change in pricing terms, prior to the verbal award of the issue to the book-running senior manager as the representative of the underwriters in the syndicate and selling group members, if any.
- The CFO may agree to a verbal award of the bonds and sign a bond purchase contract with the book-running senior manager as representative for the underwriters in the syndicate after consultation with and approval from the Board.
- A complete set of final quantitative analyses must be provided to the CFO before the CFO signs the bond purchase contract. The quantitative analyses must include, but not necessarily be limited to, a table of sources and uses of funds, a summary of assumptions and results (including significant dates, underwriting gross spread breakdown, ratings, true interest cost, etc.) and any additional tables that include coupons, yields, prices, takedowns, principal amounts and related debt service by maturity.
- The book-running senior manager and underwriter's counsel is jointly responsible for coordinating the execution of the bond purchase contract.
- The CFO reserves the right to postpone the pricing if the above pricing procedures are not strictly followed.

H. Allocation of Bonds

The book-running senior manager will be responsible for ensuring that the overall allocation of bonds meets RCTC goals of: (a) obtaining the best price for the issue and (b) providing each underwriting firm involved with bond allocations that are commensurate with the work performed (i.e., the type and amount of orders submitted). The CFO reserves the right to monitor the order taking process and to review and approve bond allocations prior to their release.

I. Post-Sale Support

- In accordance with MSRB rules, sales credits designated by an institutional investor must be distributed within 30 days after the delivery of the bonds.
- In accordance with MSRB rules, final settlement of the underwriting account and the distribution of any profit to members must be made within 60 days of delivery of the bonds.
- The underwriting syndicate agrees to comply with any syndicate rules prohibiting the selling of bonds below the public offering price (less the full takedown) prior to the release of syndicate restrictions. In addition, each managing underwriter in the syndicate agrees to inform the CFO of any non-compliance with such syndicate rules.
- For seven business days following the release of syndicate restrictions, the managing underwriters in the syndicate agree to inform the CFO of any firm significantly lowering the price of the bonds in the secondary market below market levels.
- The book-running senior manager must be prepared to provide the CFO on an ongoing basis for at least seven business days following the release of the syndicate restrictions secondary market price levels, unsold balances, and the level of trading activity of the bonds.
- RCTC expects the managing underwriters in the syndicate to provide liquidity in the secondary market for its bonds on an ongoing basis.

J. Post-Sale Evaluation

RCTC has a policy of acknowledging good performance and building accountability into its relationships with its managing underwriters. RCTC will conduct post-sale evaluations of the underwriting account to ensure that its policies are adhered to and that sales performance is documented.

- The book-running senior manager must provide the CFO and the financial advisor with a final pricing book. The final pricing book must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following information: the time and responsibility schedule; the working group distribution list; a discussion of the market conditions leading up to and during the final pricing; the preliminary and final pricing wires; media coverage; rating agency credit reports; a full set of quantitative analyses; a table identifying takedown and designation dollars by firm; and a table identifying designations on net designated orders. The book-running senior manager's final pricing book must be provided to the CFO and the financial advisor within 60 days of the closing.
- The financial advisor must also provide the CFO with its own final pricing report. The final pricing report must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following information: a discussion of the market conditions leading up to and during the final pricing; a discussion on the sales process; a pricing comparison of similar credits in California and the national markets and the preliminary and final pricing wires. The financial advisor's final pricing report must be provided to the CFO within 30 days of the pricing.
- In addition to the book-running senior manager, each underwriter is encouraged to provide the CFO and the financial advisor with a confidential written analysis of the sale of the bonds.

K. MANAGING THE SALE OF COMMERCIAL PAPER

The CFO is responsible for implementing and managing RCTC's sale of commercial paper. The CFO shall work closely with RCTC's commercial paper dealers to develop a marketing strategy for the initial sale and subsequent frequent rollover of commercial paper amounts and maturities. The marketing strategy for the initial sale and subsequent frequent roll-over of commercial paper

amounts and maturities shall take into account the short-term yield curve as well as RCTC's philosophy to have a significant number of diverse commercial paper investors.

The CFO may require RCTC's commercial paper dealers to provide quarterly and annual reports detailing the commercial paper average cost, average maturity and a list of commercial paper investors.

Subject to the approval of its liquidity and/or letter-of-credit provider, RCTC reserves the right to change the number of commercial paper dealers for the commercial paper program.

L. REFUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

An advance refunding involves refunding bonds in advance of the bond's first optional redemption date. An advance refunding is an important debt management tool for RCTC. Advance refundings are commonly used to achieve interest cost savings, remove or change burdensome bond covenants or to restructure future debt service payments. Advance refundings are limited by federal tax law and must be used judiciously.

