

Golden State Risk Management Authority

INVESTMENT POLICY

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POLICY

The primary investment objective of the Golden State Risk Management Authority Investment Policy is to preserve capital by investing in securities in accordance with the Government Code while maintaining an appropriate level of risk. The second objective shall be to maintain an adequate level of liquidity. The third objective shall be to achieve an optimum rate of return on invested funds measured as yield (accrued income) and as a total rate of return (accrued income plus changes in market values.)

Sections 53601, 53601.1 and 53630 of the Government Code provide legal authorization for investment or deposit of funds of local agencies. All investments of Golden State Risk Management Authority shall conform to the restrictions of those laws. In addition, further requirements shall be established taking into consideration prudent investment standards.

An appropriate risk level shall be maintained by primarily purchasing securities that are liquid, marketable and of high quality.

Adequate diversification shall be applied to the individual issuers of debt (normally banks), both within each class of investment and collectively. The intent is to prevent an undue amount of investments from being at risk with any one institution.

The classes of investments that most adequately meet the above mentioned criteria shall be allowed for purchase. They are issues of the United States Government, agencies (The Government National Mortgage Associations, The Federal Home Loan Bank, The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, The Federal National Mortgage Association, and The Federal Farm Credit System, The Tennessee Valley Authority, and The Student Loan Marketing Association), negotiable certificates of deposit (including Yankees), bankers' acceptances (including foreign issues), commercial paper, medium-term notes and debt issues of the 50 United States and California local agencies. While not as liquid or marketable as the prior mentioned securities, repurchase agreements and time certificates of deposit shall also be allowable investments.

Golden State Risk Management Authority shall also have the option of depositing funds with the Local Agency Investment Fund up to the maximum allowed.

Guidelines shall be developed for each type of security recommended above to allow investment policy to be properly implemented. Included in the guidelines shall be a brief description of each type of security, legal restrictions, quality standards, and diversification requirements.

The yield on the investment portfolio can be optimized by using various accepted investment methods and techniques. Maturities of investments will be selected taking many variables into consideration. Probably two of the most important variables will be the shape of the yield curve and the anticipated change in that curve. Proper use of the yield curve will involve not only purchasing securities with desirable maturities, but also swapping from existing portfolio securities with less desirable maturities into those with maturities that are perceived as currently more advantageous. The average maturity of the portfolio will be shortened or lengthened primarily depending upon the expectations of future interest rates. Purchases of securities with maturities of greater than five years may be made with prior approval of the Board of Directors.

Additional income can be obtained through prudent use of swaps. Securities in different classes (sectors) trade at "average" yield differentials from each other. When those spreads are at extremes, an opportunity to increase returns exists by selling a security in the portfolio and purchasing (swapping into) a security in another sector that has a wider than "average" yield spread. This type of swap can be reversed when the yield differential becomes narrower than normal between the two issues, and the process repeated when conditions are appropriate.

The Investment Policy and Guidelines shall be reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors in accordance with Government Code section 53646.

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

	*LIMIT PER INSTITUTION	*LIMIT PER TYPE OF INVESTMENT
TREASURIES		100%
AGENCIES		
GNMA		50%
FFCS		40%
FHLB		40%
FHLMC		40%
FNMA		40%
SLMA		40%
TVA		40%
BA's	15%	40%
TCD's	15%	50%
CP	10%	30%
CD's	10%	20%
MTN's	10%	30%
Muni's		30%
Cal State	10%	
Cal State Agencies	5%	
Other 49 states	5%	
Repos:		
< 30 days	10%	100%
> = 30 days	5%	100%

The aggregate of all investments or deposits in any one bank (or its holding company), savings and loan or savings banks shall be no more than 20 percent of available funds at the time the investment decision is made.

