



**COUNTY OF LAKE
INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT**

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County of Lake Investment Policy Statement

I. Introduction

The purpose of this investment policy is to identify various policies and procedures that will foster a prudent and systematic investment program designed to seek the County of Lake objectives of safety, liquidity and return on investment through a diversified investment portfolio. This policy also serves to organize and formalize the County's investment-related activities, while complying with all applicable 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).

This investment policy was endorsed and adopted by the County's Board of Supervisors and is effective as of the _____ day of _____, 2023, and replaces any previous versions.

II. Scope

This Statement of Investment Policy pertains to surplus funds under the control of the Treasurer, designated for the daily ongoing operations of the County-Pool participants; and concerns the deposit, maintenance, and safekeeping of all such funds, and the investments made with these funds. This Policy does not apply to pension moneys, delayed compensation funds, trustee, and certain other non-operating funds not participating in the County Investment Pool. Percentage limitations noted within this Policy shall apply to all money considered to be within the County Investment Pool. Any investments existing outside the Pool shall be subject to the local agency's individual percentages.

III. Purpose of Policy Statement

The purpose of this Statement of Investment Policy is to provide those entities participating in the County Investment Pool, those involved in servicing the investment requirements of the County, and any other interested party, a clear understanding of the regulations and internal guidelines that will be observed in maintaining and investing those pooled funds deemed to not be required to meet immediate cash flow requirements.

IV. Treasury Objectives

The prime and overriding objective of the County is to protect the safety of the principal of the Investment Pool through the judicious management of those legal investments permitted to local agencies, as defined in the State of California Government Codes, consistent with current conditions and the other dominant objectives pursuant to managing a local agency portfolio, namely:

Safety: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, the County will diversify its investments by investing funds among a variety of securities with independent returns.

Liquidity: The Investment Pool will remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating

requirements that may be reasonably anticipated. It is imperative that a vast majority of all investments be in items that are immediately negotiable, as the portfolio is a cash management fund. It shall always be assumed that all investments could require immediate liquidation in order to meet unexpected cash calls.

Return: The investment portfolio will be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the investment risk constraints for safety and liquidity needs..

V. Prudence

Pursuant to California Government Code, Section 53600.3, all persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the County are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the Prudent Investor Standard::

"...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. "

The Board of Supervisors, and those acting for the Board, are considered to have a fiduciary, trustee, relationship with the public for the public funds, and all investment decisions will be made in a manner sustaining this responsibility. All authorized persons responsible for managing County funds acting in accordance with written procedures and this investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes provided that the authorized persons acted in good faith. Deviations from expectations of a security's credit or market risk should be reported to the Board of Supervisors within seven days and appropriate action should be taken to control adverse developments.

VI. Delegation of Authority

Authority to manage the County's investment program is derived from California Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq. The Board of Supervisors is responsible for the management of the County's funds, including the administration of this investment policy. Management responsibility for the cash management of the County's funds is hereby delegated to the Treasurer annually. While the Board of Supervisors has final responsibility for all investment decisions, the Treasurer will be responsible for all transactions undertaken and will establish a system of procedures and controls to regulate the activities of subordinate officials and employees. Such procedures will include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this policy and the procedures

established by the Treasurer.

The County may engage the services of one or more external investment advisors, who are registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, to assist in the management of the County's investment portfolio in a manner consistent with the County's objectives. External investment advisors may be granted discretion to purchase and sell investment securities in accordance with this investment policy.

The County's overall investment program shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust. The County 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 County. .

VII. 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 Chief Administrative Officer 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 County.

VIII. 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 County and/or the Board of Supervisors, an independent analysis by an external auditor shall be conducted to review internal controls, account activity and compliance with policies and procedures.

IX. Delivery, Safekeeping, and Custody

The Treasurer has established a third party custody and safekeeping account to which all negotiable instruments shall be delivered upon purchase on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis. To protect against potential losses due to failure of individual securities dealers, and to enhance access to securities, interest payments and maturity proceeds, all cash and securities in the County's portfolio shall be held in safekeeping in the County's name by a third party custodian, acting as agent for the

County under the terms of a custody agreement executed by the bank and the County. All investment transactions will require a safekeeping receipt or acknowledgment generated from the trade. A monthly report will be received by the County from the custodian listing all securities held in safekeeping with current market data and other information.. The only exceptions to the foregoing shall be depository accounts and securities purchases made with: (i) local government investment pools; (ii) time certificates of deposit, and, (iii) mutual funds and money market mutual funds, since these securities are not deliverable.

