<u>RESOLUTION NO. 25-030</u>

OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
APPROVING AN UPDATED STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53607 provides that the legislative body of a local agency may delegate investment authority to the treasurer of the local agency for a one-year period; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT wishes to delegate investment authority to the treasurer of the District for Fiscal Year 2025/26.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT that the Statement of Investment Policy as documented in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein as though fully set forth, delegates investment authority to the Treasurer for Fiscal Year 2025/26 and is hereby approved as the investment policy of the ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 12th day of June 2025, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Gunther, Sethy, Weed, and Huang

NOES: None

ABSENT: Director Akbari

/s/ JUDY C. HUANG
Judy C. Huang, President
Board of Directors
Alameda County Water District

ATTEST:

/s/ JR SALINAS
JR Salinas, Assistant District Secretary
Alameda County Water District
(Seal)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ PATRICK T. MIYAKI
Patrick T. Miyaki, General Counsel
Alameda County Water District

EXHIBIT A
ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
Statement of Investment Policy
Effective June 12, 2025

Policy

It is the policy of the Alameda County Water District (the District) to invest District funds in a prudent manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security of principal while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the District and conforming to all applicable federal, state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds.

This policy is written to incorporate industry best practices and recommendations from sources such as the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), California Municipal Treasurers Association (CMTA), California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC) and the Association of Public Treasurers (APT).

Scope

This investment policy applies to all District funds which are under the direct oversight of the Board of Directors, excluding deferred compensation, other post-employment benefit assets, and bond proceeds. The investment of bond proceeds shall be governed by the provisions of the related bond indentures or resolutions.

Delegation of Authority

Authority to manage the District's investment program is derived from California Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq. The management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated to the Treasurer for the following Fiscal Year. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the limits of this policy unless specifically exempted by statute or ordinance. The Treasurer may delegate the day-to-day placement of investments to a registered Investment Advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, via written agreement approved by the Board of Directors. The Investment Advisor shall make all investment decisions and transactions in strict accordance with state law and this Policy. The Treasurer shall establish a system of written internal controls to regulate the District's investment activities, including the activities of the Investment Advisor and any staff acting on behalf of the District.

The District's overall investment program shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust. The District recognizes that in a diversified portfolio, occasional measured losses may be inevitable and must be considered within the context of the overall portfolio's return and the cash flow requirements of the District

Investment officers and staff acting in accordance with written procedures and the investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

Standard of Care

The Board of Directors and those persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the District are trustees of public funds. The standard of care to be used in all investment transactions shall be the "prudent investor" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio (Government Code Section 53600.3). The Code section states:

"…all governing bodies of local agencies or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of those local agencies investing public funds pursuant to this chapter are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law."

Objective

The primary objectives, in priority order, of the District's investment activities shall be:

- Safety: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the District shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification by issuer and type and maturity of securities will be made to avoid or minimize loss on individual securities.

- Liquidity: The District's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the District to meet all operating and capital cash requirements which might be reasonably anticipated.

- Return: The District's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of providing a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles while conforming to the safety and liquidity criteria above.

Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

All participants in the investment process shall act as custodians of the public trust. Investment officials shall recognize that the investment portfolio is subject to public review and evaluation. Thus employees and officials involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could create a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

Employees and investment officials shall disclose to the General Manager any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business, and they shall further disclose any large personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking any personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of the District.

Internal Controls

The Treasurer is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the entity are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Periodically, as deemed appropriate by the District and/or the Board of Directors, an independent analysis by an external auditor shall be conducted to review internal controls, account activity and compliance with policies and procedures

Authorized Investments

The Districts' investments are governed by California Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq. Within the investments permitted by the Government Code, the District seeks to further restrict eligible investments to the guidelines listed below. In the event a discrepancy is found between this policy and the Government Code, the more restrictive parameters will take precedence. Percentage holding limits and minimum credit quality listed in this section apply at the time the security is purchased.

Any investment currently held at the time the policy is adopted which does not meet the new policy guidelines can be held until maturity, and shall be exempt from the current policy. At the time of the investment's maturity or liquidation, such funds shall be reinvested only as provided in the current policy.