U.S. Treasuries and Agencies

INVESTMENTS: Issues of the U.S. Treasury (treasuries or governments), agencies of the federal government, and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) shall be authorized as acceptable investments for Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASONS: U.S. Treasury issues are judged to be the safest of all investments. Agencies are typically considered the next safest class of securities available. (The Federal National Mortgage Association is now publicly owned, but the investment world still generally groups it with the agencies. For purposes of these guidelines it will be referred to as an agency.) These securities are also very liquid, marketable, and they offer a wide range of available maturities.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code authorizes local agencies to purchase all of these securities with no limitations as to the amount that can be owned of each.

CHARACTERISTICS: Agencies of the Federal Government are the Federal Home Loan Bank system (FHLB), the Federal Farm Credit System (FFCS), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and the Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA).

Securities issued by the GNMA are guaranteed by the Federal Government and it is a general belief that the other agencies carry an "implied" guarantee (excluding FNMA).

Along with treasuries, agencies can be issued in discount form for securities with maturities of one year or less. If the maturities are greater than one year, these securities are normally issued with coupons. They can, however, be issued in "stripped" form with all interest paid at maturity. The GNMA, FHLMC and FNMA also issue a variety of securities backed by mortgages. Maturities on treasuries and agencies can be from just a few days to thirty years.

While all of these securities are classified as agencies, there can be perceived differences in quality and consequently, each can trade at a different yield from each other and treasuries. Issues of the GNMA, because of the government guarantee, are considered the safest of the agencies.

GUIDELINES: There shall be no restrictions on the amount of dollars to be placed in governments at any one time.

As a general guide, no more than 40 percent of available funds should be in any one agency at the time the investment decision is made and, on issues of the GNMA, that limit shall be 50 percent.

Bankers' Acceptance

INVESTMENTS: Domestic and Japanese Bankers' Acceptances shall be authorized as acceptable investments for Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASONS: Banker's Acceptances (BA's) are a suitable short-term investment. In addition to providing good yields, they are considered a relatively safe and liquid investment.

DEFINITION: A BA is a time draft drawn on and accepted by a bank for payment of the shipment or storage of merchandise. The initial obligation of payment rests with the drawer, but the bank substitutes its credit standing for that of the borrower and assumes the obligation to pay face value at maturity.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code allows local agencies to place up to 40 percent of available funds in bankers' acceptances.

FOREIGN BA'S: During the 1970's foreign banks, and in particular the Japanese agencies, became a competitive force in the U.S., especially in the issuance of BA's. The International Banking Act (IBA) was passed by Congress and signed into law in 1978 to regulate foreign banks. The IBA created a dual state and federal regulatory system. The Fed was authorized to fix reserve requirements for both state and federally licensed agencies of foreign banks. Most states require foreign agencies to maintain assets in an amount not less than 108 percent of the adjusted total liabilities of the agency and to deposit cash or securities with the state equal to five percent of adjusted total liabilities.

HISTORY: A form of BA's was used to finance foreign trade as early as the 12th century and they have been used in the United States for over 100 years. The Federal Reserve allowed national banks to accept time drafts in 1913 to encourage foreign trade and subsequently took action to promote expansion of the BA market. The most dramatic growth of the BA market began in 1974 when the total of BA's outstanding was approximately \$10 billion. Yearly volume now often approaches \$100 billion.

CHARACTERISTICS: BA's are issued in bearer form and are a discount instrument. Normal trading blocks are \$5 million, but the odd-lot market is active. The majority of BA's are created with a 90-day maturity and rarely extend over 180 days.

Due to the high volume of BA's being traded, they are relatively liquid instruments with spreads between the quoted bid and offer typically being between five and ten basis points, but often brokered for as little as two basis points.

Domestic BA's usually will yield 15 to 30 basis points over Treasury bills, and foreign BA's an additional 40 to 50 basis points. During periods of easy money, the spreads can be substantially less. Likewise, tight money can produce wider yield differentials.

Bankers' Acceptances (continued)

Since BA's are a "two-name paper" they are perceived to be the safest of bank obligations. During the more than 70 years that BA's have been actively traded in the U.S. no loss of principal has been documented.

