GOVERNING BOARD POLICY

Southwest Florida Water Management District

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this Investment Policy (hereinafter “Policy”) is to set forth the investment objectives and parameters for the management of the funds of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (hereinafter “District”). This Policy is designed to ensure the prudent management of public funds, the availability of operating and capital funds when needed, and an investment return competitive with comparable funds and financial market indices.

SCOPE

This policy shall apply to all funds in excess of current operating expenses and shall be in compliance with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, with the exception of funds related to the issuance of debt where there are other existing policies or indentures in effect for such funds.

AUTHORITY

This policy is governed by the Governing Board and Sections 218.415, 280.02, 658.12, 11.45 Florida Statutes.

DEFINITIONS

Committee. The Finance/Outreach and Planning Committee of the Governing Board or Board Chair appointed Ad Hoc Committee specifically authorized to act as the Committee for a quantified period of time.

Designee. The Finance Bureau Chief or the Accounting Manager provided they have sufficient investment management education and understanding.

District. Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Division Director. The Business and Information Technology Services Division Director.

Investment Manager. A third-party person or entity having the responsibility for providing advice regarding the management of the Investment Portfolio and executing transactions in the Investment Portfolio. The District may have one or more Investment Managers.

Investment Portfolio. The portion of the District's Portfolio recommended by the Committee and approved by the Governing Board for investment pursuant to Section X of this Policy.

Liquidity Portfolio. The portion of the District's Portfolio managed internally by District staff. This portion of the portfolio is limited to the security types described in Section X (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), and (o) of this Policy. The requirements of Section X for each of these security types will apply with the further restriction that security maturities in this portfolio may not exceed twelve (12) months.

Policy. The District's Investment Policy.

Portfolio. The total cash, investments, and other funds held by the District under the District's control.

Third-party Custodian. Any bank depository chartered by the federal government, the State of Florida, or any other state or territory of the United States which has a branch or principal place of business in the State of Florida, or by a national association organized and existing under the laws of the United States which is authorized to accept and execute trusts, and which is doing business in the State of Florida.

Attachments: Please see attachment A for a glossary of cash and investment Management Terms.

STANDARDS

The following standards shall apply:

1. **Ethical Standards.** Governing Board members and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Governing Board members and employees involved in the investment process shall disclose to the District any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business with the District, and any material personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the Portfolio.

2. **Standard of Prudence.** The standard of prudence to be used by investment officials, who are officers or employees of the District, shall be the "Prudent Person Rule" and shall be applied in the context of managing the Portfolio. Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and this 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 expectation are reported to the Executive Director and the Committee in a timely fashion and the liquidity and the sale of securities are carried out in accordance with the terms of this Policy. The "Prudent Person Rule" states the following:

> Investments should be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived from the investment.

While the standard of prudence to be used by investment officials who are officers or employees of the District is the "Prudent Person Rule," any person or firm hired or retained to invest, monitor, or advise concerning these assets shall be held to the higher standard of "Prudent Expert." The Prudent Expert Standard requires the advisor to act with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence, under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent investment expert acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims, provided, however that this standard of care shall in no case be, or be interpreted to be, less stringent or less restrictive than any investment standard or standards, now in effect or included by amendment effective in the future, prescribed for investments by Florida law.

3. **Fiduciary Standard.** The Southwest Florida Water Management District recognizes its fiduciary responsibility to manage and safeguard the assets of the District. An effective cash management program is essential to good fiscal management.

POLICY

I. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES:

The investment objectives of the District's Policy, in order of priority, are to provide safety of capital, liquidity of funds, and the optimal rate of return on investments at the time of investment. The District will utilize a strategy for investment portfolios that allows for the sale of securities prior to their scheduled maturity dates for purposes of improving the portfolio's credit quality, liquidity, yield, or return profile in response to changing market conditions or District circumstances.

1. **Safety of Capital** – The safety of capital is the foremost objective of the District's Policy. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital. The objective will be to mitigate credit risk and interest rate risk. Investment transactions shall seek to keep capital losses at a minimum, whether they are from securities defaults or erosion of market value. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

   (a) **Credit Risk** – The District will minimize credit risk of loss due to the failure of the security by:

      i. Limiting investments to the authorized investments in the Policy.
      ii. Pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisers with which the District will do business.
      iii. Diversifying the Investment Portfolio to protect against losses on individual securities.
      iv. Performing initial and ongoing credit analysis and review of all credit-sensitive securities held in the portfolio.

(b) **Interest Rate Risk –** The District will minimize the risk that the market value of securities in the Investment Portfolio will fall due to changes in general interest rates by investing Core funds in strategies of appropriate average maturity and duration consistent with the District's risk tolerance and its willingness and ability to withstand related portfolio volatility and fluctuations in market value to include:

i. Structuring the Investment Portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity.

ii. Investing operating funds (non-short-term and long-term funds) primarily in shorter-term securities, Florida PRIME, money market mutual funds or interest-bearing time deposits, or savings accounts.

iii. Actively managing the Core fund portfolios with a duration that is +/- 25% of the selected benchmark duration and adjusting portfolio duration targets as needed.

2. **Liquidity of Funds** – The Portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that may be reasonably anticipated. This will be accomplished by structuring the Portfolio so that securities mature concurrent with cash needs so as to meet anticipated demands. Furthermore, since all possible cash demands cannot be anticipated, the Investment Portfolio should consist largely of securities with active secondary markets. A portion of the Portfolio should be placed in investments that offer same-day liquidity for short-term funds, such as the Florida PRIME or money market mutual funds. Periodic cash-flow analyses will be completed in order to ensure that the portfolios are positioned to provide sufficient liquidity.

3. **Optimal Rate of Return** – The Investment Portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the investment risk constraints and liquidity needs. Return on investment is of secondary importance compared to the safety and liquidity objectives described above. Investment return is attempted through active management where the District utilizes a total return strategy, which includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses in the Portfolio. This total return strategy seeks to increase the value of the Investment Portfolio through reinvestment of income and capital gains. Return on investment for the portion of the District's Investment Portfolio that is passively managed is attempted by selecting an authorized investment that provides an optimal yield given the requirements within the Policy, while meeting the District's anticipated liquidity needs. Investments are limited to those relatively low-risk securities authorized in the anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed. Securities may be purchased at a premium or traded for other securities to improve yield, maturity, or credit risk. For these transactions, a loss may be incurred for accounting purposes to achieve relative value based on its potential to enhance the total return of the Investment Portfolio.

II. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

The District's Governing Board shall be responsible for approving changes to the District's Policy. The responsibility for providing guidance and approval of the District's investment strategy, within the parameters of the Policy, resides with the Committee. The management responsibility for all District funds in the Portfolio and investment transactions is delegated to the Division Director or, in the absence of the Division Director, to the Designee. The Division Director or the Designee will be responsible for managing the Liquidity Portfolio. The Investment Manager shall provide active management for the District's designated funds. The Investment Manager must be registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The Division Director shall establish written procedures for the operation of the Investment Portfolio and a system of internal accounting and administrative controls to regulate the activities of employees.

III. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT:

In order to assist in the evaluation of the Portfolio's performance, the District will use performance benchmarks for the short-term and long-term portfolios. The use of benchmarks will allow the District to measure its returns against other investors in the same markets. With the exception of portfolios managed by external investment advisors, performance calculations will not include any balances invested in the overnight sweep accounts. A benchmark should not be chosen that will induce the individual making the investment to take on undue risk in order to outperform the benchmark.

(a) A short-term index such as the 3, 6, or 12-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index or S&P Rated GIP Index Government 30 Day Gross Yield will be used as a benchmark for comparison with the Portfolio's net book value rate of return for current operating funds (short-term portfolio). The duration of the index should be similar to that of the short-term portfolio for performance comparison.

(b) Investment performance of funds designated as Core Funds and other non-operating funds that have a longer-term investment horizon (Core Portfolio), that are actively managed, will be compared to a national recognized benchmark that may include the ICE BofA 1-3 Year AAA-AA US Corporate & Government Index, the ICE BofA 1-5 Year AAA-AA US Corporate & Government Index or similar indices. The appropriate indices will have a duration and asset mix that approximates that of the Investment Portfolio(s) and will be utilized as a benchmark to be compared to the Investment Portfolio's total rate of return. The District can choose different performance benchmarks if the investment strategy for the Core Portfolio changes.

