



INVESTMENT POLICY

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to set out policies and procedures that enhance opportunities for a prudent and systematic investment policy and to organize and formalize investment-related procedures.

The investment policies and procedures of the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (Transportation Authority) are, in every case, subject to and limited by applicable provisions of state law and to prudent money management principles. All funds will be invested in accordance with the Transportation Authority's Investment Policy, and applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code (Section 53600 et seq.). The investment of bond proceeds will be further restricted by the provisions of relevant bond documents.

II. SCOPE

This policy covers all funds and investment activities under the jurisdiction of the Transportation Authority.

Bond proceeds shall be invested in the securities permitted pursuant to bond documents, including a tax certificate, approved by the Transportation Authority Board of Commissioners (Board). If the bond documents are silent as to the permitted investments, bond proceeds will be invested in the securities permitted by this policy. In addition to the securities listed in Section IX below, bond proceeds may also be invested in investment and forward delivery agreements. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Investment Policy, the percentage or dollar portfolio limitations listed elsewhere in this Investment Policy do not apply to bond proceeds.

III. PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD

In managing its investment program, the Transportation Authority will observe the "Prudent Investor" standard as stated in Government Code Section 53600.3, applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. Investments will be made with care, skill, prudence and diligence, taking into account the prevailing circumstances, including, but not limited to general economic conditions, the anticipated needs of the Transportation Authority and other relevant factors that a prudent person acting in a fiduciary capacity and familiar with those matters would use in the stewardship of funds of a like character and purpose.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives, in priority order, for the Transportation Authority's investment activities are:

- 1) **Safety.** Safety of the principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the Transportation Authority will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of the principal of the funds under its control.
- 2) **Liquidity.** The Transportation Authority's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the Transportation Authority to meet its reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements.



- 3) **Return on Investment.** The Transportation Authority's investment portfolio will be managed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles commensurate with the Transportation Authority's investment risk parameters and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

V. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Management's responsibility for the investment program is derived from the Board and is hereby delegated to the Executive Director acting as Transportation Authority Treasurer. Pursuant to the requirements of the California Government Code, the Board may renew the delegation pursuant to this section each year. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the limits of this policy. The Transportation Authority may retain the services of an investment advisor to advise it with respect to investment decision-making and to execute investment transactions for the Transportation Authority. The advisor will follow the policy and such other written instructions as are provided by the Executive Director.

VI. ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Officers, employees and agents of the Transportation Authority involved in the investment process will not engage in any personal business activities that could conflict with proper and lawful execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

VII. INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Transportation Authority will establish internal controls to ensure compliance with the Investment Policy and with the applicable requirements of the California Government Code.

VIII. AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND DEALERS

The Executive Director will establish and maintain a list of financial institutions and other financial services providers authorized to provide investment services. In addition, the Transportation Authority will establish and maintain a list of approved security broker/dealers, selected on the basis of credit worthiness, that are authorized to provide investment services in the State of California. These include primary dealers or regional dealers that meet the net capital and other requirements under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-1. No public deposit will be made except in a qualified public depository as established by state law.

IX. PERMITTED INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

California Government Code Section 53601 governs and limits the investments permitted for purchase by the Transportation Authority. Within those investment limitations, the Transportation Authority seeks to further restrict eligible investment to the investments listed below. The portfolio will be diversified by security type and institution, to avoid incurring unreasonable and avoidable concentration risks regarding specific security types or individual financial institutions.

Percentage limitations, where indicated, apply at the time of purchase. Rating requirements where indicated, apply at the time of purchase. In the event a security held by the Transportation Authority is subject to a rating change that brings it below the minimum specified rating requirement, the Executive Director will notify the Board of the change. The course of action to be followed will then be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering such factors as the reason



for the rating reduction, prognosis for recovery or further rating reductions and the current market price of the security.

1. United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills, or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category.
2. Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category.
3. Repurchase Agreements not to exceed one year duration. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category. The following collateral restrictions will be observed: Only U.S. Treasury securities or Federal Agency securities are acceptable collateral. All securities underlying repurchase agreements must be delivered to the Transportation Authority's custodian bank versus payment or be handled under a properly executed tri-party repurchase agreement. The market value of securities that underlay a repurchase agreement will be valued at 102 percent or greater of the funds borrowed against those securities and the value will be adjusted no less than quarterly. Since the market value of the underlying securities is subject to daily market fluctuations, the investments in repurchase agreements will be in compliance if the value of the underlying securities is brought back up to 102 percent no later than the next business day.
4. Obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state, including bonds payable solely out of revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled or operated by the state or any local agency; provided that the obligations are rated in one of the two highest categories by a nationally recognized statistical-rating organization (NRSRO). There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category.
5. Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 United States in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 United States, in addition to California, provided that the obligations are rated in one of the two highest categories by a nationally recognized statistical-rating organization (NRSRO). There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category.
6. Bankers' Acceptances issued by domestic or domestic branches of foreign banks, which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System, the short-term paper of which is rated in the highest category by a NRSRO. Purchases of Banker's Acceptances may not exceed 180 days maturity or 40 percent of the Transportation Authority's portfolio. No more than 30 percent of the Transportation Authority's portfolio may be invested in the Banker's Acceptances of any one commercial bank.
7. Commercial paper of "prime" quality rated the highest ranking or of the highest letter or number rating as provided by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper will