GUIDELINES: Only the most stable of banks shall be acceptable for purchase. Eligible banks must be approved by Golden State Risk Management Authority or its investment advisor.

Since BA's are a relatively safe investment, Golden State Risk Management Authority is authorized to invest in BA's up to the 40 percent maximum authorized by law. However, no more than 15 percent of funds in the Golden State Risk Management Authority shall be placed in the BA's of any one bank at the time the investment decision is made. In combination with all other investments from the same bank (excluding repurchase agreements and commercial paper with maturities of seven days or less), BA's of any one bank should not exceed 20 percent of available funds at the time the investment decision is made.

Time Certificates of Deposit

INVESTMENT: Time Certificates of Deposit (TCDs) shall be authorized as acceptable investments for the investment portfolio of Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASONS: TCDs can be attractive investments because they offer competitive yields, a wide range of maturities, and a relatively high degree of safety if they are issued by a financial institution of high quality and collateralized.

DEFINITIONS: A TCD is a non-negotiable instrument evidencing a deposit with a financial institution for a fixed period of time and normally for a fixed rate of interest. TCDs can be collateralized with securities or mortgages or, if issued in denominations of \$100,000 or less, they can be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53630 of the Government Code allows public agencies to invest in the TCDs of depositories (banks, savings and loan associations, savings associations savings banks or federally insured loan companies.

HISTORY: Prior to 1975, bank TCDs collateralized with securities were one of the few investments allowed for public agencies. Subsequently, TCDs of savings and loans, and savings banks were legalized as investments, the insured portion of TCDs was raised to \$100,000, mortgages could be utilized as collateral, and collateral could be waived in lieu of insurance.

CHARACTERISTICS: TCDs purchased by public agencies pay interest at least quarterly. Maturities are typically one year or less. Because they are non-negotiable, they are non-liquid and cannot be sold or redeemed prior to maturity without suffering a loss of interest. TCDs can be written for any amount, but it has become common practice over the past few years to issue TCDs in \$100,000 denominations to take advantage of the insurance available on that amount.

TCDs covered by insurance typically yield slightly more than collateralized TCDs. Because of recent financial strains suffered by banks, savings and loans, and savings banks, yields on TCDs issued by different institutions can vary a great deal depending upon the quality and size of the institution. Normally, yields on TCDs issued by larger, more stable (first-tier) banks will be at a slight premium to treasury yields. TCDs of lower-rated regional banks and those of savings and loans, and savings banks can yield up to 300-400 basis points over those of first-tier banks during periods of tight monetary policy.

GUIDELINES: TCDs depositories must meet minimum quality standards as determined by professional rating services.

No more than 15 percent of available funds shall be placed in TCDs of any one institution at the time the investment decision is made.

Time Certificates of Deposit (continued)

All TCD deposits shall be fully collateralized as provided for in the Government Code. Waivers for FDIC insurance will be allowed.

Interest shall be collected monthly when possible.

Up to 50 percent of funds being managed may be deposited in TCDs at the time the investment decision is made.

Deposits in any one financial institution, in combination with any other debt issued by that institution or its holding company should equal no more than 20 percent of available funds (excluding repos and commercial paper with maturities of seven days or less) at the time the investment decision is made.

Commercial Paper

INVESTMENT: Commercial paper shall be authorized as an acceptable investment for Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASONS: Commercial paper can offer some of the most attractive short-term interest rates available, odd amounts of funds can be invested and a wide range of maturities are normally available (up to about 90 days).

DEFINITION: Commercial paper is a negotiable corporate debt, usually unsecured, issued on a continuous basis for short time frames.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code allows local agencies to purchase commercial paper of the highest rating offered by Moody's or Standard and Poor's. In addition, corporations issuing eligible commercial paper must possess an "A" or better rating (by Moody's or Standard and Poor's) on debt other than commercial paper, if any. To be an eligible issuing corporation, it must be organized and operating within the United States and have assets in excess of \$500,000. Purchases of commercial paper may not exceed 270 days maturity, nor represent more than 10 percent of each corporation's outstanding paper. Purchases are limited to 15 percent of available funds, or 30 percent if the maturity of all commercial paper owned does not exceed 31 days.