RCTC generally will only pursue an advance refunding if the threshold present value savings level (net of all issuance costs and any cash contribution to the refunding) is at least three percent of the par value of the refunded bonds. However, in certain circumstances, the CFO after consultation with and approval by the Board, may agree that lower savings levels may be justified.

RCTC's debt management practices anticipate the potential for advance refundings. When RCTC issues debt careful attention is given to pricing considerations that will affect future advance refunding flexibility such as:

- Optional redemption provisions and
- Coupon characteristics.

In addition, it is important to create a refunding defeasance escrow that will produce the greatest savings level. A defeasance escrow is efficient if the yield on the defeasance escrow is as close as possible (i.e., generally less than 100th of a basis point) to the arbitrage yield on the refunding bonds. The CFO will select the appropriate defeasance securities.

M. FIXED RATE VERSUS VARIABLE RATE DEBT

The CFO and the Board recognize that variable rate securities are a useful debt management tool that traditionally have had lower interest rate costs than fixed rate debt.

RCTC's current goal is to maintain a debt program which consists of approximately 20% to 25% of variable rate debt (which includes commercial paper but does not include variable rate debt subject to an interest rate swap to a fixed rate) with the remaining 75% to 80% kept as fixed rate debt. RCTC's book-running senior manager, commercial paper dealer and financial advisor shall advise the CFO if the rating agencies and/or institutional investors feel that 20% to 25% of RCTC's debt in the variable rate mode is too large a percentage.

N. DERIVATIVES

RCTC will continue to explore the use of derivative products as appropriate and in accordance with the Investment Policy and the Swap Policy, provided that the derivative products:

- Hedge variable rate debt exposure,

- Lower interest rate costs, or
- Minimize risks to RCTC.

Although RCTC may enter into swap agreements, including fixed to variable rate swap agreements, derivative products for debt shall not be used for the purpose of interest rate speculation.

The CFO has the sole responsibility for determining which prospective debt products for new issue debt are derivatives. Derivative products debt instruments may be incorporated into RCTC's debt program only after the CFO has informed the Executive Director and the Commissioners of the purpose and the risks associated with the derivative product debt instruments including but not limited to:

- Interest rate risk,
- Counterparty credit risks,
- Termination risks, and
- Tax implications.

If appropriate, the CFO, after consultation and approval by the Board, may determine a minimum level of savings required before implementing a derivative product debt instrument. If the Commission authorizes the use of derivative products, the CFO will provide the Commissioners within twenty-four hours with a memo detailing any activity related to the use of derivative products.

O. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE

A trustee has been appointed for the benefit of the Measure A Sales Tax Revenue Bonds. The trustee shall perform all functions and duties required under the terms and conditions set forth in the respective indentures.

In addition to the responsibilities required by the respective indentures, RCTC has a commitment to continuing to disclose material information after the sale of its debt. The CFO is responsible for implementing and managing RCTC's legal and professional commitment to continuing to disclose material information after the sale of its debt. In adherence to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5), the Commission's Continuing Disclosure Agreement with its trustee or disclosure dissemination agent, as applicable, agrees to provide its Annual Report and notice of material events to the NRMSIR (until June 30, 2009) or the MSRB (effective July 1, 2009) and state repository, as applicable, for dissemination to interested parties. "Material events" are defined as:

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
2. Non-payment related defaults;
3. Unscheduled draws on the debt service reserve funds reflecting financial difficulties;
4. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
5. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; and
6. Adverse tax opinions or events adversely affecting the tax-exempt status of any bonds or COPs;
7. Modifications to rights of Bondholders;
8. Optional, contingent or unscheduled bonds calls;
9. Defeasances;
10. Release, substitution or sale of property securing the payment of any bond or COPs.
11. Rating changes.

P. COMPLIANCE WITH ARBITRAGE REBATE AND YIELD CALCULATIONS

RCTC will engage the services of an expert advisor to assist in the calculation of arbitrage rebate from investment of bond proceeds. Trustee statements and other requested documents and information will be provided to the rebate service provider upon request on a prompt basis. The CFO will monitor the arbitrage rebate services to assure compliance with required rebate payments, if any, no later than each 5 year period over the term of the tax exempt bonds.

In addition, during the construction period of the capital project, the CFO will monitor the investment and expenditure of bond proceeds and will consult the arbitrage rebate service provider to determine compliance with exceptions from the arbitrage rebate requirement upon the expenditure of proceeds during each 6 month spending period up to 6 months, 18 months or 24 months as applicable, following the issuance of the bonds. The CFO will retain copies of the arbitrage reports and trustee statements as described below.