(c) Investment performance of funds designated as long-term assets and other non-operating funds that have a longer-term investment horizon (Long-Term Portfolio), that are actively managed, will be compared to a national recognized benchmark that may include the ICE BofA 3-5 Year AAA-AA US Corporate & Government Index or similar indices. The appropriate indices will have a duration and asset mix that approximates that of the Investment Portfolio(s) and will be utilized as a benchmark to be compared to the Investment Portfolio's total rate of return. The District can choose different performance benchmarks if the investment strategy for the Long-Term Portfolio changes. ~~This portfolio shall not exceed more than 5% of the District's total non-operating cash and investments. This~~ The market value of this portfolio shall be determined based on the District's cash flow needs, risk tolerances, and shall be managed in accordance with this policy. The market value of the 3-5 year portfolio shall be approved by the District's Governing Board at least annually.

IV. MATURITY AND LIQUIDITY:

Investments shall be structured in such manner as to provide sufficient liquidity to pay obligations of the District in a timely manner. The Division Director, or Designee, shall sufficiently allocate resources to the short- and long-term investment portfolios. Maturity and average life are measured from settlement date. The final maturity date can be based on any mandatory call, put, pre-refunding date, or other mandatory redemption date.

(a) **Operating Funds** (Short-Term Investment Portfolio). To the extent possible, an attempt will be made to match investment maturities with known cash needs and anticipated cash-flow requirements. Investments of current operating funds shall have maturities of no longer than thirty-six (36) months.

(b) **Core Funds** (Core Investment Portfolio). Investments of reserves, project funds, and other non-operating funds ("Core Funds") shall have a final maturity appropriate to the need for funds, but in no event shall individual security maturities exceed five (5) years. The weighted average duration of the Core Funds as a whole shall not exceed three (3) years.

(c) **Long Term Funds** (Long Term Investment Portfolio). Investments of reserves, project funds, and other non-operating funds ("Long Term Funds") shall have a final maturity appropriate to the need for funds, but in no event shall individual security maturities exceed five (5) years. The weighted average duration of the Long-Term Funds as a whole shall not exceed four and a half (4.5) years.

V. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS AND PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION:

Investments should be made subject to the District's cash-flow needs. Such cash-flows are subject to revisions as market conditions and the District's needs change. However, when the invested funds are needed in whole or in part for the purpose originally intended or for more optimal investments, the Division Director or Designee may sell or request that the Investment Manager sell the investment at the then-prevailing market price and place the proceeds into the proper account at the District's custodian.

The following table contains the investment requirements and allocation limits on security types, issuers, and maturities, as established by the District. The Division Director shall have the option to further restrict investment percentages based on market conditions, risk, and diversification investment strategies. The percentage allocation and credit quality requirements for investment types and issuers are calculated based on the market value and credit ratings of each investment at the time of purchase. Investments not listed in this Policy are prohibited. In the event of a ratings downgrade of a security to below levels required for purchase by this policy, the Investment Manager shall notify the Division Director within five business days of such a decline in the required rating. The Investment Manager and the Division Director will review the individual facts and circumstances of the situation and determine an appropriate course of action.

Due to fluctuations in the aggregate invested balance, the maximum percentage issuer and allocation limits of this policy apply at the time of purchase and may be exceeded from time to time and shall not require liquidation to realign the portfolio. However, consideration should be given to this matter when future purchases are made.

	Security Type	Minimum Rating Requirement	Maturity Limits	Maximum Allocation Limit	Maximum Issuer Limit
I	Florida PRIME	AAAm	N/A	50%	N/A
II	Intergovernmental Investment Pool	AAAm/AAAf	N/A	25%	N/A
III	United States Government Securities	N/A	5 Years	100%	N/A
IV	United States Government Agencies (full faith and credit of the United States Government)	N/A	5 Years	50%	25%
V	Federal Instrumentalities (United States Government Sponsored Enterprises ("GSE") which are non-full faith and credit). *	N/A	5 Years	75%	40%
VI	Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) *	N/A	5 Years Weighted Average Life (WAL)	30%	20%
VII	Non-Negotiable Interest Bearing Time Deposits or Savings Accounts	N/A	1 Years	25%	15%
VIII	State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt	~~Single~~ Long Term: "A" category by two NRSROs** Short Term: SP-2 or MIG-2	5 Years	25%	10%
VIX	Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Mutual Funds)	AAAm	N/A	50%	25%
X	Registered Investment Companies (Mutual Funds)	AAAf	N/A	25%	15%
XI	Repurchase Agreements	N/A	90 Days	50%	25%
XII	Bankers' Acceptances	Highest rating by two NRSROs**	180 Days	35%	10%
XIII	Commercial Paper***	A-1/Prime-1	270 Days	35%	5%
XIV	Asset-Backed Commercial Paper***	A-1/Prime-1	270 Days	35%	5%
XV	Asset-Backed Securities***	Double ("AA) category by any two NRSRO's**	5 Years (WAL)	25%	5%
XVI	Corporate Notes***	Single "A" category by any two NRSROs**	5 Years	35%	5%

*The combined maximum amount of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and Agency mortgage-backed securities will not exceed seventy-five percent (75%).
**National Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).

***The maximum amount of corporate investments will not exceed forty percent (40%). Therefore, the combination of Section (XIII) Commercial Paper, Section (XIV) Asset-Backed Commercial Paper, Section (XV) Asset-Backed Securities, and Section (XVI) Corporate Notes shall not exceed forty percent (40%). Corporate Notes are limited to 15% per industry as determined using the Bloomberg Industry Classification Standards (BICS).

Additional details about the requirements for each security type in the table above are provided in Attachment C: Security Type Purchase and Allocation Guidelines.

VI. RISK AND DIVERSIFICATION:

Assets held shall be diversified to the extent practicable to control the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity, issuer, instrument, dealer, or bank through which financial instruments are bought and sold. Diversification strategies within the established guidelines shall be reviewed and revised periodically by the Committee.

VII. DERIVATIVES AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Investment in any derivative products or the use of reverse repurchase agreements is prohibited. A “derivative” is defined as a financial instrument the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying assets, indices, or asset values.

VIII. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS AND DEALERS:

The Division Director (or Designee) shall only purchase securities from financial institutions that are qualified as public depositories by the Chief Financial Officer of the State of Florida or from private securities brokers/dealers designated as “primary dealers” by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Qualified public depositories may provide the services of a securities dealer through a Section 20 subsidiary of the financial institution or from direct issuers of commercial paper and bankers’ acceptances.

The Investment Manager shall utilize and maintain its own list of approved primary and non-primary dealers.

IX. THIRD-PARTY CUSTODIAL AGREEMENTS:

The Division Director will execute a Third-Party Custodial Safekeeping Agreement with a commercial bank, which is separately chartered by the United States government or the State of Florida. All securities purchased and/or collateral obtained, with the exception of certificates of deposits, by the Division Director or Designee shall be properly designated as an asset of the District and held in safekeeping by the bank and no withdrawal of such securities, in whole or in part, shall be made from safekeeping, except by an authorized Finance Bureau staff member. The Third-Party Custodial Safekeeping Agreement shall include letters of authority from the Division Director, details as to responsibilities of each party, notification of security purchases, sales, delivery, wire transfers, safekeeping, and transaction costs, and procedures in case of wire failure or other unforeseen mishaps, including liability of each party.

The custodian shall accept transaction instructions only from those persons who have been duly authorized by the District and which authorization has been provided, in writing, to the custodian. No withdrawal of securities, in whole or in part, shall be made from safekeeping, unless by such a duly authorized person.

The custodian shall provide the Division Director or Designee with monthly statements that provide detail information on the securities held by the custodian. Security transactions between authorized investment institutions and dealers and the custodian involving the purchase or sale of securities by transfer of money or securities must be made on a “delivery versus payment” basis, if applicable, to ensure that the custodian will have the security or money, as appropriate, in hand at the conclusion of the transaction. Securities held as collateral shall be held free and clear of any liens. Certificates of deposits will be placed in the provider’s safekeeping department for the term of the deposit.

X. MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT:

The District will require all approved institutions and dealers transacting repurchase agreements to execute and perform as stated in the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Master Repurchase Agreement. All repurchase agreement transactions will adhere to requirements of the SIFMA Master Repurchase Agreement.

