POLK REGIONAL WATER COOPERATIVE

Resolution 2025-33

RESOLUTION AMENDING RESOLUTION 2023-08 PROVIDING FOR INVESMENT OF POLK REGIONAL WATER COOPERATIVE FUNDS, DESIGNATING THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AS CUSTODIAN OF THE POLK REGIONAL WATER COOPERATIVE FUNDS, PROVIDING FOR USE OF SECURITIES DEALERS AND BANKS, REQUIRING INTERNAL CONTROLS AND REPORTS ON INVESTMENTS, PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTMENT POOL AND DISPOSITION OF INTEREST EARNINGS, PROVIDING FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE WIRE SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATES

The Polk Regional Water Cooperative ("Cooperative"), created pursuant to Section 373.713, Florida Statutes, and an Interlocal Agreement pursuant to Section 163.01, Florida Statutes, in lawful session and in regular order of business properly presented, finds that:

WHEREAS, in 2016, the Cooperative, the City of Auburndale, the City of Bartow, City of Davenport, City of Eagle Lake, City of Fort Meade, the City of Frostproof, the City of Haines City, the Village of Highland Park, the City of Lake Alfred, the City of Lake Wales, the City of Lakeland, City of Mulberry, Polk City, the City of Winter Haven, the Town of Dundee, the Town of Lake Hamilton and Polk County entered into the Interlocal Agreement Relating to the Establishment of the Polk Regional Water Cooperative ("Formation Agreement") with an effective date of May 1, 2016; and

WHEREAS, in 2017, the Cooperative, the City of Auburndale, the City of Bartow, City of Davenport, City of Eagle Lake, City of Fort Meade, the City of Haines City, the Village of Highland Park, the City of Lake Alfred, the City of Lake Wales, the City of Lakeland, City of Mulberry, Polk City, the City of Winter Haven, the Town of Dundee, the Town of Lake Hamilton and Polk County entered into the Combined Projects Implementation Agreement ("Combined Projects Agreement") with an effective date of May 1, 2017; and

WHEREAS, on July 13, 2022 the Cooperative, the City of Auburndale, the City of Bartow, City of Davenport, City of Eagle Lake, City of Fort Meade, the City of Haines City, the City of Lake Alfred, the City of Lake Wales, City of Lakeland, City of Mulberry, Polk City, City of Winter Haven, Town of Dundee, Town of Lake Hamilton and Polk County entered into the Second Amended and Restated Implementation Agreement – Southeast Wellfield ("SEWF Agreement") with an effective date of July 22, 2022; and

WHEREAS, on July 13, 2022 the Cooperative, the City of Auburndale, the City of Lakeland, Polk City, the City of Mulberry, the City of Lake Alfred, the City of Winter Haven, the City of Bartow, the Town of Dundee, Town of Lake Hamilton, the City of Fort Meade and Polk County entered into the Second Amended and Restated Implementation Agreement – West Polk Lower Florida Aquifer Wellfield ("WPLFA Agreement") with an effective date of July 21, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the Formation Agreement, Combined Projects Agreement, SEWF Agreement and the WPLFA Agreement are known collectively as the "Governing Agreements;" and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.01, Florida Statutes, Section 218.415, Florida Statues and the Governing Agreements the Cooperative has the authority to adopt an Investment Policy consistent with the Cooperative's Governing Agreements and statutory guidelines.

WHEREAS, on April 26, 2023 the Cooperative adopted an Investment Policy via Cooperative Resolution 2023-08; and

WHEREAS, the Cooperative's Financial Advisor has recommended adoption of a revised Investment Policy, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A"** based on changes in the financial market and the elimination and creation of certain security types.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

Section 1. This Resolution amends Cooperative Resolution 2023-08 substituting the revised Investment Policy attached thereto as **Exhibit "A"** for the Investment Policy attached to Cooperative Resolution 2023-08.

Section 2. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

Section 3. If any phrase, portion or part of this Resolution is found to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such phrase, portion or part shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the Resolution.

DONE at Auburndale, Florida this 19th day of November, 2025.