Rating requirements and percentage limitations, where indicated, apply at the time of purchase. In the event a security held by the District is subject to a rating change that brings it below the minimum specified rating requirement, the Treasurer shall notify the Board of Directors of the change as required by this policy. The course of action to be followed will then be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering such factors as the reason for the ratings change, prognosis for recovery or further ratings changes, and the market price of the security.

An appropriate risk level shall be maintained by primarily purchasing securities that are of high quality, liquid, and marketable. The portfolio shall be diversified by security type and institution to avoid incurring unreasonable and avoidable risks regarding specific security types or individual issuers.

The following investments may be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Section 53601 et. seq. of the California Government Code:

- Certificates of Deposit. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)-insured or fully collateralized time certificates of deposit in financial institutions. All time deposits exceeding $250,000 must be collateralized in accordance with Section 53652 of the California Government Code. All certificates of deposit will be supported by a contract for deposit of money with the depositing bank. No more than 20% of the portfolio will be invested in a combination of federally insured and collateralized time deposits, and the maximum maturity shall not exceed five (5) years.

- United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills or other obligations for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. There are no limits on the dollar amount or percentage in which the District may invest in United State Treasuries.

- Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises. No more than 30% of the portfolio may be invested in any single Agency/GSE issuer. The maximum percent of agency callable securities in the portfolio will be 20%.

- Obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state, including bonds payable solely out of revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled or operated by the state or any local agency or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the state or any local agency; provided such obligations are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO"). California and local California agency obligations combined with the municipal obligations of the other 49 United States may not exceed 30% of the District's surplus funds. No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.

- Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 United States in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 United States, in addition to California; provided such obligations are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO. Municipal obligations of the other 49 United States combined with California and local California agency obligations may not exceed 30% of the District's surplus funds. No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.

- Bankers' acceptances provided that such obligations are rated "A-1" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO; or long-term debt obligations which are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO. Bankers' acceptances may not exceed 180 days maturity or 40% of the District's surplus funds. No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.

- Commercial paper provided that such obligations are rated "A-1" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO. Issuing corporations must be organized and operating within the United States as a general corporation, have total assets in excess of $500 million, and must have outstanding debt, other than commercial paper, rated in the rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by at least on NRSRO. Commercial paper may not exceed 270 days maturity. Commercial paper holdings may not represent more than 10% of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation. No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in one single issuer. Additionally, Commercial paper cannot exceed 25% of the District’s surplus funds. Under a provision sunsetting on January 1, 2026, no more than 40% of the portfolio may be invested in Commercial Paper if the District’s investment assets under management are greater than $100,000,000.

- Negotiable certificates of deposit or deposit notes issued by a nationally or state- chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally licensed or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Negotiable certificates of deposit may not exceed 30% of the District's surplus funds. Any amount insured up to the FDIC limit does not require any credit ratings. Any amount above the FDIC insured limit must be issued by institutions which have short-term debt obligations rated “A-1” or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO; or long-term obligations rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO.

- Medium-term corporate notes issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States provided that the senior debt obligations of the issuing institution is in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by at least NRSRO. Medium-term corporate notes may not exceed 30% of the District's total surplus funds. No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer and the maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

- State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). The District may invest up to the maximum amount permitted by LAIF. LAIF's investments in instruments prohibited by or not specified in the District's policy do not exclude the investment in LAIF itself from the District's list of allowable investments, provided LAIF's reports allow the Treasurer to adequately judge the risk inherent in LAIF's portfolio.

- Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive, of California Government Code Section 53601. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To be eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

    (1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

    (2) The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive.

(3) The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000).

- Mutual Funds and Money Market Mutual Funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, provided that:

  (1) Mutual Funds that invest in the securities and obligations as authorized under California Government Code, Section 53601 (a) to (k) and (m) to (q) inclusive and that meet either of the following criteria:

  - attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two (2) NRSROs; or Have retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized by California Government Code, Section 53601 and with assets under management in excess of $500 million.
  - no more than 10% of the total portfolio may be invested in shares of any one mutual fund.