XI. COMPETITVE SELECTION:

After the Division Director, Designee, or Investment Manager, has determined the approximate maturity date based on cash-flow needs and market conditions and has analyzed and selected one or more optimal types of investments, a minimum of three (3) authorized investment institutions or dealers must be contacted and asked to provide bids/offers on securities in question. Bids will be held in confidence until the bid/offer deemed to best meet the investment objectives is determined and selected.

However, if obtaining multiple bids/offers is not feasible and appropriate, securities may be purchased utilizing the comparison to current market price method on an exception basis. Acceptable current market price providers include, but are not limited to the following:

1) TradeWeb
2) Bloomberg Financial System
3) Wall Street Journal or a comparable recognized financial publication
4) Daily market pricing provided by the District’s custodian bank or correspondent institutions

The Division Director or the Investment Manager shall utilize the competitive bid process to select the securities to be purchased or sold. Competitive solicitations wherein at least three (3) authorized investment institutions or dealers are contacted and only one bid/offer is received shall satisfy the competitive selection requirements of this policy. Selection by comparison to a current market price, as indicated above, shall only be utilized when in judgment of the Division Director or the Investment Manager, competitive bidding is not available, or would inhibit the selection process.

Examples of when this method may be used include:

A. When time constraints due to unusual circumstances preclude the use of the competitive bidding process.

B. When no active market exists for the issue being traded due to the age or depth of the issue.

C. When a security is unique to a single dealer, for example, a private placement or secondary market offerings that are not widely offered or available.

D. When the transaction involves new issues or issues in the “when issued” market.

When purchasing new issue securities, no competitive offerings will be required as all dealers in the selling group offer those securities at the same original issue price. Competitive or negotiated new issue municipal securities wherein the Investment Manager submits an offer alongside that of a participating broker-dealer may be purchased provided that the investment manager believes the offered level represents appropriate value for the investment risks assumed. Overnight sweep investments or repurchase agreements will not be bid but may be placed with the District’s depository bank relating to the demand account for which the sweep investments or repurchase agreements were purchased.

XII. INTERNAL CONTROLS:

The Division Director and/or Designee shall establish a system of internal controls and operational procedures. The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft or misuse that might arise from fraud, employee error, misrepresentation by third parties, or imprudent actions by District employees. The internal control structure will be reviewed during the annual financial audit conducted by independent auditors.

The Division Director will report any non-compliance with the District’s Policy or adopted investment strategy to the Inspector General, Executive Director, General Counsel, and Chair of the Committee immediately upon becoming aware of the situation.

XIII. CONTINUING EDUCATON:

The Division Director and Designee shall complete eight (8) hours of continuing education annually in subjects or courses of study related to investment practices and products.

XIV. REPORTING:

The Division Director shall report at least quarterly to the Executive Director and the Governing Board and shall provide quarterly investment reports. Schedules in the quarterly report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. A listing of individual securities by class and type held at the end of the reporting period
2. Percentage of available funds represented by each investment type
3. Coupon, discount, or earning rate
4. Average life or duration and final maturity of all investments
5. Par value and market value

6. In addition to the standard gross-of-fee-performance reporting that is presented, net-of-fee performance will be provided by the Investment Manager

7. A summary of District's investment strategy

8. The year-end quarterly report ended September 30th will show performance on both a book value and total rate of return basis (total rate of return performance for actively managed portfolios for the entire year) and will compare the results to the above-stated performance benchmarks. All investments shall be reported at fair value per GASB standards. Investment reports shall be available to the public.

XV. SECURITIES DISPOSITION:

Every security purchased on behalf of the District must be properly earmarked and, if in book entry form, must be held for the credit of the District by a depository chartered by the federal government, the state, or any other state or territory of the United States which has a branch or principal place of business in the State of Florida as defined in Section 658.12, Florida Statutes, or by a national association organized and existing under the laws of the United States which is authorized to accept and execute trusts and which is doing business in the State of Florida, and must be kept by the depository in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution.

XVI. PREEMPTION:

Any provision of any special act, municipal charter, or other law which prohibits or restricts the District from complying with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, or any rules adopted under Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, is void to the extent of the conflict.

XVII. AUDITS:

Certified public accountants conducting audits of the District pursuant to Section 11.45, Florida Statutes, shall report, as part of the audit, whether or not the District has complied with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes.

XVIII. INVESTMENT DECISIONS:

The investment decisions for the District's investment program must be based solely on pecuniary factors and may not subordinate the interests of the beneficiaries of the investments to other objectives, including sacrificing investment return or undertaking additional investment risk to promote any nonpecuniary factor. The weight given to any pecuniary factor must appropriately reflect a prudent assessment of its impact on risk or returns. As used in this policy, "pecuniary factor" has the same meaning as defined section 218.415(24)(a), Florida Statutes.

XIX. INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION:

This Policy shall be adopted by the Governing Board.

Attachment A

Glossary of Cash and Investment Management Terms

The following is a glossary of key investing terms, many of which appear in the Southwest Florida Water Management District's investment policy. This glossary clarifies the meaning of investment terms generally used in cash and investment management. This glossary has been adapted from the GFOA Sample Investment Policy and the Association of Public Treasurers of the United States and Canada's Model Investment Policy.

Accrued Interest. Interest earned but which has not yet been paid or received.

Agency. See "Federal Agency Securities."

Ask Price. Price at which a broker/dealer offers to sell a security to an investor. Also known as "offered price."

Asset Backed Securities (ABS). A fixed-income security backed by notes or receivables against assets other than real estate. Generally issued by special purpose companies that "own" the assets and issue the ABS. Examples include securities backed by auto loans, credit card receivables, home equity loans, manufactured housing loans, farm equipment loans, and aircraft leases.

Average Life. The average length of time that an issue of serial bonds and/or term bonds with a mandatory sinking fund feature is expected to be outstanding.

Bankers' Acceptance (BA's). A draft or bill of exchange drawn upon and accepted by a bank. Frequently used to finance shipping of international goods. Used as a short-term credit instrument, bankers' acceptances are traded at a discount from face value as a money market instrument in the secondary market on the basis of the credit quality of the guaranteeing bank.

Basis Point. One hundredth of one percent, or 0.01%. Thus 1% equals 100 basis points.

Bearer Security. A security whose ownership is determined by the holder of the physical security. Typically, there is no registration on the issuer's books. Title to bearer securities is transferred by delivery of the physical security or certificate. Also known as "physical securities."

Benchmark Bills. In November 1999, FNMA introduced its Benchmark Bills program, a short-term debt securities issuance program to supplement its existing discount note program. The program includes a schedule of larger, weekly issues in three- and six-month maturities and biweekly issues in one-year for Benchmark Bills. Each issue is brought to market via a Dutch (single price) auction. FNMA conducts a weekly auction for each Benchmark Bill maturity and accepts both competitive and non-competitive bids through a web-based auction system. This program is in addition to the variety of other discount note maturities, with rates posted on a daily basis, which FNMA offers. FNMA's Benchmark Bills are unsecured general obligations that are issued in book-entry form through the Federal Reserve Banks. There are no periodic payments of interest on Benchmark Bills, which are sold at a discount from the principal amount and payable at par at maturity. Issues under the Benchmark program constitute the same credit standing as other FNMA discount notes; they simply add organization and liquidity to the short-term Agency discount note market.

Benchmark Notes/Bonds. Benchmark Notes and Bonds are a series of FNMA "bullet" maturities (non-callable) issued according to a pre-announced calendar. Under its Benchmark Notes/Bonds program, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 30-year maturities are issued each quarter. Each Benchmark Notes new issue has a minimum size of $4 billion, 30-year new issues having a minimum size of $1 billion, with re-openings based on investor demand to further enhance liquidity. The amount of non-callable issuance has allowed FNMA to build a yield curve in Benchmark Notes and Bonds in maturities ranging from 2 to 30 years. The liquidity emanating from these large size issues has facilitated favorable financing opportunities through the development of a liquid overnight and term repo market. Issues under the Benchmark program constitute the same credit standing as other FNMA issues; they simply add organization and liquidity to the intermediate- and long-term Agency market.

Benchmark. A market index used as a comparative basis for measuring the performance of an investment portfolio. A performance benchmark should represent a close correlation to investment guidelines, risk tolerance, and duration of the actual portfolio's investments.