HISTORY: Commercial paper has been used in the United States for almost 300 years. At first, it was used mainly for the purchase of goods. By 1920 borrowers were generally using commercial paper to finance working capital or seasonal needs. Issuers include industrial corporations, public utilities, finance companies and bank holding companies. Total commercial paper outstanding at any one time can approach 200 billion dollars.

CHARACTERISTICS: Commercial paper is normally issued in multiples of \$100,000. About one-half of outstanding commercial paper is sold directly by the borrowers and one-half is sold through dealers. Maturities of commercial paper can extend out to 270 days, but the majority of maturities are for 90 days or less. Commercial paper can be issued on a discount or interest bearing basis. Both methods of issuance result in identical yields. A corporation can write commercial paper on a continuous basis for any number of maturities.

Irrevocable letters of credit (LOCs) or irrevocable revolving credit loans (IRCs) can be used to guarantee commercial paper. For issuers utilizing LOCs or IRCs, rating agencies will base their ratings on the credit worthiness of the bank providing the LOCs or IRCs.

Commercial paper is negotiable, but it is not nearly as liquid as most other money-market instruments. Dealers acting as agent for an issuer normally are prepared to buy back any of that issuer's outstanding paper from purchasers, but the spreads can be up to 20 or 25 basis points.

Yield spreads on commercial paper over treasury yields can vary substantially. During low interest rate environments when there is low demand for funds, the spreads on prime commercial paper can be equal to or even less than treasury yields. When money is "tight" the spreads can be up to 300 basis points.

Bankers' Acceptances (continued)

GUIDELINES: In addition to meeting the rating standards of the Government Code, issuers of commercial paper must also be approved by the Golden State Risk Management Authority's Investment Advisor.

Golden State Risk Management Authority may place up to 30 percent of available funds in commercial paper at the time the investment decision is made.

Commercial paper purchased from any one corporation shall not exceed 10 percent of available funds at the time the investment decision is made.

In combination with any other debt issued by any one corporation, no more than 20 percent of available funds shall be placed in that corporation at any one time. If the corporation is a bank holding company, total investments in it plus investments with or deposits in the affiliate bank, shall not exceed 20 percent of available funds at the time the investment decision is made.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

INVESTMENT: Domestic and Yankee negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) shall be authorized as acceptable investments for the investment portfolio of Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASONS: CDs have become a desirable investment because they offer a good combination of liquidity, marketability, yield, safety and choice of maturities.

DEFINITION: A CD is a negotiable instrument evidencing a time deposit with a financial institution at a fixed rate of interest for a fixed period. A variation is a variable rate CD that periodically changes the interest rate based upon a predetermined index, usually an average of shorter term CDs or treasury bills. CDs are not collateralized and should be considered an unsecured deposit.

Yankee CDs are issued by foreign bank branches in the United States.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code allows public agencies to invest in a maximum of 30 percent of available funds in CDs issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a state or federal savings and loan association or by a California licensed branch of a foreign bank (Yankees).

HISTORY: The New York banks began issuing CDs in 1961 in an effort to attract deposits from the national market. A secondary market was created at the same time. Yankee CDs began trading actively in the late 1970's.

CHARACTERISTICS: CDs are coupon bearing, which on CDs with maturities of one year or less is usually paid at maturity. A small percentage of CDs issued have maturities greater than one year and will normally pay interest on a semiannual basis. The majority of CDs are issued in the 30-90 day range.

CDs are normally issued in pieces of \$1 million and the normal trading block is \$5 million. The odd-lot market is active, but marketability and yield suffer slightly.

Yankee and savings and loan CDs of similar quality will typically have comparable yields. They, in turn, will yield a little more than domestic bank CDs.