Polk Regional Water Cooperative Board of Directors:

H. Wilson Ho

Chair

Secretary/Treasurer

Approved as to Form:

Edward de la Parte

Edward P. de la Parte
Legal Counsel

EXHIBIT A

INVESTMENT POLICY
Polk Regional Water Cooperative
Polk County, Florida

[See Attached 25 Pages]

INVESTMENT POLICY
Polk Regional Water Cooperative
Polk COUNTY, FLORIDA

RESOLUTION 2025-33: INVESTMENT POLICY

PRESENTED FOR BOARD CONSIDERATION 11/19/2025

PREPARED BY:

Legal Counsel and Financial Advisor

Table of Contents

Investment Policy for Polk Regional Water Cooperative

I. PURPOSE AND RESPONSIBILITY

The purpose of this Investment Policy (hereinafter "Policy") is to provide definitive guidelines for the initial and ongoing investment of public funds under the control of the Polk Regional Water Cooperative, (hereinafter the "Cooperative") in excess of those required to meet current expenses, as well as management of and reporting of those investments. The primary priority of the policy is the safety of principal and liquidity of funds to meet projected needs. The optimization of investment return, within the limitation of prudent business judgment, as set forth in Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, and other documents containing investment constraints such as revenue bond resolutions and interlocal agreements, shall be secondary to the requirements for safety of principal and liquidity.

The Executive Director shall be responsible for establishing policies and procedures governing investments. The Board of Directors shall approve statements of policy.

II. SCOPE [Sec. 218.415(1), F.S.]

This policy applies to all surplus funds owned by the Cooperative or otherwise under management control of the Cooperative to the extent that application of this policy does not conflict with the requirements of any Cooperative bond resolution. In the event of a conflict, the bond resolution shall govern.

III. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES [Sec. 218.415(1), F.S.]

Safety of Principal

The foremost objective of this investment program is the safety of the principal of the funds within the portfolios. 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.

From time to time, securities may be traded for other similar securities to improve yield, maturity or credit risk. For these transactions, a loss may be incurred for accounting purposes to achieve optimal investment return, provided any of the following occurs with respect to the replacement security:

A. The yield has been increased, or

B. The maturity has been reduced or lengthened, or

C. The quality of the investment has been improved.

Credit Risk

The Cooperative will minimize credit risk of loss with respect to investment of securities by:

A. Limiting investments to the authorized investments in the Policy.

B. Pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisers with which the Cooperative will do business.

C. Diversifying the investment portfolio to protect against losses on individual securities.

D. Performing initial and ongoing credit analysis and review of all credit-sensitive securities held in the portfolio.

Interest Rate Risk

The Cooperative will minimize the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in general interest rates by:

A. Structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market prior to maturity.

B. Investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity of the portfolio in accordance with this policy.

C. Limiting the maximum duration of the overall portfolio to five (5) years.

Maintenance of Liquidity

The portfolios shall be managed in such a manner that funds are available to meet reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements in an orderly manner. Periodic cash flow analyses will be completed in order to ensure that the portfolios are positioned to provide sufficient liquidity.

Return on Investment

Investment portfolios 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 least importance compared to the safety and liquidity objectives described above. However, return is attempted through active management where the Cooperative 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 portfolios through reinvestment of income and capital gains. The core of investments is limited to relatively low risk securities in anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed.

Investment Decisions

The Cooperative shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 2023-28, Laws of Florida, including Section 218.415(24). The term “pecuniary factor” as used in this subsection means a factor that the Cooperative prudently determines is expected to have a material effect on the risk or returns of investment based on appropriate investment horizons consistent with applicable investment objections and funding policy. The term does not include the consideration of the furtherance of any social, political, or ideological interests.

IV. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Cooperative's Governing Board shall be responsible for approving changes to the Cooperative's Policy. The responsibility for providing guidance and approval of the Cooperative's investment strategy, within the parameters of the Policy, resides with the Cooperative's Executive Director. The management responsibility for all Cooperative funds in the Portfolio and investment transactions is delegated to the Cooperative's Executive Director or designee, as appropriate, and its third-party Investment Advisor. Under the direction of the Executive Director, the Senior Finance Manager or Finance Manager and Investment Advisor shall provide active management for the Cooperative's designated funds. The Cooperative's Investment Advisor must be registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The Executive 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.

V. STANDARDS OF PRUDENCE

The standard of prudence to be used by investment officials shall be the "Prudent Person" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing the overall investment program. 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 Board of Directors 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 (see Sec. 218.415(4), Fla. State.):

> Investments shall 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 is the "Prudent Person" standard, 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 standard shall be that in investing and reinvesting moneys and in acquiring, retaining, managing, and disposing of investments of these funds, the contractor shall exercise: the judgment, care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence, acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with like aims by diversifying the investments of the funds, so as to minimize the risk, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital.