  (2) Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S. C. Sec. 80a-1, et seq.). The company must have met either of the following criteria:

  - attained the highest ranking letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two NRSROs or

  - have an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience managing money market mutual funds with assets under management in excess of $500 million.

  - No more than 20% of the total portfolio may be invested in the shares of any one Money Market Mutual Fund.

  The purchase price of shares may not exceed 20% of the District's total surplus funds.

- Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Backed, Mortgage Pass-Through Securities, and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations from Issuers not defined in sections on US Treasuries and Federal Agencies provided that the securities are rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO; no more than 20% of the total portfolio may be invested in these securities; no more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single Asset-Backed or Commercial Mortgage security issuer; and the maximum legal final maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

- Supranationals, provided that issues are US dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank. The securities are rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO; no more than 30% of the total portfolio may be invested in these securities; no more than 10% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer. The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions

1. If a third party Investment Advisor is authorized to conduct investment transactions on the District's behalf, the Investment Advisor may use its own list of approved broker/dealers and financial institutions for investment purposes. The Investment Advisor's approved list must be made available to District upon request. The District may instruct the Advisor not to use a particular broker for the investment of District funds.

2. For any investment transactions conducted by the Treasurer on behalf of the District, the Treasurer shall comply with the following requirements

   Investments not purchased directly from the issuer will be purchased from:

   - Institutions licensed by the State of California as broker-dealers
   - Member of a federally regulated securities exchange
   - Federal or California state chartered banks or savings institutions
   - Brokerage firms designated as a primary government dealer by the Federal Reserve bank

   Public deposits will be made only in qualified public depositories as established by State law. Deposits will be insured by the, or, to the extent the amount exceeds the insured maximum, will be collateralized in accordance with State law.

   Prior to providing investment services to the District, and annually thereafter, each financial institution shall acknowledge in writing that it has received a copy of the District's investment policy and that the policy has been reviewed by all persons handling the District's account. All authorized financial institutions will be required to annually submit audited financial statements to the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall maintain a list of established dealers, brokers, banks and savings and loan associations with which securities trading and placement of funds are authorized. Dealers and brokers shall be regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and be members in good standing of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Prohibited Investments

State law notwithstanding, any investments not specifically described herein are prohibited, including, but not limited to futures and options. In accordance with Government Code, Section 53601.6, investment in inverse floaters, range notes, or mortgage derived interest-only strips is prohibited. Investment in any security that could result in a zero interest accrual if held to maturity is prohibited. Under a provision sunsetting on January 1, 2026, securities backed by the U.S. Government that could result in a zero- or negative-interest accrual if held to maturity are permitted. Trading securities for the sole purpose of speculating on the future direction of interest rates is prohibited. Purchasing or selling securities on margin is prohibited. The use of reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending or any other form of borrowing or leverage is prohibited. The purchase of foreign currency denominated securities is prohibited. Securities with settlement periods longer than 45 days are prohibited.

Investment in Pools/ Mutual Funds

The District shall conduct a thorough investigation of any pool or mutual fund prior to making an investment, and on a continual basis thereafter. The Treasurer shall develop a questionnaire which will answer the following general questions:

- A description of eligible investment securities, and a written statement of investment policy and objectives.
- A description of interest calculations and how it is distributed, and how gains and losses are treated.
- A description of how the securities are safeguarded (including the settlement processes), and how often the securities are priced and the program audited.
- A description of who may invest in the program, how often, what size deposit and withdrawal are allowed.
- A schedule for receiving statements and portfolio listings.
- Are reserves, retained earnings, etc. utilized by the pool/fund
- A fee schedule, and when and how is it assessed.
- Is the pool/fund eligible for bond proceeds and/or will it accept such proceeds

Collateralization

Certificates of Deposit (CDs). The District shall require any commercial bank or savings and loan association to deposit eligible securities with an agency of a depository approved by the State Banking Department to secure any uninsured portion of a Non-Negotiable Certificate of Deposit. The value of eligible securities as defined pursuant to California Government Code, Section 53651, pledged against a Certificate of Deposit shall be equal to 150% of the face value of the CD if the securities are classified as mortgages and 110% of the face value of the CD for all other classes of security.