Bid Price. Price at which a broker/dealer offers to purchase a security from an investor.

Bond. Financial obligation for which the issuer promises to pay the bondholder (the purchaser or owner of the bond) a specified stream of future cash-flows, including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

Book Entry Securities. Securities that are recorded in a customer's account electronically through one of the financial markets electronic delivery and custody systems, such as the Fed Securities wire, DTC, and PTC (as opposed to bearer or physical securities). The trend is toward a certificate-free society in order to cut down on paperwork and to diminish investors' concerns about the certificates themselves. The vast majority of securities are now book entry securities.

Book Value. The value at which a debt security is reflected on the holder's records at any point in time. Book value is also called "amortized cost" as it represents the original cost of an investment adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount. Also called "carrying value." Book value can vary over time as an investment approaches maturity and differs from "market value" in that it is not affected by changes in market interest rates.

Broker/Dealer. A person or firm transacting securities business with customers. A "broker" acts as an agent between buyers and sellers and receives a commission for these services. A "dealer" buys and sells financial assets from its own portfolio. A dealer takes risk by owning inventory of securities, whereas a broker merely matches up buyers and sellers. See also "Primary Dealer."

Bullet Notes/Bonds. Notes or bonds that have a single maturity date and are non-callable.

Call Date. Date at which a call option may be or is exercised.

Call Option. The right, but not the obligation, of an issuer of a security to redeem a security at a specified value and at a specified date or dates prior to its stated maturity date. Most fixed-income calls are a par but can be at any previously established price. Securities issued with a call provision typically carry a higher yield than similar securities issued without a call feature. There are three primary types of call options (1) European – one-time calls, (2) Bermudan – periodically on a predetermined schedule (quarterly, semi-annual, annual), and (3) American – continuously callable at any time on or after the call date. There is usually a notice period of at least 5 business days prior to a call date.

Callable Bonds/Notes. Securities which contain an imbedded call option giving the issuer the right to redeem the securities prior to maturity at a predetermined price and time.

Certificate of Deposit (CD). Bank obligation issued by a financial institution generally offering a fixed rate of return (coupon) for a specified period of time (maturity). Can be as long as 10 years to maturity, but most CDs purchased by public agencies are one year and under.

Collateral. Investment securities or other property that a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan, secure deposits of public monies, or provide security for a repurchase agreement.

Collateralization. Process by which a borrower pledges securities, property, or other deposits for securing the repayment of a loan and/or security.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO). A security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short, medium, and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches are set up to pay different rates of interest depending upon their maturity. Interest payments are usually paid monthly. In “plain vanilla” CMOs, principal is not paid on a tranche until all shorter tranches have been paid off. This system provides interest and principal in a more predictable manner. A single pool of mortgages can be carved up into numerous tranches each with its own payment and risk characteristics.

Commercial Paper. Short term unsecured promissory note issued by a company or financial institution. Issued at a discount and matures for par or face value. Usually, a maximum maturity of 270 days and given a short-term debt rating by one or more NRSROs.

Convexity. A measure of a bond’s price sensitivity to changing interest rates. A high convexity indicates greater sensitivity of a bond’s price to interest rate changes.

Corporate Note. A debt instrument issued by a corporation with a maturity of greater than one year and less than ten years.

Counterparty. The other party in a two-party financial transaction. “Counterparty risk” refers to the risk that the other party to a transaction will fail in its related obligations. For example, the bank or broker/dealer in a repurchase agreement.

Coupon Rate. Annual rate of interest on a debt security, expressed as a percentage of the bond’s face value.

Current Yield. Annual rate of return on a bond based on its price. Calculated as (coupon rate / price) but does <u>not</u> accurately reflect a bond’s true yield level.

Custody. Safekeeping services offered by a bank, financial institution, or trust company, referred to as the “custodian.” Service normally includes the holding and reporting of the customer’s securities, the collection and disbursement of income, securities settlement, and market values.

Dealer. A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his/her own account.

Delivery Versus Payment (DVP). Settlement procedure in which securities are delivered versus payment of cash, but only after cash has been received. Most security transactions, including those through the Fed Securities Wire system and DTC, are done DVP as a protection for both the buyer and seller of securities.

Depository Trust Company (DTC). A firm through which members can use a computer to arrange for securities to be delivered to other members without physical delivery of certificates. A member of the Federal Reserve System and owned mostly by the New York Stock Exchange, the Depository Trust Company uses computerized debit and credit entries. Most corporate securities, commercial paper, CDs, and Bas clear through DTC.

Derivatives. (1) Financial instruments whose return profile is linked to, or derived from, the movement of one or more underlying index or security, and may include a leveraging factor, or (2) financial contracts based upon notional amounts whose value is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities, or commodities). For hedging purposes, common derivatives are options, futures, interest rate swaps, and swaptions. All Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) are derivatives.

Derivative Security. Financial instrument created from, or whose value depends upon, one or more underlying assets or indexes of asset values.

Designated Bond. FFCB's regularly issued, liquid, non-callable securities that generally have a 2 or 3-year original maturity. New issues of Designated Bonds are $1 billion or larger. Re-openings of existing Designated Bond issues are generally a minimum of $100 million. Designated Bonds are offered through a syndicate of two to six dealers. Twice each month the Funding Corporation announces its intention to issue a new Designated Bond, reopen an existing issue, or to not issue or reopen a Designated Bond. Issues under the Designated Bond program constitute the same credit standing as other FFCB issues; they simply add organization and liquidity to the intermediate- and long-term Agency market.

Discount Notes. Unsecured general obligations issued by Federal Agencies at a discount. Discount notes mature at par and can range in maturity from overnight to one year. Very large primary (new issue) and secondary markets exist.

Discount Rate. Rate charged by the system of Federal Reserve Banks on overnight loans to member banks. Changes to this rate are administered by the Federal Reserve and closely mirror changes to the "fed funds rate."

Discount Securities. Non-interest bearing money market instruments that are issued at discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value. Examples include U.S. Treasury Bills, Federal Agency Discount Notes, Bankers' Acceptances, and Commercial Paper.

Discount. The amount by which a bond or other financial instrument sells below its face value. See also "Premium."

Diversification. Dividing investment funds among a variety of security types, maturities, industries, and issuers offering potentially independent returns.

Dollar Price. A bond's cost expressed as a percentage of its face value. For example, a bond quoted at a dollar price of 95 ½, would have a principal cost of $955 per $1,000 of face value.

Duff & Phelps. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and bank debt issues.

Duration. The weighted average maturity of a security's or portfolio's cash-flows, where the present values of the cash-flows serve as the weights. The greater the duration of a security/portfolio, the greater its percentage price volatility with respect to changes in interest rates. Used as a measure of risk and a key tool for managing a portfolio versus a benchmark and for hedging risk. There are also different kinds of duration used for different purposes (e.g., MacAuley Duration, Modified Duration).

Fannie Mae. See "Federal National Mortgage Association."

Fed Money Wire. A computerized communications system that connects the Federal Reserve System with its member banks, certain U. S. Treasury offices, and the Washington D.C. office of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Fed Money Wire is the book entry system used to transfer cash balances between banks for themselves and for customer accounts.

Fed Securities Wire. A computerized communications system that facilitates book entry transfer of securities between banks, brokers, and customer accounts, used primarily for settlement of U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency securities.

Fed. See "Federal Reserve System."

Federal Agency Security. A debt instrument issued by one of the Federal Agencies. Federal Agencies are considered second in credit quality and liquidity only to U.S. Treasuries.

Federal Agency. Government sponsored/owned entity created by the U.S. Congress, generally for the purpose of acting as a financial intermediary by borrowing in the marketplace and directing proceeds to specific areas of the economy considered to otherwise have restricted access to credit markets. The largest Federal Agencies are GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC, FHLB, FFCB, SLMA, and TVA.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Federal agency that insures deposits at commercial banks, currently to a limit of $250,000 per depositor per bank.

Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored enterprise (GSE) system that is a network of cooperatively owned lending institutions that provides credit services to farmers, agricultural cooperatives, and rural utilities. The FFCBs act as financial intermediaries that borrow money in the capital markets and use the proceeds to make loans and provide other assistance to farmers and farm-affiliated businesses. Consists of the consolidated operations of the Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and Federal Land Banks. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes and callable agency securities. FFCB debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and agricultural industry. Also, issues notes under its "designated note" program.

