



Policies and Procedures No. 30

Board Approval: 11/14/2024

SUBJECT:

INVESTMENT POLICY

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Investment Policy for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System (MTS) is to provide guidance and direction for the prudent investment of MTS funds, and to foster the creation of a systematic and controlled investment process. The ultimate goal is to maximize the efficiency of MTS's cash management system, and to enhance the economic status of MTS while protecting the principal of its pooled cash. The initial step toward a prudent investment policy is to set out a clear statement of fundamental investment direction.

POLICY:

MTS's policy is to invest public funds in a prudent manner, providing capital preservation, adequate liquidity, and a market rate of return consistent with the constraints imposed by safety objectives and cash flow considerations. Also, MTS's policy is to conform to all applicable federal, state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds.

30.1 SCOPE

This Investment Policy applies to all surplus assets of MTS. Surplus funds are defined as those funds not required for the immediate necessities of MTS; such funds do not include pension/retirement trust funds. Bond proceeds will be governed by relevant bond documents.

30.2 PRUDENCE

The standard of prudence to be used for managing the MTS investment program is California Government Code Section 53600.3, the prudent investor standard, which states, "When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual



investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law.”

MTS investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and this Investment Policy, and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security’s credit risk or market risk, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments. All participants in the investment process shall act reasonably as custodians of the public trust.

30.3 RISK TOLERANCE

MTS recognizes that investment risks can result from issuer defaults, or various technical complications leading to temporary illiquidity.

1. Credit risk, defined as the risk of loss due to failure of the issuer of a security, shall be mitigated by investing in high grade securities and through issuer diversification.
2. Market risk, defined as market value fluctuations due to overall changes in market price and yield, shall be mitigated by maintaining appropriate asset diversification.
3. Interest rate risk, defined as bond market value fluctuations due to changes in interest rates, interest rate spreads, or the shape of the yield curve, shall be mitigated by maintaining an appropriate duration strategy and diversification of maturities.
4. Custodial credit risk, defined as the risk of loss due to the failure of the custodian, shall be mitigated by prudent custodian selection procedures and requirements, as described in Section 30.13 of this Policy.

30.4 OBJECTIVES

MTS strives to maintain in its investment portfolio 100% of all surplus funds, given daily and forecasted near-term cash flow needs. MTS funds shall be invested in accordance with all applicable policies and codes, State statutes, and Federal regulations, and in a manner designed to accomplish the following objectives, which are listed in priority order:

1. **SAFETY.** The safety and risk associated with an investment refers to the potential loss of principal, interest or a combination of those amounts. Safety of principal is the foremost objective of MTS’s investment program, followed by liquidity and yield. Investments by MTS shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. MTS only operates in those investments that are considered very safe. Also, safety is ensured by diversification, which is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed income from the remainder of the portfolio.

2. LIQUIDITY. Liquidity refers to the ability to sell an investment at any given moment with a minimal chance of losing some portion of principal or interest. MTS's investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that might be reasonably anticipated. MTS will maintain an adequate percentage of the portfolio in liquid short-term securities that can be converted to cash, if necessary, to meet disbursement requirements.
3. YIELD/RETURN. The portfolio shall be designed to attain a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the investment risk constraints and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio, and State and local laws, regulations and resolutions that restrict the investment of short-term funds.

30.5 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Management and oversight responsibility for MTS's investment program is delegated by the MTS Board of Directors (MTS Board) to the Chief Financial Officer, who shall establish procedures for the operation of the investment program, consistent with this Investment Policy. Such procedures will include appropriate delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in investment transactions except as provided under the terms of this Investment Policy and the procedures established by the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer is hereby delegated the authority from the MTS Board to:

1. Enter into agreements with MTS's financial depository in order to enable the Chief Financial Officer, or his/her designee, to execute investment transactions that will involve charges and credits to MTS's bank accounts.
2. Enter into banking arrangements with a third party bank trust department to facilitate the third-party safekeeping of MTS investments.
3. Establish operating procedures as deemed appropriate to operate an investment program consistent with this Investment Policy.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Financial Officer, the MTS Board may engage the support services of outside investment advisors with respect to MTS's investment program, so long as it can be demonstrated that these services are expected to produce a net financial advantage or necessary financial protection of MTS's financial resources. Any investment advisor utilized by MTS should be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, and shall operate in a manner consistent with this Investment Policy and other written instructions as provided.