Collateralization of Bank Deposits. This is the process by which a bank or financial institution pledges securities, or other deposits for the purpose of securing repayment of deposited funds. The District shall require any bank or financial institution to comply with the collateralization criteria defined in California Government Code, Section 53651.

Investment Placement
Investment placement shall be determined by, but not limited to, continual evaluation and projection of market conditions, interest rate trends, cash flow needs, economic data and interest rate forecasts. Where possible, transactions with broker/dealers shall be selected on a competitive basis and their bid or offering prices shall be recorded. If there is no other readily available competitive offering, best efforts will be made to document quotations for comparable or alternative securities. When purchasing original issue instrumentality securities, no competitive offerings will be required as all dealers in the selling group offer those securities at the same original issue price.

Safekeeping and Custody
All security transactions entered into by the District shall be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment basis. All securities owned by the District shall be delivered to the District by book entry, physical delivery or a third party custodial agreement. Securities held by a third party custodian will be evidenced by safekeeping receipts that establish the District's ownership. The District's deposits with the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund, mutual funds, money market mutual funds, and joint powers authorities will be evidenced by the standard reporting requirements of those entities.

Maximum Maturities
To the extent possible, the District will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. The District will not invest in securities maturing more than five (5) years from the date of trade settlement, unless the Board of Directors has by resolution granted authority to make such an investment no less than three months prior to the investment, either specifically or as a part of an investment program.

Effective April 10, 2020, for those securities for which Government Code does not specify a maximum maturity limit, the District may purchase securities whose maturities do not exceed ten years.

Risk Management and Diversification

Mitigating Credit Risk in the Portfolio:

Credit risk is the risk that a security or a portfolio will lose some or all its value due to a real or perceived change in the ability of the issuer to repay its debt. The District will mitigate credit risk by adopting the following strategies:

- The diversification requirements included in the "Authorized Investments" section of this policy are designed to mitigate credit risk in the portfolio.
- No more than 5% of the total portfolio may be deposited with or invested in securities issued by any single issuer unless otherwise specified in this policy.
- The District may elect to sell a security prior to its maturity and record a capital gain or loss in order to manage the quality, liquidity or yield of the portfolio in response to market conditions or District's risk preferences.

- If the credit ratings of any security owned by the District are downgraded to a level below the quality required by this investment policy, making the security ineligible for additional purchases, the following steps will be taken.
    - If the District employs a professional investment manager, any actions taken related to the downgrade by the investment manager will be communicated to the Treasurer in a timely manner.
    - If a decision is made to retain a downgraded security in the portfolio, its presence in the portfolio will be monitored and reported monthly to the Board of Directors.

Mitigating Market Risk in the Portfolio:

Market risk is the risk that the portfolio value will fluctuate due to changes in the general level of interest rates. The District recognizes that, over time, longer-term portfolios have the potential to achieve higher returns. On the other hand, longer-term portfolios have higher volatility of return. The District will mitigate market risk by providing adequate liquidity for short-term cash needs, and by making longer-term investments only with funds that are not needed for current cash flow purposes.

The District further recognizes that certain types of securities, including variable rate securities, securities with principal paydowns prior to maturity, and securities with embedded options, will affect the market risk profile of the portfolio differently in different interest rate environments. The District, therefore, adopts the following strategies to control and mitigate its exposure to market risk:

- The District will maintain a target of at least the amount of its operating reserve plus its emergency reserve in short term investments to provide sufficient liquidity for expected disbursements.
- The maximum stated final maturity of individual securities in the portfolio will be five (5) years, except as otherwise stated in this policy.
- The duration of the District's main operating portfolio will generally be approximately equal to the duration (typically, plus or minus 20%) of an applicable Market Benchmark, an index selected by the District based on the District's investment objectives, constraints and risk tolerances for its main operating portfolio. If a subset of District funds is invested separate from the main operating portfolio with a longer-term strategy as authorized by this Policy, the duration of the funds invested in that longer-term strategy will also be generally equal to an appropriate Market Benchmark (plus or minus 20%) for that strategy.