Federal Funds (Fed Funds). Funds placed in Federal Reserve Banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements, and frequently loaned or borrowed on an overnight basis between depository institutions.

Federal Funds Rate (Fed Funds Rate). The interest rate charged by a depository institution lending Federal Funds to another depository institution. The Federal Reserve influences this rate by establishing a “target” Fed Funds rate associated with the Fed’s management of monetary policy.

Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored enterprise (GSE) system, consisting of wholesale banks (currently twelve district banks) owned by their member banks, which provides correspondent banking services and credit to various financial institutions, financed by the issuance of securities. The principal purpose of the FHLB is to add liquidity to the mortgage markets. Although FHLB does not directly fund mortgages, it provides a stable supply of credit to thrift institutions that make new mortgage loans. FHLB debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and housing market. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes and callable agency securities. Also, issues notes under its “global note” and “TAP” programs.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or “Freddie Mac”). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored public corporation (GSE) that provides stability and assistance to the secondary market for home mortgages by purchasing first mortgages and participation interests financed by the sale of debt and guaranteed mortgage-backed securities. FHLMC debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and housing market. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes, callable agency securities, and MBS. Also, issues notes under its “reference note” program.

Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or “Fannie Mae”). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored public corporation (GSE) that provides liquidity to the residential mortgage market by purchasing mortgage loans from lenders, financed by the issuance of debt securities and MBS (pools of mortgages packaged together as a security). FNMA debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and housing market. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes, callable agency securities and MBS. Also, issues notes under its “benchmark note” program.

Federal Reserve Bank. One of the 12 distinct banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Reserve System (the Fed). The independent central bank system of the United States that establishes and conducts the nation’s monetary policy. This is accomplished in three major ways: (1) raising or lowering bank reserve requirements, (2) raising or lowering the target Fed Funds Rate and Discount Rate, and (3) in open market operations by buying and selling government securities. The Federal Reserve System is made up of twelve Federal Reserve District Banks, their branches, and many national and state banks throughout the nation. It is headed by the seven-member Board of Governors known as the “Federal Reserve Board” and headed by its Chairman.

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). A private corporation that acts as a self-regulatory organization (SRO). FINRA is the successor to the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD). Though sometimes mistaken for a government agency, it is a non-governmental organization that performs financial regulation of member brokerage firms and exchange markets. The government also has a regulatory arm for investments, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Fiscal Agent/Paying Agent. A bank or trust company that acts, under a trust agreement with a corporation or municipality, in the capacity of general treasurer. The agent performs such duties as making coupon payments, paying rents, redeeming bonds, and handling taxes relating to the issuance of bonds.

Fitch Investors Service, Inc. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and municipal debt issues.

Floating Rate Security (FRN or "floater"). A bond with an interest rate that is adjusted according to changes in an interest rate or index. Differs from variable-rate debt in that the changes to the rate take place immediately when the index changes, rather than on a predetermined schedule. See also "Variable Rate Security."

Freddie Mac. See "Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation."

Ginnie Mae. See "Government National Mortgage Association."

Global Notes: Notes designed to qualify for immediate trading in both the domestic U.S. capital market and in foreign markets around the globe. Usually, large issues that are sold to investors worldwide and therefore have excellent liquidity. Despite their global sales, global notes sold in the U.S. are typically denominated in U.S. dollars.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or "Ginnie Mae"). One of the large Federal Agencies. Government-owned Federal Agency that acquires, packages, and resells mortgages and mortgage purchase commitments in the form of mortgage-backed securities. Largest issuer of mortgage pass-through securities. GNMA debt is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (one of the few agencies that are actually full faith and credit of the U.S. government).

Government Securities. An obligation of the U.S. government backed by the full faith and credit of the government. These securities are regarded as the highest quality of investment securities available in the U.S. securities market. See "Treasury Bills, Notes, Bonds, and SLGS."

Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE). Privately owned entity subject to federal regulation and supervision, created by the U.S. Congress to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy such as students, farmers, and homeowners. GSEs carry the implicit backing of the U.S. government, but they are not direct obligations of the U.S. government. For this reason, these securities will offer a yield premium over U.S. Treasuries. Examples of GSEs include: FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA, and SLMA.

Government Sponsored Enterprise Security. A security issued by a Government Sponsored Enterprise. Considered Federal Agency Securities.

Index. A compilation of statistical data that tracks changes in the economy or in financial markets.

Interest-Only (IO) STRIP. A security based solely on the interest payments from the bond. After the principal has been repaid, interest payments stop and the value of the security falls to nothing.

Therefore, IOs are considered risky investments. Usually associated with mortgage-backed securities.

Internal Controls. An internal control structure ensures that the assets of the entity are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is 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. Internal controls should address the following points:

Control of collusion. Collusion is a situation where two or more employees are working in conjunction to defraud their employer.

Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping. A separation of duties is achieved by separating the person who authorizes or performs the transaction from the people who record or otherwise account for the transaction.
Custodial safekeeping. Securities purchased from any bank or dealer including appropriate collateral (as defined by state law) shall be placed with an independent third party for custodial safekeeping.

Avoidance of physical delivery securities. Book-entry securities are much easier to transfer and account for since actual delivery of a document never takes place. Delivered securities must be properly safeguarded against loss or destruction. The potential for fraud and loss increases with physically delivered securities.

Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members. Subordinate staff members must have a clear understanding of their authority and responsibilities to avoid improper actions. Clear delegation of authority also preserves the internal control structure that is contingent on the various staff positions and their respective responsibilities.

Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers. Due to the potential for error and improprieties arising from telephone and electronic transactions, all transactions should be supported by written communications and approved by the appropriate person. Written communications may be via fax if on letterhead and if the safekeeping institution has a list of authorized signatures.

Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian. The designated official should ensure that an agreement will be entered into and will address the following points: controls, security provisions, and responsibilities of each party making and receiving wire transfers.

Inverse Floater. A floating rate security structured in such a way that it reacts inversely to the direction of interest rates. Considered risky as their value moves in the opposite direction of normal fixed-income investments and whose interest rate can fall to zero.

Investment Advisor. A company that provides professional advice managing portfolios, investment recommendations, and/or research in exchange for a management fee.

Investment Adviser Act of 1940. Federal legislation that sets the standards by which investment companies, such as mutual funds, are regulated in the areas of advertising, promotion, performance reporting requirements, and securities valuations.

Investment Grade. Bonds considered suitable for preservation of invested capital, including bonds rated a minimum of Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or BBB- by Fitch. Although "BBB" rated bonds are considered investment grade, most public agencies cannot invest in securities rated below "A."

Liquidity. Relative ease of converting an asset into cash without significant loss of value. Also, a relative measure of cash and near-cash items in a portfolio of assets. Additionally, it is a term describing the marketability of a money market security correlating to the narrowness of the spread between the bid and ask prices.

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). An investment by local governments in which their money is pooled as a method for managing local funds, (e.g., Florida State Board of Administration's Florida Prime Fund).

Long-Term Core Investment Program. Funds that are not needed within a one-year period.

Market Value. The fair market value of a security or commodity. The price at which a willing buyer and seller would pay for a security.

Mark-to-market. Adjusting the value of an asset to its market value, reflecting in the process unrealized gains or losses.

Master Repurchase Agreement. A widely accepted standard agreement form published by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) that is used to govern and document Repurchase Agreements and protect the interest of parties in a repo transaction.

Maturity Date. Date on which principal payment of a financial obligation is to be paid.

Medium Term Notes (MTN's). Used frequently to refer to corporate notes of medium maturity (5-years and under). Technically, any debt security issued by a corporate or depository institution with a maturity from 1 to 10 years and issued under an MTN shelf registration. Usually issued in smaller issues with varying coupons and maturities and underwritten by a variety of broker/dealers (as opposed to large corporate deals issued and underwritten all at once in large size and with a fixed coupon and maturity).

Money Market. The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptance, etc.) are issued and traded.

Money Market Mutual Fund (MMF). A type of mutual fund that invests solely in money market instruments, such as: U.S. Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements. Money market mutual funds are registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and are subject to "rule 2a-7" which significantly limits average maturity and credit quality of holdings. MMF's are managed to maintain a stable net asset value (NAV) of $1.00. Many MMFs carry ratings by a NRSRO.