Q. RECORD KEEPING AND TAX RETURN FILING REQUIREMENTS

The CFO, or its designee, will maintain a copy of the bond closing transcript and other relevant documentation for the term of the bonds (including refunding bonds, if any) plus three years. A copy of all material documents related to capital expenditures financed by bond proceeds should be maintained by the CFO for the term of the bonds (including refunding bonds, if any) plus three years. Such documents will include construction contracts, purchase orders, invoices, trustee requisitions and payment records. Such documents will include documents relating to costs reimbursed with bond proceeds. Furthermore, the CFO, or its designee, shall maintain records identifying the assets or portion of assets that are financed with tax exempt bond proceeds. A copy of all contracts and arrangements involving private or unrelated use of the bond financed assets shall be maintained for the term of the bonds (including refunding bonds, if any) plus three years. In addition, copies of all records of investments, investment agreements, arbitrage reports and underlying documents, including trustee statements shall be retained for the term of the bonds (including refunding bonds, if any) plus three years.

The CFO, or its designee, will also assure compliance with IRS tax return filing requirements. The CFO, or its designee, will coordinate the engagement of our accounting firm and the delivery of the requested information in order to assure the preparation and filing of annual tax returns on a timely basis.

R. RATING AGENCIES

The CFO is responsible for implementing and managing RCTC's rating agencies relations program. The CFO recognizes the importance of immediate and timely disclosure of relevant financial and program information concerning each of RCTC's debt programs to the rating agencies.

The CFO shall promptly respond to any inquiry from any rating agency analyst. In addition, the CFO and one or more representatives of RCTC's Commissioners shall periodically meet with the rating agencies in order discuss RCTC's recent financial results, financial projections, Board policy, specific RCTC programs such as Measure A as well as the general economy in Riverside County and Southern California and other matters.

S. INVESTOR RELATIONS

The CFO is responsible for implementing and managing RCTC's investor relations program.

The CFO shall make every attempt to promptly respond to any inquiry from an institutional or retail investor. In addition, the CFO shall periodically attempt to meet with key institutional investors in order to familiarize the institutional investors with RCTC's financial history and financial projections. The CFO shall periodically post investor disclosure information on the unique website established by the Digital Assurance Certification, LLC (DAC) for RCTC on its website, www.dacbond.com.

T. Build America Bond and Recovery Zone Economic Development Bond Subsidies

Introduction

The Board recognizes its responsibility to ensure compliance with all Federal laws and regulations ("Federal Requirements") associated with the issuance of tax-exempt debt ("Tax-Exempt Obligations") and tax-advantaged direct pay notes, bonds or other form of repayment obligations issued under Section 54A or Section 1400U-2 of the Internal Revenue Code ("Tax Advantaged Obligations"). The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines and establish procedures for compliance with Federal Requirements in connection with the issuance of Tax-Exempt Obligations and Tax Advantaged Obligations.

Procedures

Unless otherwise instructed by bond counsel, at least five business days before distributing a preliminary official statement in which RCTC contemplates offering Tax Advantaged Obligations for sale, RCTC will obtain the advice of bond counsel regarding applicable Internal Revenue Code compliance with respect to the Tax Advantaged Obligations and provide a written notice to financial advisor, underwriter, and its counsel, that none of the maturities which represent Tax Advantaged Obligations can have an issue price with more than a de minimis amount of premium as required by Section 54AA(d)(2)(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (or other applicable Section of the Internal Revenue Code or guidance provided thereunder as instructed by bond counsel) and that costs of issuance (including underwriter's discount) cannot exceed 2% of the proceeds of the sale of the Tax Advantaged Obligations.

Unless otherwise instructed by bond counsel, prior to executing any purchase contract with respect to Tax Advantaged Obligations, RCTC will require written confirmation from the underwriter that at least the first ten percent of each maturity of Tax Advantaged Obligations has been sold to the public (and not to bond houses, brokers, or other intermediaries) at a price that does not have more than a de minimis amount of premium as required by Section 54AA(d)(2)(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (or other applicable section of the Internal Revenue Code or guidance provided thereunder as instructed by bond counsel) and that costs of issuance do not exceed 2% of the proceeds of the sale of the Tax Advantaged Obligations.

Unless otherwise instructed by bond counsel, on a quarterly basis the CFO will provide a written report to the Board of the expenditure of proceeds derived from Tax-Exempt Obligations and Tax Advantaged Obligations certifying the amount expended in the prior month, the total amount expended from the date of the closing of the transaction; that the expenditure was for capital projects (as defined by the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and guidance provided thereunder (or as otherwise permitted by bond counsel)); the amount remaining to be spent; [and the amount remaining invested in a reasonably required reserve fund, if any].