Reporting

The Treasurer shall submit to the Board of Directors a monthly report containing a complete description of the District's investment portfolio, including the types of investments, issuing institutions, maturity dates, par values and current market values. In addition, the report shall state the portfolio's rate of return for the month, the average weighted life of the portfolio, a statement regarding the portfolio's compliance with the District's investment policy and a statement regarding the District's ability to meet expenditure requirements over the following six month period.

Performance Evaluation

The investment portfolio shall be designed to attain a market-average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the District's risk constraints, the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio, and state and local laws, ordinances or resolutions that restrict investments.

The Treasurer shall monitor and evaluate the portfolio's performance relative to the chosen market benchmark(s), which will be included in the Treasurer's quarterly report. The Treasurer shall select an appropriate, readily available index to use as a market benchmark.

Board Review of Investment Policy

On an annual basis, the investment policy shall be presented to the Board of Directors for consideration. The investment policy shall remain in effect until a new or amended policy is approved by the Board of Directors.

This investment policy was endorsed and adopted by the District's Board of Directors and is effective as of the 12th day of June, 2025, and replaces any previous versions.

GLOSSARY OF INVESTMENT TERMS

AGENCIES. Shorthand market terminology for any obligation issued by *a government-sponsored entity (GSE),* or a *federally related institution*. Most obligations of GSEs are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the US government. Examples are:

FFCB. The Federal Farm Credit Bank System provides credit and liquidity in the agricultural industry. FFCB issues discount notes and bonds.

FHLB. The Federal Home Loan Bank provides credit and liquidity in the housing market. FHLB issues discount notes and bonds.

FHLMC. Like FHLB, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation provides credit and liquidity in the housing market. FHLMC, also called "FreddieMac" issues discount notes, bonds and mortgage pass-through securities.

FNMA. Like FHLB and FreddieMac, the Federal National Mortgage Association was established to provide credit and liquidity in the housing market. FNMA, also known as "FannieMae," issues discount notes, bonds and mortgage pass-through securities.

GNMA. The Government National Mortgage Association, known as "GinnieMae," issues mortgage pass-through securities, which are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the US Government.

PEFCO. The Private Export Funding Corporation assists exporters. Obligations of PEFCO are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the US government.

TVA. The Tennessee Valley Authority provides flood control and power and promotes development in portions of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi River valleys. TVA currently issues discount notes and bonds.

ASSET BACKED SECURITIES. Securities supported by pools of installment loans or leases or by pools of revolving lines of credit.

AVERAGE LIFE. In mortgage-related investments, including CMOs, the average time to expected receipt of principal payments, weighted by the amount of principal expected.

BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE. A money market instrument created to facilitate international trade transactions. It is highly liquid and safe because the risk of the trade transaction is transferred to the bank which "accepts" the obligation to pay the investor.

BENCHMARK. A comparison security or portfolio. A performance benchmark is a partial market index, which reflects the mix of securities allowed under a specific investment policy.

BROKER. A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a transaction for which the broker receives a commission. A broker does not sell securities from his own position.

CALLABLE. A callable security gives the issuer the option to call it from the investor prior to its maturity. The main cause of a call is a decline in interest rates. If interest rates decline, the issuer will likely call its current securities and reissue them at a lower rate of interest.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD). A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT REGISTRY SYSTEM (CDARS). A private placement service that allows local agencies to purchase more than $250,000 in CDs from a single financial institution (must be a participating institution of CDARS) while still maintaining FDIC insurance coverage. CDARS is currently the only entity providing this service. CDARS facilitates the trading of deposits between the California institution and other participating institutions in amounts that are less than $250,000 each, so that FDIC coverage is maintained.

COLLATERAL. Securities or cash pledged by a borrower to secure repayment of a loan or repurchase agreement. Also, securities pledged by a financial institution to secure deposits of public monies.

COLLATERALIZED BANK DEPOSIT. A bank deposit that is collateralized at least 100% (principal plus interest to maturity). The deposit is collateralized using assets set aside by the issuer such as Treasury securities or other qualified collateral to secure the deposit in excess of the limit covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS (CMO). Classes of bonds that redistribute the cash flows of mortgage securities (and whole loans) to create securities that have different levels of prepayment risk, as compared to the underlying mortgage securities.