Moody's Investors Service. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and municipal debt issues.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). Mortgage-backed securities represent an ownership interest in a pool of mortgage loans made by financial institutions, such as savings and loans, commercial banks, or mortgage companies, to finance the borrower's purchase of a home or other real estate. The majority of MBS are issued and/or guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA, and FHLMC. There are a variety of MBS structures with varying levels of risk and complexity. All MBS have reinvestment risk as actual principal and interest payments are dependent on the payment of the underlying mortgages which can be prepaid by mortgage holders to refinance and lower rates or simply because the underlying property was sold.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. A pool of residential mortgage loans with the monthly interest and principal distributed to investors on a pro-rata basis. The largest issuer is GNMA.

Municipal Note/Bond. A debt instrument issued by a state or local government unit or public agency. The vast majority of municipals are exempt from state and federal income tax, although some non-qualified issues are taxable.

Mutual Fund. Portfolio of securities professionally managed by a registered investment company that issues shares to investors. Many different types of mutual funds exist (e.g., bond, equity, and money market funds); all except money market funds operate on a variable net asset value (NAV).

Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (Negotiable CD). Large denomination CDs ($100,000 and larger) that are issued in bearer form and can be traded in the secondary market.

Net Asset Value. The market value of one share of an investment company, such as a mutual fund. This figure is calculated by totaling a fund's assets including securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, then subtracting the total assets from the fund's liabilities, and dividing this total by the number of shares outstanding. This is calculated once a day based on the closing price for each security in the fund's portfolio. (See below.)

[(Total assets) – (Liabilities)]/(Number of shares outstanding)

NRSRO. A "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization" (NRSRO) is a designated rating organization that the SEC has deemed a strong national presence in the U.S. NRSROs provide credit ratings on corporate and bank debt issues. Only ratings of a NRSRO may be used for the regulatory purposes of rating. Includes Moody's, S&P, Fitch, and Duff & Phelps.

Offered Price. See also "Ask Price."

Open Market Operations. A Federal Reserve monetary policy tactic entailing the purchase or sale of government securities in the open market by the Federal Reserve System from and to primary dealers in order to influence the money supply, credit conditions, and interest rates.

Par Value. The face value, stated value, or maturity value of a security.

Physical Delivery. Delivery of readily available underlying assets at contract maturity.

Portfolio. Collection of securities and investments held by an investor.

Premium. The amount by which a bond or other financial instrument sells above its face value. See also "Discount."

Primary Dealer. A designation given to certain government securities dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Primary dealers can buy and sell government securities directly with the Fed. Primary dealers also submit daily reports of market activity and security positions held to the Fed and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers are the largest buyers and sellers by volume in the U.S. Treasury securities market.

Prime Paper. Commercial paper of high quality. Highest rated paper is A-1+/A-1 by S&P and P-1 by Moody's.

Principal. Face value of a financial instrument on which interest accrues. May be less than par value if some principal has been repaid or retired. For a transaction, principal is par value times price and includes any premium or discount.

Prudent Expert Rule. Standard that requires that a fiduciary manage a portfolio 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 a like character and with like aims. This statement differs from the "prudent person" rule in that familiarity with such matters suggests a higher standard than simple prudence.

Prudent Investor Standard. Standard that requires that 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. More stringent than the "prudent person" standard as it implies a level of knowledge commensurate with the responsibility at hand.

Qualified Public Depository. Per Subsection 280.02(26), F.S., "qualified public depository" means any bank, savings bank, or savings association that:

1. Is organized and exists under the laws of the United States, the laws of this state or any other state or territory of the United States.

2. Has its principal place of business in this state or has a branch office in this state which is authorized under the laws of this state or of the United States to receive deposits in this state.

3. Has deposit insurance under the provision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, 12 U.S.C. ss.1811 et seq.

4. Has procedures and practices for accurate identification, classification, reporting, and collateralization of public deposits.

5. Meets all requirements of Chapter 280, F.S.

6. Has been designated by the Chief Financial Officer as a qualified public depository.

Range Note. A type of structured note that accrues interest daily at a set coupon rate that is tied to an index. Most range notes have two coupon levels; a higher accrual rate for the period the index is within a designated range, the lower accrual rate for the period that the index falls outside the designated range. This lower rate may be zero and may result in zero earnings.

Rate of Return. Amount of income received from an investment, expressed as a percentage of the amount invested.

Realized Gains (Losses). The difference between the sale price of an investment and its book value. Gains/losses are "realized" when the security is actually sold, as compared to "unrealized" gains/losses which are based on current market value. See "Unrealized Gains (Losses)."

Reference Bills. FHLMC's short-term debt program created to supplement its existing discount note program by offering issues from one month through one year, auctioned on a weekly or on an alternating four-week basis (depending upon maturity) offered in sizeable volumes ($1 billion and up) on a cycle of regular, standardized issuance. Globally sponsored and distributed, Reference Bill issues are intended to encourage active trading and market-making and facilitate the development of a term repo market. The program was designed to offer predictable supply, pricing transparency, and liquidity, thereby providing alternatives to U.S. Treasury bills. FHLMC's Reference Bills are unsecured general corporate obligations. This program supplements the corporation's existing discount note program. Issues under the Reference program constitute the same credit standing as other FHLMC discount notes; they simply add organization and liquidity to the short-term Agency discount note market.

Reference Notes. FHLMC's intermediate-term debt program with issuances of 2, 3, 5, 10, and 30-year maturities. Initial issuances range from $2 - $6 billion with re-openings ranging $1 - $4 billion.

The notes are high-quality bullet structures securities that pay interest semiannually. Issues under the Reference program constitute the same credit standing as other FHLMC notes; they simply add organization and liquidity to the intermediate- and long-term Agency market.

Repurchase Agreement (Repo). A short-term investment vehicle where an investor agrees to buy securities from a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to resell the securities back to the counterparty at an agreed upon time and for an agreed upon price. The difference between the purchase price and the sale price represents interest earned on the agreement. In effect, it represents a collateralized loan to the investor, where the securities are the collateral. Can be DVP, where securities are delivered to the investor's custodial bank, or "tri-party" where the securities are delivered to a third-party intermediary. Any type of security can be used as "collateral," but only some types provide the investor with special bankruptcy protection under the law. Repos should be undertaken only when an appropriate Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) approved master repurchase agreement is in place.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo). A repo from the point of view of the original seller of securities. Used by dealers to finance their inventory of securities by essentially borrowing at short-term rates. Can also be used to leverage a portfolio and in this sense, can be considered risky if used improperly.

Safekeeping. Service offered for a fee, usually by financial institutions, for the holding of securities and other valuables. Safekeeping is a component of custody services.

Secondary Market. Markets for the purchase and sale of any previously issued financial instrument.

Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA). The bond market trade association representing the largest securities markets in the world. In addition to publishing a Master Repurchase Agreement, widely accepted as the industry standard document for Repurchase Agreements, the SIFMA also recommends bond market closures and early closes due to holidays.

Securities Lending. An arrangement between an investor and a custody bank that allows the custody bank to "loan" the investors investment holdings, reinvest the proceeds in permitted investments, and shares any profits with the investor. Should be governed by a securities lending agreement. Can increase the risk of a portfolio in that the investor takes on the default risk on the reinvestment at the discretion of the custodian.

Sinking Fund. A separate accumulation of cash or investments (including earnings on investments) in a fund in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or indenture, funded by periodic deposits by the issuer (or other entity responsible for debt service), for the purpose of assuring timely availability of moneys for payment of debt service. Usually used in connection with term bonds.

Spread. The difference between the price of a security and similar maturity U.S. Treasury investments, expressed in percentage terms or basis points. A spread can also be the absolute difference in yield between two securities. The securities can be in different markets or within the same securities market between different credits, sectors, or other relevant factors.

Standard & Poor's. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and municipal debt issues.

STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities). Acronym applied to U.S. Treasury securities that have had their coupons and principal repayments separated into individual zero-coupon Treasury securities. The same technique and "strips" description can be applied to non-Treasury securities (e.g., FNMA strips).

Structured Notes. Notes that have imbedded into their structure options such as step-up coupons or derivative-based returns.

Swap. Trading one asset for another.