30.6 ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. The Chief Financial Officer and all personnel involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program and/or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. MTS officers and employees involved in

the investment process shall abide by MTS's Conflict of Interest Code, California Government Code Section 1090 et seq., and the California Political Reform Act (California Government Code Section 81000 et seq.). The Chief Financial Officer and all responsible personnel shall disclose to the MTS Board any material financial interests in any financial institutions that conduct business with MTS that could be related in a conflicting manner to MTS's investment portfolio performance.

2. MTS officers and employees involved in the investment process shall disclose to the MTS Board any material financial interests in any financial institutions that conduct business with MTS which could be related in a conflicting manner to the performance of MTS's investment portfolio. Additionally, the Chief Financial Officer and all investment personnel designated by the Chief Financial Officer shall file a Statement of Economic Interests each year as required by California Government Code Section 87203 and regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission.

30.7 AUTHORIZED BROKER/DEALERS

1. It is expected, though not required, that most of MTS's investments will be made through pooled investment funds provided by a California State and/or County entity. Allowable pools are detailed in Sections 30.8.9 – 30.8.11, of this Investment Policy Statement. When/if direct security investments are made by MTS, MTS's procedures shall be designed to encourage multiple bids and offers on investment transactions from an approved list of broker/dealers in order to provide for the optimum yield in MTS's portfolio.

When/if making direct security investments, the Chief Financial Officer (or the Corporate Controller or the Director of Financial Planning and Analysis, if delegated) shall utilize a list of broker/dealers approved for investment purposes by the San Diego County Treasurer-Tax Collector's office. Purchases of investments through brokers, dealers, and financial institutions shall be permitted as stated in California Government Code Section 53635.5. Each approved broker/dealer must possess an authorizing certificate from the California Commissioner of Corporations as required by Section 25210 of the California Corporations Code. The firms they represent must:

- (a) be recognized as a Primary Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or have a primary dealer within its holding company structure, or;
 - (b) Report voluntarily to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or
 - (c) Qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c3-1 (Uniform Net Capital Rule).
2. If MTS utilizes an external investment advisor, the Chief Financial Officer may approve a list of authorized broker/dealers provided by the investment advisor.

30.8 AUTHORIZED AND SUITABLE INVESTMENTS

All investments and deposits of MTS assets shall be made in accordance with California Government Code Sections 16429.1, 53600-53609 and 53630-53686. Although the following includes authorized investments, the Chief Financial Officer shall determine the extent to which they are suitable based upon this Investment Policy and the resources used by the Chief Financial Officer in implementing it. This suitability determination shall include an examination of the Investment Policy Statements of utilized pooled investment funds to ensure that they are consistent with MTS's Policy.

Limitations identified in the following sections shall be adhered to and the percentage limits and credit criteria shall be measured against portfolio value on the date the investment is purchased. In the event of a credit downgrade below the minimum acceptable credit rating, MTS shall require investment advisors engaged in the investing of MTS funds to notify MTS staff of the downgrade, and provide a plan of action to address the downgrade.

The list of authorized investments, and the limitations associated with those investments are detailed in Figure 1 attached to this Investment Policy Statement; Figure 1 is taken from the 2024 version of "Local Agency Investment Guidelines," published by the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission. The authorized investments and associated limitations are as follows:

1. United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or strips with a final maturity not exceeding five years from the date of trade settlement.
2. Federal Agency or U.S. government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by Federal agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises with maturities not exceeding five years from the date of trade settlement. There is no limit on the percentage of U.S. Treasury, Federal Agency, or U.S. government-sponsored enterprise obligations that may be held in MTS's portfolio.
3. Eligible Banker's Acceptances with a maturity not exceeding 180 days from the date of trade settlement, drawn on or accepted by a FDIC insured commercial bank with combined capital and surplus of at least \$250 million, rated in a rating category of A-1, its equivalent, or higher by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) at the time of purchase and whose senior long-term debt is rated in a rating category of "A", its equivalent, or higher by a NRSRO at the time of purchase. No more than 5% of MTS's total portfolio shall be invested in banker's acceptances of any one issuer, and the aggregate investment in banker's acceptances shall not exceed 40% of MTS's total portfolio.
4. Prime Commercial Paper (CP) with a maturity not exceeding 270 days from the date of trade settlement with the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity issuing the commercial

paper shall meet all of the following conditions in either sub-paragraph A. or sub-paragraph B. below:

- (a) The entity shall (1) be organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation, (2) have total assets in excess of \$500,000,000 and (3) have debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A", its equivalent, or higher by a NRSRO.
- (b) The entity shall (1) be organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company, (2) have program wide credit enhancements, including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit or surety bond and (3) have commercial paper that is rated in a rating category of A-1, its equivalent, or higher, by a NRSRO.