COLLATERALIZED TIME DEPOSIT. Time deposits that are collateralized at least 100% (principal plus interest to maturity). These instruments are collateralized using assets set aside by the issuer such as Treasury securities or other qualified collateral to secure the deposit in excess of the limit covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

COMMERCIAL PAPER. The short-term unsecured debt of corporations.

COUPON. The rate of return at which interest is paid on a bond.

CREDIT RISK. The risk that principal and/or interest on an investment will not be paid in a timely manner due to changes in the condition of the issuer.

DEALER. A dealer acts as a principal in security transactions, selling securities from and buying securities for his own position.

DEBENTURE. A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

DELIVERY VS. PAYMENT (DVP). A securities industry procedure whereby payment for a security must be made at the time the security is delivered to the purchaser's agent.

DERIVATIVE. Any security that has principal and/or interest payments which are subject to uncertainty (but not for reasons of default or credit risk) as to timing and/or amount, or any security which represents a component of another security which has been separated from other components ("Stripped" coupons and principal). A derivative is also defined as a financial instrument the value of which is totally or partially derived from the value of another instrument, interest rate, or index.

DISCOUNT. The difference between the par value of a bond and the cost of the bond, when the cost is below par. Some short-term securities, such as T-bills and banker's acceptances, are known as discount securities. They sell at a discount from par and return the par value to the investor at maturity without additional interest. Other securities, which have fixed coupons, trade at a discount when the coupon rate is lower than the current market rate for securities of that maturity and/or quality.

DIVERSIFICATION. Dividing investment funds among a variety of investments to avoid excessive exposure to any one source of risk.

DURATION. The weighted average time to maturity of a bond where the weights are the present values of the future cash flows. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a security to changes interest rates.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC). The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent federal agency insuring deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts in the event of bank failures. The FDIC was created in 1933 to maintain public confidence and encourage stability in the financial system through the promotion of sound banking practices.

FEDERALLY INSURED TIME DEPOSIT. A time deposit is an interest-bearing bank deposit account that has a specified date of maturity, such as a certificate of deposit (CD). These deposits are limited to funds insured in accordance with FDIC insurance deposit limits.

LEVERAGE. Borrowing funds in order to invest in securities that have the potential to pay earnings at a rate higher than the cost of borrowing.

LIQUIDITY. The speed and ease with which an asset can be converted to cash.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF). A voluntary investment fund open to government entities and certain non-profit organizations in California that is managed by the State Treasurer's Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL. Investment pools that range from the State Treasurer's Office Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) to county pools, to Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs). These funds are not subject to the same SEC rules applicable to money market mutual funds.

MAKE WHOLE CALL. A type of call provision on a bond that allows the issuer to pay off the remaining debt early. Unlike a call option, with a make whole call provision, the issuer makes a lump sum payment that equals the net present value (NPV) of future coupon payments that will not be paid because of the call. With this type of call, an investor is compensated, or "made whole."

MARGIN. The difference between the market value of a security and the loan a broker makes using that security as collateral.

MARKET RISK. The risk that the value of securities will fluctuate with changes in overall market conditions or interest rates.

MARKET VALUE. The price at which a security can be traded.

MATURITY. The final date upon which the principal of a security becomes due and payable.

MEDIUM TERM NOTES. Unsecured, investment-grade senior debt securities of major corporations which are sold in relatively small amounts on either a continuous or an intermittent basis. MTNs are highly flexible debt instruments that can be structured to respond to market opportunities or to investor preferences.

MODIFIED DURATION. The percent change in price for a 100-basis point change in yields. Modified duration is the best single measure of a portfolio's or security's exposure to market risk.

MONEY MARKET. The market in which short-term debt instruments (T-bills, discount notes, commercial paper, and banker's acceptances) are issued and traded.

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUND. A mutual fund that invests exclusively in short-term securities. Examples of investments in money market funds are certificates of deposit and U.S. Treasury securities. Money market funds attempt to keep their net asset values at $1 per share.

MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH SECURITIES. A securitized participation in the interest and principal cash flows from a specified pool of mortgages. Principal and interest payments made on the mortgages are passed through to the holder of the security.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES. Securities issued by state and local agencies to finance capital and operating expenses.