TAP Notes. Federal Agency notes issued under the FHLB TAP program. Launched in 6/99 as a refinement to the FHLB bullet bond auction process. In a break from the FHLB's traditional practice of bringing numerous small issues to market with similar maturities, the TAP Issue Program uses the four most common maturities and reopens them up regularly through a competitive auction. These maturities (2, 3, 5, and 10 year) will remain open for the calendar quarter, after which they will be closed, and a new series of TAP issues will be opened to replace them. This reduces the number of separate bullet bonds issued but generates enhanced awareness and liquidity in the marketplace through increased issue size and secondary market volume.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). One of the large Federal Agencies. A wholly owned corporation of the United States government that was established in 1933 to develop the resources of the Tennessee Valley region in order to strengthen the regional and national economy and the national defense. Power operations are separated from non-power operations. TVA securities represent obligations of TVA, payable solely from TVA's net power proceeds, and are neither obligations of nor guaranteed by the United States. TVA is currently authorized to issue debt up to $30 billion. Under this authorization, TVA may also obtain advances from the U.S. Treasury of up to $150 million. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes, and callable agency securities.

Total Return. Investment performance measured over a period of time that includes coupon interest, interest on interest, and both realized and unrealized gains or losses. Total return includes, therefore, any market value appreciation/depreciation on investments held at period end.

Treasuries. Collective term used to describe debt instruments backed by the U.S. government and issued through the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Includes Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. Also, a benchmark term used as a basis by which the yields of non-Treasury securities are compared (e.g., "trading at 50 basis points over Treasuries").

Treasury Bills (T-Bills). Short-term direct obligations of the United States government issued with an original term of one year or less. Treasury bills are sold at a discount from face value and do not pay interest before maturity. The difference between the purchase price of the bill and the maturity value is the interest earned on the bill. Currently, the U.S. Treasury issues 4-week, 13-week, and 26-week T-Bills.

Treasury Bonds. Long-term interest-bearing debt securities backed by the U.S. government and issued with maturities of ten years and longer by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Treasury Notes. Intermediate interest-bearing debt securities backed by the U.S. government and issued with maturities ranging from one to ten years by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The Treasury currently issues 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year Treasury Notes.

Trustee. A bank designated by an issuer of securities as the custodian of funds and official representative of bondholders. Trustees are appointed to ensure compliance with the bond documents and to represent bondholders in enforcing their contract with the issuer.

Uniform Net Capital Rule. SEC Rule 15c3-1 that outlines the minimum net capital ratio (ratio of indebtedness to net liquid capital) of member firms and non-member broker/dealers.

Unrealized Gains (Losses). The difference between the market value of an investment and its book value. Gains/losses are "realized" when the security is actually sold, as compared to "unrealized" gains/losses which are based on current market value. See also "Realized Gains (Losses)."

Variable-Rate Security. A bond that bears interest at a rate that varies over time based on a specified schedule of adjustment (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly, semi-annually, or annually). See also "Floating Rate Note."

Weighted Average Maturity (or just "Average Maturity"). The average maturity of all securities and investments of a portfolio, determined by multiplying the par or principal value of each security or investment by its maturity (days or years), summing the products, and dividing the sum by the total principal value of the portfolio. A simple measure of risk of a fixed-income portfolio.

Weighted Average Maturity to Call. The average maturity of all securities and investments of a portfolio, adjusted to substitute the first call date per security for maturity date for those securities with call provisions.

Yield Curve. A graphic depiction of yields on like securities in relation to remaining maturities spread over a timeline. The traditional yield curve depicts yields on U.S. Treasuries, although yield curves exist for Federal Agencies and various credit quality corporates as well. Yield curves can be positively sloped (normal) where longer-term investments have higher yields, or "inverted" (uncommon) where longer-term investments have lower yields than shorter ones.

Yield to Call (YTC). Same as "Yield to Maturity," except the return is measured to the first call date rather than the maturity date. Yield to call can be significantly higher or lower than a security's yield to maturity.

Yield to Maturity (YTM). Calculated return on an investment, assuming all cash-flows from the security are reinvested at the same original yield. Can be higher or lower than the coupon rate depending on market rates and whether the security was purchased at a premium or discount. There are different conventions for calculating YTM for various types of securities.

Yield. There are numerous methods of yield determination. In this glossary, see also "Current Yield," "Yield Curve," "Yield to Call," and "Yield to Maturity."

Attachment B

Investment Pool/Fund Questionnaire

1. A description of eligible investment securities, and a written statement of investment policy and objectives.

2. A description of interest calculations and how it is distributed, and how gains and losses are treated.

3. A description of how the securities are safeguarded (including the settlement processes), and how often the securities are priced, and the program audited.

4. A description of who may invest in the program, how often, what size deposit, and withdrawal are allowed.

5. A schedule for receiving statements and portfolio listings.

6. Are reserves, retained earnings, etc. utilized by the pool/fund?

7. A fee schedule, and when and how is it assessed.

8. Is the pool/fund eligible for bond proceeds and/or will it accept such proceeds?

Attachment C

Security Type Purchase and Allocation Guidelines

I. Florida PRIME

1. **Purchase Authorization.** The Florida PRIME Fund, as administered by the Florida State Board of Administration (SBA).

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 50% of available funds may be invested in the Florida PRIME.

3. **Rating Requirements.** Rating shall be "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's, or the equivalent by another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).

4. **Due Diligence Requirements.** A thorough investigation of the Florida PRIME is required prior to investing and on a continual basis. A current prospectus or equivalent documentation, including an investment policy, financial statements, and portfolio holdings must be obtained. Attachment B is a questionnaire that contains a list of questions, to be answered prior to investing, that cover the major aspects of any investment pool/fund.

II. Intergovernmental Investment Pool

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in intergovernmental investment pools that are authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, as provided in s. 63.01, F.S.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in intergovernmental investment pools.

3. **Rating Requirements.** The intergovernmental investment pool shall be rated "AAAm" or "AAAf" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by another NRSRO.

1. **Due Diligence Requirements.** A thorough review of any investment pool/fund is required prior to investing and on a continual basis. Attachment B is a questionnaire that contains a list of questions, to be answered prior to investing, that cover the major aspects of any investment pool/fund.

III. United States Government Securities

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in negotiable direct obligations, or obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States government. Such securities will include, but not be limited to the following:

   Cash Management Bills
   Treasury Securities – State and Local Government Series (SLGS)
   Treasury Bills

Treasury Notes
Treasury Bonds
Treasury Strips

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 100% of available funds may be invested in the United States Government Securities.

3. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity of any direct investment in the United States Government Securities is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

IV. United States Government Agencies (full faith and credit of the United States government)

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in bonds, debentures, or notes that may be subject to call, issued, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by United States government agencies provided such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Such securities will include, but are not limited to the following:

   United States Export – Import Bank

   -Direct obligations or fully guaranteed certificates of beneficial ownership

   Farmer Home Administration

   -Certificates of beneficial ownership

   Federal Financing Bank

   -Discount notes, notes and bonds

   Federal Housing Administration Debentures

   General Services Administration

   United States Maritime Administration Guaranteed

   -Title XI Financing

   New Communities Debentures

   -United States government guaranteed debentures

   United States Public Housing Notes and Bonds

   -United States government guaranteed public housing notes and bonds

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

-Project notes and local authority bonds

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 50% of available funds may be invested in United States government agencies.

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in individual United States government agencies.

4. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for an investment in any United States government agency security is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

V. Federal Instrumentalities (United States Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE))

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in bonds, mortgage-backed securities, debentures, or notes that may be subject to call, issued, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by United States Government Sponsored Enterprises (Federal Instrumentalities) that are non-full faith and credit agencies, limited to the following:

   Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)

   Federal Home Loan Bank or its district banks (FHLB)
   Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)

   Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie-Mac), including Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation participation certificates

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 75% of available funds may be invested in Federal Instrumentalities. The combined total of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and agency mortgage-backed securities cannot be more than 75%.

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 40% of available funds may be invested in individual Federal Instrumentalities. The maximum percentage invested in securities of any one issuer is inclusive of Agency MBS of the same issuer.

4. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for an investment in any Federal Instrumentality security is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

VI. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Investment in agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) which are based on mortgages that are guaranteed by a government agency or Federal Instrumentality for payment of principal and a guarantee of timely payment.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 30% of available funds may be invested in MBS. The combined total of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and MBS cannot be more than 75%.

3. **Limits of Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for an investment in any MBS is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

   The maturity of MBS shall be considered the date corresponding to its average life. This date reflects the point at which an investor will have received back half of the original principal (face) amount. The average life may be different from the stated legal maturity included in a security's description.