No more than 5% of MTS's total portfolio shall be invested in the commercial paper of any one issuer, the maximum exposure to a single issuer shall be 10% of total portfolio value inclusive of any other non-CP investments with said issuer, and MTS shall not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of any single issuer. The aggregate non-pooled fund investment in commercial paper shall not exceed 25% of MTS's total portfolio. Pooled fund commercial paper investments shall not exceed 40% of MTS's total portfolio, and the combined pooled fund and non-pooled fund investment in commercial paper shall also not exceed 40% of MTS' total portfolio.

5. Non-negotiable certificates of deposit (CD) with a final maturity not exceeding five years and meeting the conditions in either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) below:

- (a) Certificates of deposit shall meet the requirements for deposit under California Government Code Section 53630 et seq. To be eligible to receive MTS deposits, the financial institution must meet the requirements of California Government Code Section 53635.2. Deposits are required to be collateralized as specified under California Government Code Section 53630 et seq. The Chief Financial Officer, at his or her discretion, may waive the collateralization requirements for any portion that is covered by federal deposit insurance. MTS shall also have a signed agreement with the depository per California Government Code Section 53649.
- (b) Certificates of deposit placed through a deposit placement service shall meet the requirements of 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.

No more than 5% of the portfolio shall be held in any one non-negotiable certificate of deposit or allocated to any one issuer, the maximum exposure to a single issuer shall be 10% of total portfolio value inclusive of any other non-CD

investments with said issuer, and the aggregate investment in non-negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable certificates of deposit shall not exceed 30% of MTS's total portfolio.

6. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit with a final maturity not exceeding five years issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally- or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Negotiable CD issuers must be rated in a rating category of "A", its equivalent, or higher by two NRSROs.

No more than 10% of the portfolio shall be held in any one negotiable certificate of deposit or allocated to any one issuer, the maximum exposure to a single issuer shall be 10% of total portfolio value inclusive of any other non-CD investments with said issuer, and the aggregate investment in non-negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable certificates of deposit shall not exceed 30% of MTS's total portfolio.

7. Repurchase Agreements with a final termination date not exceeding 1 year collateralized by U.S. Treasury obligations, Federal Agency securities, or Federal Instrumentality securities listed in Sections 30.8.1 and 30.8.2 above with the maturity of the collateral not exceeding ten years. For the purpose of this section, the term collateral shall mean purchased securities under the terms of MTS's approved Master Repurchase Agreement. The purchased securities shall have a minimum market value including accrued interest of 102% of the dollar value of the funds borrowed. Collateral shall be held in MTS's custodian bank, as safekeeping agent, and the market value of the collateral securities shall be marked-to-market daily.

Repurchase Agreements shall be entered into only with broker/dealers who are recognized as Primary Dealers with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or with firms that have a primary dealer within their holding company structure. Repurchase agreement counterparties shall execute an MTS-approved Master Repurchase Agreement with MTS. The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain a copy of MTS's approved Master Repurchase Agreement along with a list of the broker/dealers who have executed such an agreement.

The Repurchase Agreement exposure to a single broker/dealer shall not exceed 10% of MTS's total portfolio when the dollar-weighted average Repurchase Agreement maturity is greater than 5 days, or 15% of MTS's total portfolio when the dollar-weighted average Repurchase Agreement maturity is 5 days or less. Maximum Repurchase Agreement exposure shall not exceed 40% of MTS's total portfolio.

8. Reverse Repurchase Agreements may only be directly utilized after prior approval by the MTS Board, or indirectly utilized as a permitted investment by the California Local Agency Investment Fund, the San Diego County Treasurer's Pooled Money Fund, or a Joint Powers Authority Pool.