X. Authorized Investments and Limitations

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

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.

1. Municipal Securities include obligations of the County, the State of California and any local agency within the State of California, provided that:

- The securities are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO").
- No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.
- No more than 30% of the portfolio may be in Municipal Securities.
- The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

2. Municipal Securities (Registered treasury notes or bonds) of any of the other 49 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 states, in addition to California.

- The securities are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO").
- No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.
- No more than 30% of the portfolio may be in Municipal Securities.
- The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

3. **U.S. Treasuries** and other government 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 that the County may invest in U.S. Treasuries, provided that:
 - The maximum maturity is five (5) years.
4. **Federal Agencies** or United States Government-Sponsored Enterprise 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. There are no limits on the dollar amount or percentage that the County may invest in Federal Agency or Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), provided that:
 - No more than 30% of the portfolio may be invested in any single agency/GSE issuer.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.
 - The maximum percent of agency callable securities in the portfolio will be 20%.
5. **Banker's Acceptances**, provided that:
 - They are 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 debt obligations which are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO.
 - No more than 40% of the portfolio may be invested in Banker's Acceptances.
 - No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed 180 days.
6. **Commercial Paper**, provided that the securities are issued by an entity that meets all of the following conditions in either paragraph (a) or (b) and other requirements specified below:
 - a. **Securities** issued by corporations:
 - (i) A corporation organized and operating in the United States with assets more than \$500 million.
 - (ii) The securities are rated "A-1" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO.
 - (iii) If the issuer has other debt obligations, they must be rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO.
 - b. **Securities** issued by other entities:
 - (i) The issuer is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company.
 - (ii) The securities must have program-wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, overcollateralization, letters of credit, or a surety bond.
 - (iii) The securities are rated "A-1" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO.
 - No more than 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of any single issuer.
 - No more than 40% of the County's investment assets under management may be invested in Commercial Paper.
 - No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed 270 days.

- 7. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCDs)**, issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association, a state or federal credit union, or by a federally licensed or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank, provided that:
- The amount of the NCD 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.
 - No more than 30% of the total portfolio may be invested in NCDs (combined with CDARS).
 - No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.
- 8. Federally Insured Time Deposits** (Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) in state or federally chartered banks, savings and loans, or credit unions, provided that:
- The amount per institution is limited to the maximum covered under federal insurance.
 - No more than 20% of the portfolio will be invested in a combination of federally insured and collateralized time deposits.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.
- 9. Collateralized Time Deposits** (Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) in state or federally chartered banks, savings and loans, or credit unions in excess of insured amounts which are fully collateralized with securities in accordance with California law, provided that:
- No more than 20% of the portfolio will be invested in a combination of federally insured and collateralized time deposits.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.
- 10. Certificate of Deposit Placement Service (CDARS)**, provided that:
- No more than 30% of the total portfolio may be invested in a combination of Certificates of Deposit, including CDARS.
 - The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.
- 11. Collateralized Bank Deposits.** County’s deposits with financial institutions will be collateralized with pledged securities per California Government Code, Section 53651. There are no limits on the dollar amount or percentage that the County may invest in collateralized bank deposits.
- 12. Repurchase Agreements** collateralized with securities authorized under California Government Code, maintained at a level of at least 102% of the market value of the Repurchase Agreement. There are no limits on the dollar amount or percentage that the County may invest, provided that:
- Securities used as collateral for Repurchase Agreements will be delivered to an acceptable third party custodian.
 - Repurchase Agreements are subject to a Master Repurchase Agreement between the County and the provider of the repurchase agreement. The Master Repurchase Agreement will be substantially in the form developed by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA).

- The maximum maturity does not exceed one (1) year.