Unless otherwise instructed by bond counsel, at closing RCTC will execute documentation covenanting to comply with Federal rebate and arbitrage requirements as required under Paragraph P above as though the Tax Advantaged Obligations were tax exempt bonds.

Unless otherwise instructed by bond counsel, at least 67 days before an interest payment date pertaining to fixed rate Tax Advantaged Obligations, RCTC will calculate, or cause to be calculated: the interest amount due on the next interest payment date; and the refundable credit to be reported on Form 8038-CP.

Unless otherwise instructed by bond counsel, the CFO will file, or cause to be filed, the completed and executed Form 8038-CP with the Department of the Treasury not later than 45 days prior to the applicable interest payment date. The CFO is hereby designated as the staff person responsible for RCTC's compliance with this policy.

U. GLOSSARY

Additional Bonds Test: A calculation based upon total pledged revenues divided by total proposed debt service. This is a protection to investors so that the issuer cannot issue additional parity bonds without providing ample security to the investors in the previous financing(s).

Advance Refunding: A defeasance of outstanding debt prior to the date the bonds can be called by depositing cash and/or securities in escrow sufficient to pay all principal and interest plus the call premium, if any, when due. Upon an advance refunding and defeasance, all covenants and restrictions of the refunded bond indenture are extinguished.

Agreement among Underwriters or AAU: The contract establishing the underwriting syndicate formed to underwrite and purchase the bonds. The AAU will include provisions covering the liability of each syndicate member, a description of order types, pricing of the bonds and requirements respecting a public offering. The AAU may contain a variety of other matters relating to trade practice and applicable rules of the MSRB.

Allocation: The post-sale distribution of bonds among the syndicate and selling group members, if any.

Basis Point: Yields on bonds are usually quoted in increments of basis points. One basis point is equal to 1/100 of one (1) percent. For example, the difference between 7.00% and 7.50% is 50 basis points.

Bond Purchase Agreement: The contract between the syndicate and the issuer setting forth the final terms, prices and conditions upon which the syndicate will purchase a new issue.

Book-Running Senior Manager: The managing underwriter that controls the book of orders for the transaction and is primarily responsible for the successful execution of the transaction.

Concession: In the new issue market, one of the two discounts members receives from the syndicate. In the secondary market, a discount one dealer offers to another.

Group Net Order: An order for bonds submitted by a syndicate member in which the takedown is distributed to syndicate members according to their respective liability shares in the issue.

Liability: The principal amount of bonds to be underwritten by each member of the syndicate.

Member Order: An order for bonds placed by a member of the syndicate where the bonds would be confirmed to that member at syndicate terms.

Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB): An independent self-regulatory organization established by the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, which is charged with primary rulemaking Commission over broker-dealers and brokers in municipal securities.

National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD): A self-regulating and self-financed organization which acts as a buffer between the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and broker-dealers. The NASD operates in municipal securities according to a special set of municipal bond rules written by the MSRB.

Net Designated Order: An order for bonds submitted by a syndicate member in which all or a portion of the takedown is to be credited to firms designated by the purchaser of the bonds according to relative designated by the said purchaser.

Priority Order: A retail or a net designated order.

Retail Order: An order for bonds placed by an individual or, as determined by the CFO, a retail order may also include an order placed by a bank trust department or an investment advisor for an individual.

Retention: An amount of bonds that will be guaranteed to be available for sale by each member of the syndicate.

Rule 10b-5: A regulation of the SEC adopted pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which makes it unlawful for any person to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud, to make any untrue statement of a material fact or to omit a material fact necessary to make statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or to engage in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): The federal agency that oversees and regulates stock, bond and other financial market participants.

Selling Group: A group of underwriters formed to aid in the distribution of the bonds in a bond financing. Selling group members do not assume any financial or legal liability in the financing.

Syndicate: A group of underwriters formed to purchase and re-offer an issuer's bonds for sale to the public. Each syndicate member has a share in the liability of the issue.

Syndicate Participation Percentages: A sales participation goal for each syndicate member determined by RCTC and its CFO for RCTC bond issues.

Takedown: The total discount at which members of syndicates buy bonds from an account - composed of two parts: concession and takedown.

True Interest Cost: The rate, compounded semi-annually, necessary to discount the amounts payable on the respective principal and interest payment dates to the purchase price received on the closing date of the bond issue.

Trust Indenture: A contract between an issuer and a trustee, for the benefit of investors. The trustee administers the funds specified in the indenture and implements the remedies provided in case of default.

Underwriter's Gross Spread: In a negotiated sale, the difference between the price the underwriter pays the issuer and the original re-offering price to the public; includes the management fee, expenses, and sales commissions (takedown and concession).