GUIDELINES: Since CDs are unsecured deposits, only banks or savings and loan associations of the highest quality shall be eligible for purchase. CDs shall only be purchased from issues that meet minimum quality standards as determined by professional rating services.

Because CDs are of lower quality than BAs, they shall represent a smaller percentage of the portfolio than BAs do. That limit shall be 20 percent of available funds.

No more than 10 percent of available funds shall at any one time be in the CDs issued by any one institution.

CDs in any one financial institution, in combination with any other debt issued by that institution or its holding company should equal no more than 20 percent of available funds (excluding repos and commercial paper with maturities of seven days or less).

Medium-Term Corporate Notes

INVESTMENT: Medium-term notes (MTNs) shall be authorized as acceptable investments for Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASON: Medium-term notes are a suitable investment for maturity requirements of one to five years. High-quality corporate notes are relatively safe as to principal, reasonably liquid and they can offer attractive yields and a wide range of maturities.

DEFINITION: MTNs are negotiable instruments issued by corporations with maturities of nine months to fifteen years. Most are unsecured, although some are collateralized or carry other credit enhancements such as a letter of credit. The definition of investments under this section of the Code was expanded to include "all corporate and depository institution debt securities."

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code allows public agencies to invest a maximum of 30 percent of available funds in MTNs with maturities up to five years. Issuers must be operating within the United States and possess a rating of "A" or better by a nationally recognized rating service.

HISTORY: MTNs were initially issued by General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC) in 1972. They have become a more prevalent investment since 1982 when the SEC removed some restrictions that had previously hindered their sale. Currently, there are over 100 issuers of MTN s with outstanding notes of over 35 billion dollars.

CHARACTERISTICS: MTNs are generally issued in minimum amounts of \$25,000 or \$100,000 and integral amounts of \$1,000. Interest is calculated on a 30-daymonth, 360-day year basis and paid semi-annually on two pre-established dates. Floating rate MTNs can pay interest monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually.

Yields on MTNs will normally exceed those on treasuries with comparable maturities by about 10 to 75 basis points. Levels of interest rates, maturities, the quality of each issue, and supply and demand factors will affect available yields.

GUIDELINES: Up to 30 percent of available funds shall be allowed to be placed in MTNs at the time the investment decision is made.

No more than 10 percent of available funds should be allowed to be placed in the notes of any one issuer at the time the investment decision is made. In combination with any other debt issued by any one corporation or its holding company, no more than 20 percent of available funds should be placed in that corporation at the time the investment decision is made.

State and California Local Agency Debt Issues (Municipal Issues)

INVESTMENT: Issues of any of the 50 United States and any California local agency.

REASONS: High rated municipal issues can provide competitive yield, safety, liquidity, a wide range of maturities and diversification.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code authorizes California local agencies to purchase issues of any 50 United States and any California local agency. The Code places no restrictions on the percentage of funds that can be placed in municipal issues or in any single entity. The Code also places no credit rating requirement for the purchase of municipal issues.

CHARACTERISTICS: Most municipal issues are tax exempt from federal income taxes and state and local taxes if owned by investors in the state of issuance. Consequently, the yields on tax exempt issues are generally lower than yields on taxable issues of comparable quality. Municipal issues can be taxable if they don't meet the requirements to be tax exempt. The yields on taxable municipal issues are generally competitive with yields on other taxable issues of comparable quality.

General obligation bonds (GOs) are secured by the full faith, credit and general taxing power of the issuer. Revenue bonds are only secured by the income from the project being financed. GOs and revenue bond typically have maturities of greater than one year.

Tax anticipation notes (TANS) are secured by future tax collections. Revenue anticipation notes (RANS) are secured with future non-tax revenues. Tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANS) are secured with a combination of future tax and non-tax revenues. Bond anticipation notes (BANS) are secured with the proceeds from the future issuance of longer-term bonds. TANS, RANS, TRANS and BANS are generally issued and maturities of one year or less and are rated with short-term ratings which differ from the longer-term ratings of issues with maturities of greater than one year.