If an MTS Reverse Repurchase Agreement is authorized by the MTS Board, it may only be utilized if: 1) the security to be sold has been owned and fully paid for by MTS for a minimum of 30 days prior to the sale; 2) the total of all Reverse Repurchase Agreements does not exceed 20% of the value of the total MTS portfolio; and 3) the agreement does not exceed a term of 92 days unless the agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of the security using a Reverse Repurchase Agreement and the final maturity of the same security. The proceeds of the Reverse Repurchase Agreement may not be invested in securities whose maturity exceeds the term of the Reverse Repurchase Agreement.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements shall be entered into only with broker/dealers who are recognized as Primary Dealers with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or with firms that have a primary dealer within their holding company structure. Reverse Repurchase Agreement counterparties shall execute an MTS-approved Master Repurchase Agreement with MTS. The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain a copy of MTS's approved Master Repurchase Agreement along with a list of the broker/dealers who have executed such an agreement.

The Reverse Repurchase Agreement exposure to a single broker-dealer shall not exceed 10% of MTS's total portfolio.

9. State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), pursuant to California Government Code Section 16429.1. There is no limit on the percentage of MTS's portfolio that may be invested in LAIF, though LAIF may impose statutory limits.
10. The San Diego County Treasurer's Pooled Money Fund (SDPMF). There is no limit on the percentage of MTS's total portfolio that may be invested in SDPMF.
11. A Joint Powers Authority Pool (JPAP), pursuant to California Government Code Section 53601(p) as long as the portfolio is rated among the top two rating categories by a NRSRO. Such a pool must retain an investment advisor who is registered with the SEC (or exempt from registration), has assets under management of at least \$500,000,000, and has at least five years of experience investing in instruments authorized by Section 53601(a-o). Examples of such pools include, but are not limited to, those offered by the California Asset Management Program (CAMP) and the Investment Trust of California (CalTrust). There is no limit on the percentage of JPAPs which offer daily (same-day) liquidity that may be held in MTS's portfolio; however, the aggregate investment in any JPAPs which do not offer daily liquidity shall not exceed 2.5% of MTS's total portfolio.
12. Medium Term Notes (MTN) issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States with a final maturity not exceeding five years from the date of trade settlement. These notes must be rated in a rating category of "A", its equivalent, or higher by a NRSRO.

No more than 10% of MTS's total portfolio shall be invested in medium term notes of any one issuer, the maximum exposure to a single issuer shall be 10% of total portfolio value inclusive of any other non-MTN investments with said issuer, and the aggregate investment in medium term notes shall not exceed 30% of MTS's total portfolio.

13. Money Market Funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 that 1) are "no-load" (meaning no commission or fee shall be charged on purchases or sales of shares); 2) have a constant net asset value per share of \$1.00; 3) invest only in the securities and obligations authorized by State statute and 4) have attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by at least two NRSROs, or retained an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration (such as a bank holding company regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience managing money market mutual funds with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000.

No more than 10% of MTS's total portfolio shall be invested in money market funds of any one issuer, and the aggregate investment in money market funds shall not exceed 20% of MTS's total portfolio.

14. Municipal bonds that are listed below with a final maturity not exceeding five years from the date of trade settlement and that must be rated in a rating category of "A," its equivalent, or higher by a NRSRO at the time of purchase. No more than 5% of MTS's total portfolio shall be invested in any single issuer, and the aggregate investment in municipal bonds shall not exceed 30% of MTS's total portfolio.
- (a) Bonds issued by MTS, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by MTS or by a department, board, agency, or authority of MTS.
 - (b) Registered State warrants or treasury notes or bonds of the State of California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the State or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the State.
 - (c) Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of a local agency within California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency.
 - (d) Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 states in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 states, in addition to California.

15. Supranationals, which are United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States.

Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in the rating category of “AA,” its equivalent, or better by at least one NRSRO. Purchases of supranational shall not exceed 30% of the investment portfolio of MTS, and the exposure to a single supranational issuer shall not exceed 10% of the investment portfolio of MTS.

16. Mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bonds, equipment lease-backed certificates, consumer receivable pass-through certificates, or consumer receivable-backed bonds. For securities eligible for investment under this subdivision not issued or guaranteed by an agency or issuer identified in Sections 53601(b) or 53601(f) of the California Government Code, the following limitations apply: the individual security must be rated in a category of “AA,” its equivalent, or better by at least one NRSRO and have a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less; and purchases of securities authorized by this subdivision may not exceed 20% of MTS’s total portfolio.
17. Commercial paper, debt securities, or other obligations of a public bank, as defined in Section 57600 of the California Government Code.

30.9 PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS

In accordance with Section 53601.6 of the California Government Code, MTS shall not invest any funds in inverse floaters, range notes or mortgage-derived interest-only strips, or in any security that could result in zero-interest accrual if held to maturity, with the following exception: in accordance with Section 53601.6(b)(2), MTS may invest in securities issued by, or backed by, the United States government that could result in zero- or negative-interest accrual if held to maturity, in the event of, and for the duration of, a period of negative market interest rates.

30.10 INVESTMENT POOLS

MTS allows investments in public agency investment pools (per Sections 30.8.9 – 30.8.11). Although many of these pools are long-standing, the Chief Financial Officer will annually obtain operating information from each utilized pool which includes the information detailed in Section 30.15 of this Investment Policy Statement.

30.11 MATURITY

MTS will not invest in instruments whose maturities exceed five years at the time of trade settlement unless the MTS Board has provided approval for a specific purpose at least three months before the investment is made. The Chief Financial Officer shall be

responsible for determining and monitoring an average maturity which meets MTS's projected cash flow requirements and shall be reported to the MTS Board as required under State Law. The average duration of any externally managed fund utilized by MTS shall not exceed 150 percent of the duration of the appropriate benchmark for that fund.

30.12. SELECTION OF DEPOSITORIES

The Chief Financial Officer shall only utilize FDIC insured banks eligible to provide depository and other banking services for MTS. To be eligible, a bank must qualify as a depository of public funds in the State of California as defined in California Government Code Section 53630.5 and shall secure deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage in accordance with California Government Code Section 53652.

30.13. SAFEKEEPING & CUSTODY

The Chief Financial Officer may select one or more banks to provide third-party safekeeping and custodial services for MTS, in accordance with the provisions of Section 53608 of the California Government Code. A Safekeeping Agreement approved by MTS shall be executed with each custodian bank prior to utilizing that bank's safekeeping services. Custodian banks will be selected on the basis of their ability to provide services for MTS's account and the competitive pricing of their safekeeping related services.

The purchase and sale of securities and repurchase agreement transactions shall be settled on a delivery versus payment basis. All securities shall be held in the name of MTS, with sufficient evidence to title consistent with modern investment, banking and commercial practices.

All investment securities, except non-negotiable certificates of deposit, money market funds, and public agency investment pools, purchased by MTS will be delivered by book entry and will be held in third-party safekeeping by an MTS-approved custodian bank or its Depository Trust Company (DTC) participant account.

All Fed wireable book entry securities owned by MTS shall be held in the Federal Reserve System in a customer account for the custodian bank which will name MTS as "customer."

All DTC eligible securities shall be held in the custodian bank's DTC participant account and the custodian bank shall provide evidence that the securities are held for MTS as "customer."

30.14. DIVERSIFICATION

MTS shall diversify its investments to avoid incurring unreasonable risks inherent in over investing in specific instruments, individual financial institutions or maturities. Nevertheless, the asset allocation in the portfolio should be managed depending upon the outlook for the economy, the securities markets, and MTS's anticipated cash flow needs.

30.15. REPORTING

Quarterly, the Chief Financial Officer shall submit to the MTS Board a report of the investment earnings and performance results of MTS's investment portfolio. The report shall be submitted within 60 days following the end of the quarter, and shall include the following information for each individual investment:

1. Investment type, issuer, purchase date (trade and settlement), date of maturity, par value, purchase price and dollar amount invested in all securities, and investments and monies held by MTS;
2. A description of the funds, investments and programs;
3. A market value as of the date of the report (or the most recent valuation as to assets not valued monthly) and the source of the valuation;
4. Current period yield (based on cost) and rates of return for short-term and mid-term investments, including comparison to established benchmarks;
5. A statement of compliance with this Investment Policy or an explanation for non-compliance; and
6. A statement of MTS's ability to meet expenditure requirements for six months, and an explanation of why money will not be available if that is the case.