MUTUAL FUND. An entity which pools the funds of investors and invests those funds in a set of securities which is specifically defined in the fund's prospectus. Mutual funds can be invested in various types of domestic and/or international stocks, bonds, and money market instruments, as set forth in the individual fund's prospectus. For most large, institutional investors, the costs associated with investing in mutual funds are higher than the investor can obtain through an individually managed portfolio.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO). A credit rating agency that the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States uses for regulatory purposes. Credit rating agencies provide assessments of an investment's risk. The issuers of investments, especially debt securities, pay credit rating agencies to provide them with ratings. The three most prominent NRSROs are Fitch, S&P, and Moody's.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD). A short-term debt instrument that pays interest and is issued by a bank, savings or federal association, state or federal credit union, or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Negotiable CDs are traded in a secondary market and are payable upon order to the bearer or initial depositor (investor).

PRIMARY DEALER. A financial institution (1) that is a trading counterparty with the Federal Reserve in its execution of market operations to carry out U.S. monetary policy, and (2) that participates for statistical reporting purposes in compiling data on activity in the U.S. Government securities market.

PRUDENT PERSON (PRUDENT INVESTOR) RULE. A standard of responsibility which applies to fiduciaries. In California, the rule is stated as "Investments shall be managed with the care, skill, prudence and diligence, under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent person, acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters, would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with like aims to accomplish similar purposes."

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT. Short-term purchases of securities with a simultaneous agreement to sell the securities back at a higher price. From the seller's point of view, the same transaction is a reverse repurchase agreement.

SAFEKEEPING. A service to bank customers whereby securities are held by the bank in the customer's name.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC). The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is an independent federal government agency responsible for protecting investors, maintaining fair and orderly functioning of securities markets and facilitating capital formation. It was created by Congress in 1934 as the first federal regulator of securities markets. The SEC promotes full public disclosure, protects investors against fraudulent and manipulative practices in the market, and monitors corporate takeover actions in the United States.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SEC) RULE 15C3-1. An SEC rule setting capital requirements for brokers and dealers. Under Rule 15c3-1, a broker or dealer must have sufficient liquidity in order to cover the most pressing obligations. This is defined as having a certain amount of liquidity as a percentage of the broker/dealer's total obligations. If the percentage falls below a certain point, the broker or dealer may not be allowed to take on new clients and may have restrictions placed on dealings with current client.

STRUCTURED NOTE. A complex, fixed income instrument, which pays interest, based on a formula tied to other interest rates, commodities or indices. Examples include inverse floating rate notes which have coupons that increase when other interest rates are falling, and which fall when other interest rates are rising, and "dual index floaters," which pay interest based on the relationship between two other interest rates - for example, the yield on the ten-year Treasury note minus the Libor rate. Issuers of such notes lock in a reduced cost of borrowing by purchasing interest rate swap agreements.

SUPRANATIONAL. A Supranational is a multi-national organization whereby member states transcend national boundaries or interests to share in the decision making to promote economic development in the member countries.

TOTAL RATE OF RETURN. A measure of a portfolio's performance over time. It is the internal rate of return, which equates the beginning value of the portfolio with the ending value; it includes interest earnings, realized and unrealized gains, and losses in the portfolio.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Treasuries are considered to have no credit risk and are the benchmark for interest rates on all other securities in the US and overseas. The Treasury issues both discounted securities and fixed coupon notes and bonds.

TREASURY BILLS. All securities issued with initial maturities of one year or less are issued as discounted instruments and are called Treasury bills. The Treasury currently issues three- and six-month T-bills at regular weekly auctions. It also issues "cash management" bills as needed to smooth out cash flows.

TREASURY NOTES. All securities issued with initial maturities of two to ten years are called Treasury notes and pay interest semi-annually.

TREASURY BONDS. All securities issued with initial maturities greater than ten years are called Treasury bonds. Like Treasury notes, they pay interest semi-annually.

YIELD TO MATURITY. The annualized internal rate of return on an investment which equates the expected cash flows from the investment to its cost.