meet all of the criteria in either (1) or (2) as follows: (1) the corporation will be organized and operating within the United States as a general corporation, will have assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000), and will issue debt, other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated “A” or higher by a NRSRO; or (2) the corporation will be organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company, has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralizations, letters of credit, or surety bond; has commercial paper that is rated “A-1” or higher, or equivalent by a NRSRO. Eligible commercial paper may not exceed 270 days’ maturity nor represent more than 10% of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation, or 25% of the Transportation Authority’s portfolio.

8. Medium-term corporate notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the U.S. or any state and operating within the U.S. Medium-term corporate notes will be rated in a rating category “A” or better by a NRSRO. Purchases of medium-term notes will not exceed 30 percent of the Transportation Authority’s portfolio.
9. FDIC insured or fully collateralized time certificates of deposit in financial institutions located in California. Purchases of time certificates of deposit may not exceed 1 year in maturity or 10 percent of the Transportation Authority’s portfolio.

To be eligible to receive local agency money, a bank, savings association, federal association, or federally insured industrial loan company shall have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, pursuant to Section 2906 of Title 12 of the United States Code. The FFIEC provides an overall assessment of the insured depositories’ ability to meet the credit needs of their communities, consistent with safe and sound operations.

10. Negotiable certificates of deposit or deposit notes issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association, a state or federal credit union or by a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Purchases of negotiable certificates of deposit may not exceed 30 percent of the Transportation Authority’s portfolio.
11. State of California’s Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). The LAIF portfolio should be reviewed periodically. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category. However, the amount invested may not exceed the maximum allowed by LAIF.
12. The California Asset Management Program, as authorized by Section 53601 (p) of the California Government Code. The Program constitutes shares in a California common law trust established pursuant to Section 6509.7 of Title 1, Division 7, Chapter 5 of the Government Code of the State of California which invests exclusively in investments permitted by subdivisions (a) to (o) and (q) of Section 53601 of the Government Code of California, as it may be amended.
13. Insured savings account or money market account. To be eligible to receive local agency deposits, a financial institution must have received a minimum overall satisfactory rating



for meeting the credit needs of California communities in its most recent evaluation. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category. Bank deposits are required to be collateralized as specified under Government Code Section 53630 et. seq. The collateralization requirements may be waived for any portion that is covered by federal deposit insurance. The Transportation Authority shall have a signed agreement with any depository accepting Transportation Authority funds per Government Code Section 53649.

14. Placement Service Certificates of Deposit (CDs). Certificates of deposit placed with a private sector entity that assists in the placement of certificates of deposit with eligible financial institutions located in the United States (Government Code Section 53601.8). The full amount of the principal and the interest that may be accrued during the maximum term of each certificate of deposit shall at all times be insured by federal deposit insurance. The combined maximum portfolio exposure to Placement Service CDs and Negotiable CDs is limited to 30%. The maximum investment maturity will be restricted to five years.
15. The San Francisco City and County Treasury Pool. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in this category. Any loans or investments of Transportation Authority funds invested in the San Francisco City and County Treasury Pool to agencies of the City and County of San Francisco will specifically require the approval of the Board prior to purchase or acceptance.
16. Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To be eligible for investment pursuant to this subdivision these companies shall meet either of the following criteria:
 - Attain the highest ranking or highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two NRSROs.
 - Have an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience managing money market mutual funds with assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

The purchase price of shares of beneficial interest purchased will not include any commission that these companies may charge and will not exceed 20 percent of the Transportation Authority's portfolio.

X. INELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS

The Transportation Authority will not invest any funds in inverse floaters, range notes, or interest-only strips that are derived from a pool of mortgages, or in any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity.

XI. MAXIMUM MATURITY

Investment maturities will be based on a review of cash flow forecasts. Maturities will be scheduled so as to permit the Transportation Authority to meet all projected obligations.

Where this Policy does not specify a maximum remaining maturity at the time of the investment, no investment will be made in any security, other than a security underlying a repurchase



agreement, that at the time of the investment has a term remaining to maturity in excess of five years, unless the Board has granted express authority to make that investment either specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the Board no less than three months prior to the investment.