For investments in authorized investment pools, the most recent statement received from these pools may be used in lieu of the information listed above.

30.16 INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Chief Financial Officer (or the Corporate Controller, or the Director of Financial Planning and Analysis, if delegated) shall establish a system of internal controls, which shall be documented in writing. The internal controls will be reviewed with both the outside independent auditor and MTS's internal auditor. The controls shall be designed to prevent loss of public funds arising from fraud, employee error, or misrepresentation by third parties, unanticipated changes in financial markets or imprudent actions by employees and officers of MTS. Controls deemed most important include: control of collusion, segregation of duties, separating transaction authority from accounting and record keeping, custodial safekeeping, clear delegation of authority, written (email or faxed allowable) confirmation of telephone transactions, documentation of transactions and strategies and code of ethical standards.

30.17 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The investment portfolio shall be designed to attain a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account prevailing market conditions, risk constraints for eligible securities, and cash flow requirements. The performance of MTS's portfolio and any external investment managers shall be compared to appropriate benchmark indices.

30.18 REVIEW, ADOPTION & AMENDMENTS

This Investment Policy shall be reviewed biennially by the MTS Board. Such review shall include review of the “Summary of Statutory Changes” and Figure 1 (Allowable Investment Instruments per State Government Code) in the Local Agency Investment Guidelines. The MTS Investment Policy may not be altered, amended or changed in any particular way, except by formal approval of the MTS Board.

Attachments: Figure 1: Summary of California Code and MTS Policy
Table of Notes for Figure 1
Glossary of Investment Terms and Instruments

Original Policy accepted on 10/23/86.
Policy revised on 9/23/93.
Policy repealed and readopted 6/13/96.
Policy revised on 12/11/97.
Policy revised on 8/12/99.
Policy revised on 8/10/00.
Policy revised on 9/13/01.
Policy revised on 3/11/04.
Policy revised on 6/14/07.
Policy revised on 10/11/18.
Policy revised on 05/14/2020.
Policy revised on 12/16/2021.
Policy revised on 11/10/2022.
Policy Revised on 11/14/2024

Figure 1: Summary of California Code and MTS Policy

INVESTMENT TYPE	CA CODE MAXIMUM MATURITY ^C	CA CODE MAXIMUM SPECIFIED % OF PORTFOLIO ^D	CA CODE MINIMUM QUALITY REQUIREMENTS	MTS POLICY MAXIMUM SPECIFIED % OF PORTFOLIO ^D	MTS POLICY MINIMUM QUALITY REQUIREMENTS
Local Agency Bonds	5 years	None	None	30%	"A" rating category or its equivalent or better
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
State Obligations— CA And Others	5 years	None	None	30%	"A" rating category or its equivalent or better
CA Local Agency Obligations	5 years	None	None	30%	"A" rating category or its equivalent or better
U.S Agency Obligations	5 years	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40% ^E	None	Same as CA Code	"A-1" rating category or its equivalent or better
Commercial Paper— Pooled Funds ^I	270 days	40% of the agency's money ^G	Highest letter and number rating by an NRSRO ^H	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Commercial Paper— Non-Pooled Funds ^F	270 days	If investment assets <\$100 million, 25% of the agency's money; if investment assets >\$100 million, 40% of the agency's money ^G	Highest letter and number rating by an NRSRO ^H	25%	Same as CA Code
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30% ^J	None	Same as CA Code	"A" rating category or its equivalent or better
Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	None	None	30%	Same as CA Code
Placement Service Deposits	5 years	50%	None	30%	Same as CA Code
Placement Service Certificates of Deposit	5 years	50%	None	30%	Same as CA Code
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None	40%	Same as CA Code
Reverse Repurchase Agreements & Securities Lending Agreements	92 days ^L	20% of the base value of the portfolio	None ^M	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Medium-Term Notes ^N	5 years	30%	"A" rating category or its equivalent or better	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Mutual Funds And Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	Multiple ^{P,Q}	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Collateralized Bank Deposits ^R	5 years	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Mortgage Pass—Through and Asset-Backed Securities ^S	5 years	20%	"AA" rating category or its equivalent or better ^S	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Joint Powers Authority Pool	N/A	None	Multiple ^T	2.5% on Pools not offering daily liquidity	Same as CA Code
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Voluntary Investment Program Fund ^U	N/A	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code.
Supranational Obligations ^V	5 years	30%	"AA" rating category or its equivalent or better	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code
Public Bank Obligations	5 years	None	None	Same as CA Code	Same as CA Code