The Cooperative shall take due care to insure that personnel responsible for making investment decisions have developed sufficient understanding of and have the expertise necessary to evaluate and manage such investments.

The Executive Director or designee, when acting in accordance with written procedures and the Policy and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for the performance of any individual security provided that deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

VI. ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution and management of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Also, investment officials and employees involved in the investment process shall disclose to the Board of Directors any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business with the Cooperative, and they shall further disclose any material personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the Cooperative's investment program. Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with which business is conducted on behalf of the Cooperative.

VII. INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INVESTMENT PROCEDURES [Sec. 218.415(13), F.S.]

The responsibility to invest and manage the Cooperative's funds is delegated to the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall establish a system of internal controls and operational procedures that are in writing and made a part of the Cooperative's operational procedures. The internal controls should be designed to prevent losses of funds, which might arise from fraud, employee error, and misrepresentation by third parties, or imprudent actions by employees. The written procedures should include reference to safekeeping, repurchase agreements, separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts, collateral/depository agreements, and "delivery vs. payment" procedures. The written procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as authorized under the terms of this Policy. These procedures are intended to reduce the relatively low risk that material losses may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

VIII. CONTINUING EDUCATION [Sec. 218.415(14), F.S.]

The Executive Director, management designee and/or appropriate staff shall annually complete 8 hours of continuing education in subjects or courses of study related to investment practices and products.

IX. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS AND DEALERS [Sec. 218.415(9), F.S.]

Investment activity shall be conducted only with Issuers, Dealers and/or Financial Institutions authorized by any two of the Chairman of the Board, Vice-Chairman of the Board or Executive Director. Accounts established with institutions/issuers/dealers will be approved by at least two (2) of the following: the Chairman of the Board, Vice-Chairman of the Board or Executive Director after evaluation and favorable recommendation by the Cooperative's Investment Advisor. Securities shall be purchased only from financial institutions which are qualified public depositories as defined in Section 280.02(23), Florida Statutes or from SIPC broker/dealers who have, or whose parent company has, a long term issuer rating in the "A" category or higher from Standard & Poor's Rating Service and Moody's Investors Service.

The Cooperative's Investment Advisor(s) shall utilize and maintain its own list of approved primary and non-primary securities dealers.

X. MATURITY AND LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS [Sec. 218.415(6), F.S.]

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 twenty-four (24) months.

Investments of bond reserves, construction funds, and other non-operating funds ("core funds") shall have a term appropriate to the need for funds and in accordance with bond resolutions, but in no event shall exceed five (5) years. Maturities longer than five (5) years require the written approval of the Board

XI. RISK AND DIVERSIFICATION

Assets held shall be diversified to control risks resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, issuer, instruments, dealer, or bank through which these instruments are bought and sold. The Executive Director or management designee and the Investment Advisor shall determine diversification strategies within the established guidelines as outlined by this Investment Policy.

XII. COMPETITIVE SELECTION OF INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS [Sec. 218.415(12), F.S.]

After the Executive Director, management designee or the Investment Advisor 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) Qualified Institutions and/or Primary Dealers must be contacted and asked to provide bids/offers on securities in questions. Bids will be held in confidence until the bid deemed to best meet the investment objectives is determined and selected.

However, if obtaining bids/offers are 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:

A. Tradeweb Information System

B. Bloomberg Information Systems

C. Wall street Journal or a comparable nationally recognized financial publication providing daily market pricing

D. Daily market pricing provided by the Cooperative's custodian or their correspondent institutions.

The Executive Director or the Investment Advisor shall utilize the competitive bid process to select the securities to be purchased or sold. Selection by comparison to a current market price, as indicated above, shall only be utilized when, in judgment of the Executive Director or the Investment Advisor, competitive bidding would inhibit the selection process.

Examples of when it is appropriate to use the comparison to current market value method 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

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

Overnight sweep investments or repurchase agreements will not be bid, but may be placed with the Cooperative's depository bank relating to the demand account for which the sweep investments or repurchase agreement was purchased.

XIII. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS AND PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION [Sec. 218.415(7)(8)(16), F.S.]

Investments should be made subject to the cash flow needs and such cash flows are subject to revisions as market conditions and the Cooperative'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 Executive Director or management designee may sell the investment at the then-prevailing market price and place the proceeds into the proper account at the Cooperative's custodian or banks.