VII. Non-Negotiable Interest-Bearing Time Deposit or Saving Accounts

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in non-negotiable interest-bearing time certificates of deposit or savings accounts in banks organized under the laws of this state and/or in national banks organized under the laws of the United States and doing business and situated in the State of Florida, provided that any such deposits are secured by the Florida Security for Public Deposits Act, Chapter 280, Florida Statutes.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in non-negotiable interest-bearing time certificates of deposit.

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 15% of available funds may be deposited with any one issuer.

4. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum maturity on any certificate shall be no greater than one (1) year from the date of settlement.

VIII. Municipal Obligations (State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt)

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in municipal obligations.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in municipal obligations.

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 10% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. **Ratings Requirements.** Municipal obligations purchased must be rated at the time of purchase at a minimum single "A" category by any two NRSROs or rated at least "MIG-2" by Moody's or "SP-2" by Standard & Poor's for short-term debt.

5. **Maturity Limitations.** A maximum length to maturity for an investment in any municipal obligation is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

IX. Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Mutual Funds)

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in shares in open-end or no-load money market mutual funds, provided such funds are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and operate in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 50% of available funds may be invested in money market mutual funds.

3. **Limits of Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested with any one money market mutual fund.

4. **Rating Requirements.** Money market mutual funds shall be rated "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by another NRSRO.

5. **Due Diligence Requirements.** A thorough investigation of any money market mutual fund is required prior to investing and on a continual basis. Attachment B is a questionnaire that contains a list of questions, to be answered prior to investing, that cover the major aspects of any investment pool/fund. A current prospectus must be obtained.

X. Registered Investment Companies ("Mutual Funds")

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Shares of open-end, no-load, institutional class mutual funds with fluctuating net asset values (NAV) provided that such funds are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The prospectus must indicate that the funds average duration is maintained at 3 years or less and the fund invests exclusively in investment instruments as authorized by this policy.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in mutual funds.

3. **Limits of Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 15% of available funds may be invested with any one mutual fund.

4. **Rating Requirements.** The mutual funds shall be rated "AAAf" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by another NRSRO.

5. **Due Diligence Requirements.** A thorough investigation of any mutual fund is required prior to investing, and on a continual basis. Attachment B is a questionnaire that contains a list of questions, to be answered prior to investing, that cover the major aspects of any investment pool/fund. A current prospectus must be obtained.

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XI. Repurchase Agreements

1. **Purchase Authorization.**

    a. Invest in repurchase agreements composed of only those investments based on the requirements set forth by the District's Master Repurchase Agreement. All firms are required to sign the Master Repurchase Agreement prior to the execution of a repurchase agreement transaction.

    b. A third-party custodian with whom the District has a current custodial agreement shall hold the collateral for all repurchase agreements with a term longer than one (1) business day. A clearly marked receipt that shows evidence of ownership must be supplied to the Division Director and retained.

    c. Securities authorized for collateral are negotiable direct obligations of the United States government, government agencies, and Federal Instrumentalities with maturities under five (5) years and must have a market value for the principal and accrued interest of 102 percent of the value and for the term of the repurchase agreement. Immaterial short-term deviations from the 102 percent requirement are permissible only upon the approval of the Division Director.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 50% of available funds may be invested in repurchase agreements, excluding one (1) business day agreements and overnight sweep agreements.

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested with any one institution.

4. **Limits on Maturities.** The maximum length to maturity of any repurchase agreement is 90 days from the date of settlement.

XII. Bankers' Acceptances

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in bankers' acceptances which are issued by a domestic bank.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 35% of available funds may be directly invested in bankers' acceptances.

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 10% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. **Ratings Requirements.** Bankers' acceptances that are rated at the time of purchase in the highest category by at least two NRSROs.

5. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for bankers' acceptances shall be 180 days from the date of settlement.

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XIII. Commercial Paper

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in commercial paper issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 35% of available funds may be directly invested in prime commercial paper. The maximum amount of corporate investments will not exceed forty percent (40%). Therefore, the combination of Section (XIII) Commercial Paper, Section (XIV) Asset-Backed Commercial Paper, Section (XV) Asset-Backed Securities, and Section (XVI) Corporate Notes shall not exceed forty percent (40%).

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. **Ratings Requirements.** Commercial paper that has a minimum S&P rating of A-1 and minimum Moody's rating of Prime-1 at the time of purchase. If the commercial paper is backed by a letter of credit (LOC), the long-term debt of the LOC provider must be rated single "A" category or better by at least two NRSROs.

5. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for prime commercial paper shall be 270 days from the date of settlement.

XIV. Asset-Backed Commercial Paper

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in asset-backed commercial paper issued by a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company organized within the United States. All asset-backed commercial paper issuers will be rated in the highest ratings band. Only issuers that have been thoroughly reviewed and vetted by the investment advisors will be included.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 35% of available funds may be directly invested in asset-backed commercial paper. The maximum amount of corporate investments will not exceed forty percent (40%). Therefore, the combination of Section (XIII) Commercial Paper, Section (XIV) Asset-Backed Commercial Paper, Section (XV) Asset-Backed Securities, and Section (XVI) Corporate Notes shall not exceed forty percent (40%).

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. **Ratings Requirements.** Asset-Backed Commercial paper that has a minimum S&P rating of A-1 and minimum Moody's rating of Prime-1 at the time of purchase. If the commercial paper is backed by a letter of credit (LOC), the long-term debt of the LOC provider must be rated single "A" category or better by at least two NRSROs.

5. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for asset-backed commercial paper shall be 270 days from the date of settlement.

XV. Asset-Backed Securities

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in asset-backed securities issued by special purpose corporations, trusts, limited partnerships, or limited liability companies organized within the United States. Only investments within the senior tranche are permitted. These are typically designated as the "A" tranche.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 25% of available funds may be directly invested in asset-backed securities. The maximum amount of corporate investments will not exceed forty percent (40%). Therefore, the combination of Section (XIII) Commercial Paper, Section (XIV) Asset-Backed Commercial Paper, Section (XV) Asset-Backed Securities, and Section (XVI) Corporate Notes shall not exceed forty percent (40%).

3. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. **Ratings Requirements.** Asset-backed securities rated in the double "AA" category by any two NRSRO's at the time of purchase.

5. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for asset-backed securities shall be five (5) years from the date of settlement.

   The maturity of ABS shall be considered the date corresponding to its average life. This date reflects the point at which an investor will have received back half of the original principal (face) amount. The average life may be different from the stated legal maturity included in a security's description.

XVI. Corporate Notes

1. **Purchase Authorization.** Invest in corporate notes issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States. Investment in any Scrutinized Company as defined by Section 218.415 Florida Statues is prohibited.

2. **Portfolio Composition.** A maximum of 35% of available funds may be directly invested in corporate notes. The maximum amount of corporate investments will not exceed forty percent (40%). Therefore, the combination of Section (XIII) Commercial Paper, Section (XIV) Asset-Backed Commercial Paper, Section (XV) Asset-Backed Securities, and Section (XVI) Corporate Notes shall not exceed forty percent (40%).

3. **Limits on Individual Industry.** A maximum of 15% of available funds may be directly invested in any one industry. Security industry classification will be determined using the Bloomberg Industry Classification Standards (BICS).

4. **Limits on Individual Issuers.** A maximum of 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

5. **Ratings Requirements.** Corporate notes that have a long-term debt rating, at the time of purchase, at a minimum of a single “A” category by any two NRSROs.

6. **Maturity Limitations.** The maximum length to maturity for corporate notes shall be five (5) years from the date of settlement.

DISTRIBUTION
This procedure will be stored in the Governing Board’s Procedure repository.

REFERENCES
Sections 218.415, 280.02, 658.12, 11.45, Florida Statutes
Third-Party Custodial Safekeeping Agreement
Attachment A: Glossary of Cash and Investment Management Terms
Attachment B: Investment Pool/Fund Questionnaire
Attachment C: Security Type Purchase and Allocation Guidelines

REVIEW PERIOD
The Division Director and the Committee shall review this Policy within sixty (60) days following the end of each fiscal year and the Governing Board shall approve any modification made thereto.

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APPROVAL

Michelle Williamson

Michelle Williamson
Vice Chair

2-27-2024
Date