13. State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), provided that:

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

14. Local Government Investment Pools

- Other Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs) permitted by the County Treasury.
- LGIPs are limited to no more than 25% of the total portfolio

15. Corporate Medium Term Notes (MTNs), provided that:

- The issuer is a corporation 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.
- The securities are rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by at least one NRSRO.
- No more than 30% of the total portfolio may be invested in MTNs.
- No more than 5% of the portfolio may be invested in any single issuer.
- The maximum maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

16. Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Backed, Mortgage Pass-Through Securities, and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations from issuers not defined in sections 3 and 4 of the Authorized Investments and Limitations section of this policy, 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.
- The maximum legal final maturity does not exceed five (5) years.

17. 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:

- a. **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:
 - (i) Attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two (2) NRSROs; or
 - (ii) 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.

- b. **Money Market Mutual Funds** registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and issued by diversified management companies and meet either of the following criteria:
 - (i) Have attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two (2) NRSROs; or
 - (ii) Have retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration 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.
- c. No more than 20% of the total portfolio may be invested in these securities.

18. 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.

XI. Prohibited Investment Vehicles and Practices

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.

- 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 sunseting 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.

- Agencies that are not Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB) as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission are prohibited from purchasing Private Placement Securities. The SEC defines a QIB as having at least \$100,000,000 in securities owned and invested.

XII. Investment Pools/Mutual Funds

Every two years, the County 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?

XIII. Collateralization

Certificates of Deposit (CDS). The County 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 County shall require any bank or financial institution to comply with the collateralization criteria defined in California Government Code, Section 53651.

Repurchase Agreements. The County requires that Repurchase Agreements be collateralized only by securities authorized in accordance with California Government Code:

- The securities which collateralize the repurchase agreement shall be priced at Market Value, including any Accrued Interest plus a margin. The Market Value of the securities that underlie a repurchase agreement shall be valued at 102% or greater of the funds borrowed against those securities.
- Financial institutions shall mark the value of the collateral to market at least monthly and increase or decrease the collateral to satisfy the ratio requirement described above.
- The County shall receive monthly statements of collateral.

XIV. Maximum Maturity

To the extent possible, investments shall be matched with anticipated cash flow requirements and known future liabilities. The County will not invest in securities maturing more than five (5) years from the date of trade settlement, unless the Board of Supervisors has by resolution granted authority to make such an investment.

XV. 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 County 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 County 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 County’s risk preferences.
- If a security owned by the County is downgraded to a level below the requirements of this policy, making the security ineligible for additional purchases, the following steps will be taken:
 - Any actions taken related to the downgrade by the investment manager will be communicated to the Treasurer within seven days.
 - If a decision is made to retain the security, the credit situation will be monitored and reported to the Board of Supervisors on a monthly basis.

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 County 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 County 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 County 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 County, therefore, adopts the following strategies to control and mitigate its exposure to market risk:

- The County will maintain a minimum of six months of budgeted operating expenditures 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 portfolio will generally be approximately equal to the duration (typically, plus or minus 20%) of a Market Benchmark, an index selected by the County based on the County investment objectives, constraints and risk tolerances.

XVI. Authorized Financial Institutions, Depositories, and Broker/Dealers

To the extent practicable, the Treasurer shall endeavor to complete investment transactions using a competitive bid process whenever possible. The County's Treasurer will determine which financial institutions are authorized to provide investment services to the County. It shall be the County's policy to purchase securities only from authorized institutions and firms.

The Treasurer shall maintain procedures for establishing a list of authorized broker/dealers and financial institutions which are approved for investment purposes that are selected through a process of due diligence as determined by the County. Due inquiry shall determine whether such authorized broker/dealers, and the individuals covering the County are reputable and trustworthy, knowledgeable and experienced in Public Agency investing and able to meet all of their financial obligations. These institutions may include "primary" dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c3-1 (uniform net capital rule).

In accordance with Section 53601.5, institutions eligible to transact investment business with the County include:

- Institutions licensed by the state as a broker-dealer.
- Institutions that are members of a federally regulated securities exchange.
- Primary government dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank and non-primary government dealers.
- Nationally or state-chartered banks.
- The Federal Reserve Bank.
- Direct issuers of securities eligible for purchase.