TABLE OF NOTES FOR FIGURE 1

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| <p>A. Sources: Sections 16340, 16429.1, 27133, 53601, 53601.6, 53601.8, 53630 et seq., 53635, 53635.8, and 57603.</p> <p>B. Municipal Utilities Districts have the authority under the Public Utilities Code Section 12871 to invest in certain securities not addressed here.</p> <p>C. Section 53601 provides that the maximum term of any investment authorized under this section, unless otherwise stated, is five years. However, the legislative body may grant express authority to make investments either specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the legislative body that exceeds this five year maturity limit. Such approval must be issued no less than three months prior to the purchase of any security exceeding the five-year limit.</p> <p>D. Percentages apply to all portfolio investments regardless of source of funds. For instance, cash from a reverse repurchase agreement would be subject to the restrictions.</p> <p>E. No more than 30 percent of the agency's money may be in bankers' acceptances of any one commercial bank.</p> <p>F. Includes agencies defined as a "city, a district, or other local agency that do[es] not pool money in deposits or investment with other local agencies, other than local agencies that have the same governing body.</p> <p>G. Local agencies, other than counties or a city and county, may purchase no more than 10 percent of the outstanding commercial paper and medium-term notes of any single issuer.</p> <p>H. Issuing corporation must be organized and operating within the U.S., have assets in excess of \$500 million, and debt other than commercial paper must be in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or the issuing corporation must be organized within the U.S. as a special purpose corporation, trust, or LLC, have program wide credit enhancements, and have commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by a nationally recognized statistical rating agency.</p> <p>I. Includes agencies defined as a county, a city and county, or other local agency "that pools money in deposits or investments with other local agencies, including local agencies that have the same governing body." Local agencies that pool exclusively with other local agencies that have the same governing body must adhere to the limits set forth in Section 53601(h)(2)(C).</p> <p>J. No more than 30 percent of the agency's money may be in negotiable certificates of deposit that are authorized under Section 53601(i).</p> <p>K. Effective January 1, 2020, no more than 50 percent of the agency's money may be invested in deposits, including certificates of deposit, through a placement service as authorized under 53601.8 (excludes negotiable certificates of deposit authorized under Section 53601(i)). On January 1, 2026, the maximum percentage of the portfolio reverts back to 30 percent. Investment made pursuant to 53635.8 remain subject to a maximum of 30 percent of the portfolio.</p> | <p>L. Reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements may exceed the 92-day term if the agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of a security using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement and the final maturity dates of the same security.</p> <p>M. Reverse repurchase agreements must be made with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or with a nationally or state chartered bank that has a significant relationship with the local agency. The local agency must have held the securities used for the agreements for at least 30 days.</p> <p>N. "Medium-term notes" are defined in Section 53601 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 United States or any state and operating within the United States"</p> <p>O. No more than 10 percent invested in any one mutual fund. This limitation does not apply to money market mutual funds.</p> <p>P. A mutual fund must receive the highest ranking by not less than two nationally recognized rating agencies or the fund must retain an investment advisor who is registered with the SEC (or exempt from registration), have assets under management in excess of \$500 million, and have at least five years' experience investing in instruments authorized by Sections 53601 and 53635.</p> <p>Q. A money market mutual fund must receive the highest ranking by not less than two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or retain an investment advisor registered with the SEC or exempt from registration and who has not less than five years' experience investing in money market instruments with assets under management in excess of \$500 million.</p> <p>R. Investments in notes, bonds, or other obligations under Section 53601(n) require that collateral be placed into the custody of a trust company or the trust department of a bank that is not affiliated with the issuer of the secured obligation, among other specific collateral requirements.</p> <p>S. Security types authorized under Section 53601(o) that are issued or guaranteed by an issuer identified in subdivisions (b) or (f) are not subject to the limitations placed on privately issued securities authorized in Section 53601(o)(2)(A)(B).</p> <p>T. A JPAP must retain an investment advisor who is registered with the SEC (or exempt from registration), has assets under management in excess of \$500 million, and has at least five years' experience investing in instruments authorized by Section 53601, subdivisions (a) to (o).</p> <p>U. Upon approval by their governing bodies, local entities can deposit \$200 million to \$10 billion into the Voluntary Investment Program Fund. Deposits in the fund will be invested in the Pooled Money Investment Account.</p> <p>V. Only those obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less.</p> |
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GLOSSARY OF INVESTMENT TERMS AND INSTRUMENTS