The following are the investment requirements and allocation limits on security types, issuers, and maturities as established by the Cooperative. The Executive Director or management designee shall have the option to further restrict investment percentages from time to time based on market conditions, risk and diversification investment strategies. The percentage allocations requirements for investment types and issuers are calculated based on the original cost of each investment. Investments not listed in this Policy are prohibited.

The securities listed below are authorized securities for all funds to the extent this does not conflict with any of the Cooperative's bond resolutions. In the event of a conflict, the bond resolution will prevail.

The allocation limits are intended as a general guide for management of funds under the direct control of Cooperative staff. Investment of debt proceeds and related earnings including, but not limited to, Construction Funds, Trust Funds, Capitalized Interest and Debt Service Reserves may be invested by the Board by resolution in any amounts and as governed by applicable bond resolution.

If securities owned by the Cooperative are downgraded by an NRSRO to a level below the quality required by this investment policy, it will be the Cooperative's policy to review the credit situation and make a determination as to whether to sell or retain such securities in the portfolio.

- If a security is downgraded, the Executive Director or management designee will use discretion in determining whether to sell or hold the security based on its current maturity, the economic outlook for the issuer, and other relevant factors.

- If a decision is made to retain a downgraded security in the portfolio, its presence in the portfolio will be monitored and reported monthly to the Board.
- If the Cooperative utilizes the services of an Investment Advisor, the Investment Advisor shall assist the Cooperative in monitoring the credit ratings of securities in the portfolio and shall notify the Executive Director or management designee of any such downgrade.

Security Type	Minimum Rating Requirement	Maturity Limits	Maximum Allocation Limit	Maximum Issuer Limit
United States Government Securities	N/A	5 Years	100%	N/A
United States Government Agencies (full faith and credit of the United States Government)	N/A	5 Years	50%	25%
Federal Instrumentalities (United States Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE) which are non-full faith and credit of the United States Government)	N/A	5 Years	80%	25%
Non-Negotiable Interest Bearing Time Certificates of Deposit	N/A	2 Years	25%	5%
Commercial Paper	P-1/A-1	270 Days	25%	5%
Corporate Notes	Single "A" category by any two NRSROs	5 Years	25%	5%
Demand Deposit Accounts	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Mutual Funds)	AAAm	N/A	100%	100%
Intergovernmental Investment Pool	AAAm/f	N/A	100%	N/A
Florida Prime	AAAm	N/A	100%	N/A

XIV. MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

The Cooperative 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 the requirements of the SIFMA Master Repurchase Agreement.

XV. DERIVATIVES AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS [Sec. 218.415, F.S.]

Investment in any derivative products or the use of reverse repurchase agreements requires specific Board of Directors approval prior to their use. If the Board of Directors approves the use of derivative products, the Executive Director or management designee shall develop sufficient understanding of the derivative products and have the expertise to manage them. 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 or indices or asset values. If the Board of Directors approves the use of reverse repurchase agreements or other forms of leverage, the investment shall be limited to transactions in which the proceeds are intended to provide liquidity and for which the Executive Director or management designee has sufficient resources and expertise to manage them.

XVI. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS [Sec. 218.415(3), F.S.]

In order to assist in the evaluation of the portfolios' performance, the Cooperative will use performance benchmarks for short-term and long-term portfolios. The use of benchmarks will allow the Cooperative to measure its returns against other investors in the same markets.

A. Investment performance of funds designated as short-term funds and other funds that must maintain a high degree of liquidity will be compared to the average of the yields of the ICE BAML three- month U.S. Treasury Bill Index for the time period being measured. Investments of current operating funds shall have maturities of no longer than twenty-four (24) months.

B. Investment performance of funds designated as core funds and other non-operating funds that have a longer-term investment horizon will be compared to the ICE BAML 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Note Index and the portfolio's total rate of return will be compared to this benchmark. . The appropriate index will have a duration and asset mix that approximates the portfolios and will be utilized as a benchmark to be compared to the portfolios' total rate of return. Investments of bond reserves, construction funds, and other non-operating funds ("core funds") shall have a term appropriate to the need for funds and in accordance with debt covenants, but in no event shall exceed five (5) years.