Selection of financial institutions and broker/dealers authorized to engage in transactions will be at the sole discretion of the County, except where the County utilizes an external investment advisor in which case the County may rely on the advisor for selection.

All financial institutions which desire to become qualified bidders for investment transactions (and which are not dealing only with the investment advisor) must supply the Treasurer with audited financials and a statement certifying that the institution has reviewed the California Government Code, Section 53600 et seq. and the County's investment policy. The Treasurer will conduct an annual review of the financial condition and registrations of such qualified bidders.

Public deposits will be made only in qualified public depositories as established by State law. Deposits will be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or, to the extent the amount exceeds

the insured maximum, will be collateralized in accordance with State law.

Selection of broker/dealers used by an external investment advisor retained by the County will be at the sole discretion of the advisor. 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.

XVII. Review of the Investment Portfolio

The Treasurer shall periodically, but no less than quarterly, review the portfolio to identify investments that do not comply with this investment policy and establish protocols for reporting major and critical incidences of noncompliance to the Board of Supervisors.

XVIII. 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 County'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.

XIX. Treasury Oversight

Oversight of treasury operations and pooled investments shall be achieved through the following measures:

- A Report of Investment will be prepared by the Treasurer and distributed to the Board of Supervisors', the Chief Administrative Officer, and the County Auditor-Controller quarterly. The report will be available to pool participants and the public on request.
- Pooled investments will be audited annually as to their compliance with government standards and investment regulations.
- The Treasurer will present a report of investments to the public, pool participants and the Board of Supervisors annually.

XX. Terms for Funds Invested with the County Investment Pool

The Government Code requires the County Treasurer to define the limits and conditions under which local agencies having their money in the Investment Pool may deposit and withdraw their funds. The Government Code confer upon the Treasurer the final authority as to how funds for which the Treasurer is responsible for overseeing, are to be invested. The Treasurer must take into consideration the current financial condition of the sum total of the Pool's agencies, the conditions of the market place, as well as the cash flow projections and the potential for changes in the Pool's cash needs. The Treasurer must protect the earnings of each individual local agency in the Pool, and also see that no decision will reward a particular agency or group of agencies within the Pool at the

expense of another or others within the Pool. If the Treasurer determines that a request for a withdrawal of funds for a specific or outside investment is not, in the Treasurer's opinion, in the best interest of a particular agency, or is overly detrimental to the pool as a whole, the Treasurer must legally deny the request, or find a means of neutralizing the harm to all others affected.

Any funds deposited in accounts that are consolidated into the County Investment Pool that are not immediately required to meet cash flows of the Pool will be invested by the Treasurer or the Treasurer's staff. All Pool entities agree that by placing funds in such accounts that they agree to proportionately participate in all investments within the Investment Pool.

XXI. Funds of Agencies Required to Invest Within the Pool

Funds will be accepted at all times, in the manner prescribed, from those local agencies where the County Treasurer is also the Treasurer for the local agency, or from any agencies that by statute must place their money in the County Pool. Funds will earn interest based on the average daily balance, paid on a quarterly basis.

Should a legislative body of a local agency determine that certain funds will not be required by the local agency for a period of at least two years, the local agency may petition the County Treasurer to invest that portion of the local agency's excess funds in a specific investment under the control of the County Treasurer. Such a petition should state the nature of the funds the legislative body wishes to invest specifically, and the reasons why the legislative body believes a specific investment is a preferable and viable alternative to general Pool participation. Should the Treasurer determine that the request for a specific investment is valid and not counter-productive to the Pool as a whole, the Treasurer will consult with the local agency's legislative body, or its appointed representative, to suggest and determine exactly what investment(s) should be purchased to fulfill the needs of the local agency. The Treasurer will then purchase the specific investment(s) upon receipt of a written resolution, issued by the legislative body of the local agency, requesting the specific investment. The resolution must acknowledge that the local agency's legislative body takes full responsibility for the decision to purchase the specific investment(s), and that should conditions change requiring a sale prior to maturity of the specific investment(s), any loss that might be suffered as a result, will be solely that of the local agency, and that this loss shall not be shared by the Pool as a whole, nor by the County.