XII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Executive Director will submit a quarterly list of transactions to the Board. In addition, the Executive Director will submit to the Board an investment report each quarter, which will include, at a minimum, the following information for each individual investment:

- Type of investment instrument
- Issuer name
- Purchase date
- Maturity date
- Purchase price
- Par value
- Amortized cost
- Current market value and the source of the valuation
- Credit rating
- Overall portfolio yield based on cost
- Sale Date of any investment sold prior to maturity

The quarterly report also will (i) state compliance of the portfolio to the statement of investment policy, or manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance, (ii) include a description of any of the Transportation Authority's funds, investments or programs that are under the management of contracted parties, and (iii) include a statement denoting the ability of the Transportation Authority to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months, or provide an explanation as to why sufficient money may, or may, not be available. For all of the Transportation Authority's investments held in the City and County of San Francisco's Treasury Pool the Executive Director will provide the Board with the most recent investment report furnished by the Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector.

XIII. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

All security transactions entered into by the Transportation Authority will be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment basis. Securities will be held by an independent third-party custodian selected by the Transportation Authority. The securities will be held directly in the name of the Transportation Authority as beneficiary.

XIV. INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW

The Executive Director will annually render to the Board a statement of investment policy, which the Board will consider at a public meeting. Any changes to the policy will also be considered by the Board at a public meeting.



GLOSSARY

AGENCIES. Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.

ASKED. The price at which securities are offered.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA). A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

BENCHMARK. A comparative base for measuring the performance or risk tolerance of the investment portfolio. A benchmark should represent a close correlation to the level of risk and the average duration of the portfolio's investments.

BID. The price offered by a buyer of securities. (When you are selling securities, you ask for a bid.) See Offer.

BROKER. A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD). A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a Certificate. Large-denomination CD's are typically negotiable.

COLLATERAL. Securities, evidence of deposit or other property, which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

COUPON. (a) The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value. (b) A certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

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

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

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT. There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery versus payment and delivery versus receipt. Delivery versus payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

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).

DISCOUNT. The difference between the cost price of a security and its maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

DISCOUNT SECURITIES. Non-interest bearing money market instruments that are issued at a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value, *e.g.*, U.S. Treasury Bills.

DIVERSIFICATION. Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns.

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES. Agencies of the Federal government set up to supply credit to various classes of institutions and individuals, *e.g.*, S&L's, small business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC). A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$100,000 per deposit.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE. The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB). Government sponsored wholesale banks (currently 12 regional banks), which lend funds and provide correspondent banking services to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. The mission of the FHLBs is to liquefy the housing related assets of its members who must purchase stock in their district Bank.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA). FNMA, like GNMA was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. FNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. Fannie Mae, as the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-owned corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. FNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (FOMC). Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member, while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM. The central bank of the United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members of the system.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. Financial statements are an overview of the agency's finances and shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be accompanied by a report, certificate, or opinion of an independent certified public accountant or independent public accountant.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA or Ginnie Mae). Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the FHA, VA or FmHA mortgages. The term "pass-throughs" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

LIQUIDITY. A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash without a substantial loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the spread between bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonable size can be done at those quotes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP). The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment.

MARKET VALUE. The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT. A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase—reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party's rights in the



transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller borrower.

MATURITY. The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

MONEY MARKET. The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, etc.) are issued and traded.

OFFER. The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities, you ask for an offer.) See Asked and Bid.

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS. Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

PORTFOLIO. Collection of securities held by an investor.

PRIMARY DEALER. A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.

PRUDENT PERSON RULE. An investment standard. In some states the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest money only in a list of securities selected by the custody state—the so-called legal list. In other states the trustee may invest in a security if it is one which would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

QUALIFIED PUBLIC DEPOSITORY. A financial institution which does not claim exemption from the payment of any sales or compensating use or ad valorem taxes under the laws of this state, which has segregated for the benefit of the commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

RATE OF RETURN. The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond the current income return.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (RP OR REPO). A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security "buyer" in effect lends the "seller" money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate him for this. Dealers use RP extensively to finance their positions. Exception: When the Fed is said to be doing RP, it is lending money that is, increasing bank reserves.

SAFEKEEPING. A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank's vaults for protection.

SECONDARY MARKET. A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC). Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.



SEC RULE 15C3-1. See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

STRUCTURED NOTES. Notes issued by Government Sponsored Enterprises (FHLB, FNMA, SLMA, etc.) and Corporations, which have imbedded options (e.g., call features, step-up coupons, floating rate coupons, derivative-based returns) into their debt structure. Their market performance is impacted by the fluctuation of interest rates, the volatility of the imbedded options and shifts in the shape of the yield curve.

TREASURY BILLS. A non-interest bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months, or one year.

TREASURY BONDS. Long-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

TREASURY NOTES. Medium-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities from two to 10 years.

UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE. Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

YIELD. The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. (a) *INCOME YIELD* is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) *NET YIELD* or *YIELD TO MATURITY* is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.