XVII. REPORTING [Sec. 218.415(15), F.S.]

The Executive Director or management designee shall receive from the Investment Advisor a Monthly and Quarterly Investment Report. The Executive Director and/or management designee shall provide the Board of Directors with bi-monthly Investment Reports. The Monthly and/or Quarterly Investment Reports shall include but are not limited to the following:

A. Details of the portfolio by fund type.

B. Recent market conditions, economic developments and anticipated investment conditions.

C. The investment strategies employed in the most recent quarter.

D. description of all securities held in investment portfolios at month-end as well as its cost and carrying value, market value, and yield performance for that period.

E. The total rate of return for the quarter and year-to-date versus appropriate benchmarks

F. Any areas of the Policy of concern warranting possible revisions to current or planned investment strategies. The market values presented in these reports will be consistent with accounting guidelines in GASB Statement 31.

XVIII. THIRD-PARTY CUSTODIAL AGREEMENTS [Sec. 218.415(10)(18), F.S.]

Securities, with the exception of certificates of deposits, shall be held with a third party custodian; and all securities purchased by, and all collateral obtained by the Cooperative should be properly designated as an asset of the Cooperative. The securities must be held in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution. A third party custodian is defined as 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. Certificates of deposits will be placed in the provider's safekeeping department for the term of the deposit. The custodian shall accept transaction instructions only from those persons who have been duly authorized by the Executive Director 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, shall be permitted unless by such a duly authorized person.

The custodian shall provide the Executive Director or management designee with safekeeping statements that provide detail information on the securities held by the custodian. On a monthly basis, the custodian will also provide reports that list all securities held for the Cooperative, the book value of holdings and the market value as of month-end.

Security transactions between a broker/dealer and the custodian involving the purchase or sale of securities by transfer of money or securities must be made on a "delivery vs. 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.

XIX. INVESTMENT REVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Executive Director will be responsible for consulting with the Investment Advisor and staff for the purpose of formulating alternative investment strategies and short-range directions within the guidelines herein set forth and for monitoring the performance and structure of the Cooperative's portfolio.

A designee of the Executive Director will provide the Executive Director with current market information, an updated portfolio listing and analysis, and various pertinent financial data. The Executive Director shall consult with Investment Advisor and/or staff as often as deemed necessary, under the given conditions, to review, discuss and affirm or alter the current investment strategy and perform other functions as herein provided. The Executive Director activities shall include but not be limited to review and setting investment strategies; review and establishing of written investment procedures; review and approval of bank and other rating agency services;

review and approval of source documentation regarding issuers, institutions and dealers, and any other functions as defined herein.

XX. SECURITIES DISPOSITION

Every security purchased on behalf of the Cooperative must be properly earmarked and, if in book entry form, must be held for the credit of the Cooperative by a 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 and must be kept by the depository in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution.

XXI. PREEMPTION

Any provision of any special act, municipal charter or other law which prohibits or restricts the Cooperative 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.

XXII. AUDITS

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

XXIII. INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION

The Investment Policy shall be adopted by Cooperative resolution. The Executive Director, and the Investment Advisor shall review the Policy annually. If a change in the Policy is recommended for approval by the Executive Director, the Executive Director or designee will prepare the necessary report to the Board.

Attachment A
Glossary of Cash and Investment Management Terms

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.

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 Market Association (BMA). 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 BMA also recommends bond market closures and early closes due to holidays.

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 not 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 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. For hedging purposes, common derivatives are options, futures, swaps and swaptions. All Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs") are 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).

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.

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). is 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.

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 is actually full faith and credit of the U.S.).

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. Some consider GSEs to be stealth recipients of corporate welfare. 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:

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

2. **Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping** - By separating the person who authorizes or performs the transaction from the people who record or otherwise account for the transaction, a separation of duties is achieved.

3. **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.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **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.

7. **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; 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. Also, 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, (i.e., Florida State Board of Administration's Florida Prime Fund).

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

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

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 "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 Pass-Through Securities. A pool of residential mortgage loans with the monthly interest and principal distributed to investors on a pro-rata basis. 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 (bond, equity, money fund); 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 which includes securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, subtracting this 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." 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. 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. 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. Any of a group of designated government securities dealers designated by to 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 considered the largest players 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 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 Florida Statute 280, means any bank, saving 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 seq.

4. Meets all requirements of F.S. 280

5. Has been designed by the Treasurer 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.

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 Lending. An arrangement between and 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. The Treasury stopped issuing Treasury Bonds in August 2001.

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, 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 insure compliance with the bond documents and to represent bondholders in enforcing their contract with the issuer.

Uniform Net Capital Rule. SEC regulation 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 time line. 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."