Per Government Code, it is not permissible for local agency legislative bodies, required to have their funds within the Pool, to withdraw funds from the Pool in order to invest outside the County Pool in any manner, at any time, without the specific permission of the Treasurer. Any such investments shall either be terminated and all funds returned to the Pool, or the securities so purchased shall be transferred to the custody of the County Treasurer immediately. Upon receipt of any such securities by the Treasurer, the Treasurer shall at the Treasurer's option, place the investment in the Pool, terminate the investment at the current market value and credit the local agency with the proceeds, or place the security in the name of the local agency as a specific investment.

XXII. Money Voluntarily Invested with the County Investment Pool

By Government Code, the County Treasurer shall set conditions under which money from local agencies, not required to have their funds in the Investment Pool, may deposit and withdraw voluntarily invested funds.

Local agencies from outside the County will not be permitted to deposit funds in the County Pool. Funds from local agencies within the County, voluntarily wishing to participate in the Pool, may be accepted under the terms existing in this Policy, along with any additional terms the Treasurer deems prudent, only if they are entities that have not previously participated in the Pool. Voluntary participants who withdraw from the Pool will not be reaccepted at a later date **unless authorized by the Treasurer with notification to the Board of Supervisors. Any such authorization may consider cost recovery for expenses or losses incurred by the process if return to the pool is sought within two years.** Voluntary money may be withdrawn under conditions set forth in Sections 27133 and 27136 of the Government Codes and as previously specified in any agreements made with the Treasurer. Specific investments are not normally permitted with voluntary funds, though on a cost recovery basis and under circumstances that dictate such activity, exceptions may be permitted.

XXIII. Apportioning of Costs and Interest

All costs related to investing, maintaining, and accounting for the investments purchased for the Investment Pool, as authorized by Section 27013, shall be apportioned equally on the average daily balance method quarterly to all participants with funds in the Investment Pool, including those held in specific investments. Interest earning shall be apportioned on the same basis and also distributed quarterly.

XXIV. Reporting

Monthly Reports. Monthly transaction reports will be submitted by the Treasurer to the Board of Supervisors within 30 days of the end of the reporting period in accordance with California Government Code Section 53607.

Quarterly Reports. The Treasurer will submit a quarterly investment report to the Board of Supervisors which provides full disclosure of the County's investment activities within 45 days after the end of the quarter. These reports will disclose, at a minimum, the following information about the County's portfolio:

1. An asset listing showing par value, cost and independent third-party fair market value of each security as of the date of the report, the source of the valuation, type of investment, issuer, maturity date and interest rate.
2. Transactions for the period.
3. A description of the funds, investments, and programs (including lending programs) managed by contracted parties (i.e. LAIF, investment pools, outside money managers and securities lending agents)
4. A one-page summary report that shows:
 - a. Average maturity of the portfolio and modified duration of the portfolio
 - b. Maturity distribution of the portfolio
 - c. Percentage of the portfolio represented by each investment category
 - d. Average portfolio credit quality; and,
 - e. Time-weighted total rate of return for the portfolio for the prior one month, three months, twelve months and since inception compared to the County's market benchmark returns for the same periods

5. A statement of compliance with investment policy, including a schedule of any transactions or holdings which do not comply with this policy or with the California Government Code, including a justification for their presence in the portfolio and a timetable for resolution.
6. A statement that the County has adequate funds to meet its cash flow requirements for the next six months.

Annual Reports. A comprehensive annual report will be presented to the Governing Board. This report will include comparisons of the County's return to the market benchmark return, suggest policies and improvements that might enhance the investment program, and will include an investment plan for the coming year.

XXV. Review of Investment Policy

The investment policy will be reviewed and adopted at least annually within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year, to ensure its consistency with the overall objectives of preservation of principal, liquidity and return, and its relevance to current law and financial and economic trends.

Any recommended modifications or amendments shall be presented by the Treasurer to the Board of Supervisors for their consideration and adoption.

Prepared by:

Treasurer

Approved:

Chair of the Board of
Supervisors

Date:

XXVI. 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 their 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 their 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.

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.