Issuers of municipal bonds can enhance credit ratings of purchasing policies from commercial insurance companies to provide additional support for the timely payment of principal and interest. Insurance is typically utilized by issuers not capable of receiving investment grade ratings on their own merits.

Municipal issues with maturities of greater than one year are normally issued on an interest bearing basis. Bonds issued with maturities of one year or less are normally issued on a discount basis.

State and California Local Agency Debt Issues (Municipal Issue) (continued)

GUIDELINES: The total of municipal issues shall not exceed 30 percent of the available funds at the time any investment decision is made.

The total of issues owned of the state of California shall be limited to 10 percent of available funds at the time any investment decision is made. The total issues owned of any California local agency shall be limited to five percent of available funds at the time any investment decision is made.

At the time any investment decision is made, California state issues and California local agency issues with long-term credit ratings shall carry a minimum credit rating AA (exclusive of modifiers) by at least two of three major credit ratings services (currently Moody's, Standard and Poor's and Fitch) if the rating is based solely on the merits of the issuer. Issues relying on insurance to meet the minimum rating requirements shall be purchased only if rated AAA (exclusive of modifiers) by at least two of the three major credit rating services. In addition, the rating of the insurance company providing the coverage shall be rated AAA (exclusive of modifiers) by at least two of three major credit rating services. Issues with short-term ratings shall carry the highest rating by at least two of the three major rating services (MIG1 by Moody's, SP-1 by Standard and Poor's and F1 by Fitch), exclusive of insurance, at the time any investment decision is made.

At the time any investment decision is made, municipal issues of the other 49 states shall be limited to general obligations, five percent of available funds and carry long-term ratings of AA or better or the highest short-term rating, exclusive of insurance, of at least two of the three major credit rating services

Repurchase Agreements

INVESTMENT: Repurchase Agreements (repos) shall be authorized as acceptable investment instruments for Golden State Risk Management Authority.

REASONS: Repos are one of the most flexible investments available to invest short-term funds, and when proper guidelines are followed, are relatively safe.

DEFINITION: A repo involves two simultaneous transactions. One transaction involves the sale of securities (collateral) by a borrower of funds, typically a bank or broker/dealer in governments or agencies, to a lender of funds. The lender can be any investor with cash to invest. The second transaction is the commitment by the borrower to repurchase the securities at the same price plus a predetermined amount of interest on an agreed future date.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 53601 of the Government Code permits Repos in any security that is allowed for purchase as defined in that same section of the Code. Collateral must be delivered to the local agency by book entry, physical delivery or third party custodial agreement. Repos shall only be made with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Market value of collateral must be equal to at least 102 percent of the repo.

CHARACTERISTICS: Repos can be entered into with any amount of dollars, including odd amounts. They are typically for very short periods, often one day; but it is not unusual for repos to be for periods of up to 180 days and occasionally longer.

Any type of security can be used as collateral, but most often government or agencies securities are utilized.

The interest rate earned on a repo is a function of short-term borrowing rates, the term of the repo, the size of the transaction, and the quality and supply of the securities used as collateral.

RISK: There are minimal risks involved in a repo transaction if the collateral is priced properly. Caution should be used for repos of greater than 30 days so that market changes do not substantially change the value of the collateral.

GUIDELINES: Repos shall be transacted only with banks or broker/dealers considered reputable and financially strong. An eligible bank or broker/dealer must meet a minimum quality standard as determined by professional rating services.

Collateral used for repos shall be any security approved for purchase. For repos of 30 days or less, no more than 10 percent of available funds shall be invested with any one institution at the time the investment decision is made.

For repos of over 30 days, no more than 5 percent of available funds shall be placed with any one institution at the time the investment decision is made.

Securities purchased through repurchase agreements shall be considered "owned" and added to the total of those securities (excluding repos of seven days or less.) This will prevent percentage limitations placed on any class of security from being exceeded.