Term	Description
Banker's Acceptance	A short-term bill of exchange that is accepted as payment by banks engaged in financing physical asset or merchandise trade.
Benchmark	A passive index used to compare the performance, relative to risk and return, of an investor's portfolio.
Bond	A debt obligation of a firm or public entity. A bond represents the agreement to repay the debt in principal and, typically, in interest on the principal.
Broker/Dealer	A person or a firm who can act as a broker or a dealer depending on the transaction. A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission. They do not take a position. A dealer acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account.
CalTrust	The Investment Trust of California (CalTrust) is a Joint Powers Authority created by public agencies in 2003 to provide a convenient method for public agencies to pool their assets for investment purposes. CalTrust is governed by a Board of Trustees made up of experienced local agency treasurers and investment officers. CalTrust offers Short-Term, Medium-Term, and Money Market funds managed by State Street Global Advisors. The Money Market fund offers daily (same-day) liquidity. All CalTrust accounts comply with the limits and restrictions placed on local investments by California statutes.
CAMP	The California Asset Management Program (CAMP) is a California Joint Powers Authority established in 1989 to provide California public agencies, together with any bond trustee acting on behalf of such public agency, assistance with the investment of and accounting for bond proceeds and surplus funds. The CAMP Pool is a short-term money market and cash management vehicle managed by PFM Asset Management LLC. The Pool seeks to attain as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of principal. It seeks to maintain a constant Net Asset Value of \$1 per share and a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 60 days or less. The Pool purchases only investments of the type in which public agencies are permitted by statute to invest surplus funds and proceeds of their own bonds.
Cash Flow	A comparison of cash receipts (revenues) to required payments (debt service, operating expenses, etc.).
Certificate of Deposit	A short-term, secured deposit in a financial institution that usually returns principal and interest to the lender at the end of the loan period. Certificates of Deposits (CDs) differ in terms of collateralization and marketability. Those appropriate to public agency investing include:

Term	Description
	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.
Commercial Paper	A short-term, unsecured promissory note issued by a corporation. Prime paper includes those having Moody's ratings of P-3 and above.
Corporate Notes & Bonds	Debt instruments, typically unsecured, issued by corporations, with original maturities in most cases greater than one year and less than ten years.
Credit Risk	The chance that an issuer will be unable to make scheduled payments of interest and principal on an outstanding obligation. Another concern for investors is that the market's perception of a corporation's credit will cause the market value of a security to fall, even if default is not expected.
Credit Rating	Various alphabetical and numerical designations used by institutional investors, Wall Street underwriters, and commercial rating companies to give relative indications of bond and note creditworthiness. Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings use the same system, starting with their highest of "AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B, CCC, CC, C, and D" for default. Moody's Investor Services uses "Aaa, Aa, A, Baa, Ba, B, Caa, Ca, C, and D". Each of the services use pluses (+), minuses (-), or numerical modifiers to indicate steps within each category. The top four letter categories are considered investment grade ratings.
Duration	A fixed-income metric that measures the sensitivity of a bond or portfolio to changes in interest rates. A portfolio or security with a higher duration will experience larger changes in market value as interest rates change.
Federal Agency and Instrumentality Obligations	Obligations issued by a government sponsored entity or a federally regulated institution. Federal Agencies and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises are U.S. Government related organizations, the largest of which are government financial intermediaries assisting specific credit markets (housing, agriculture). They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB) ▪ Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or "Freddie Mac") ▪ Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or "Fannie Mae") ▪ Federal Farm Credit Banks (FFCB) ▪ Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA or "Sallie Mae") ▪ Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
Inverse Floater	An inverse floater is a bond or other type of debt whose coupon rate has an inverse relationship to a benchmark rate. An inverse floater adjusts its coupon payment as the interest rate changes.
Issuer	Any corporation, governmental unit, or financial institution that borrows money through the sale of securities.

Term	Description
Joint Powers Authority Pool	Joint Powers Authorities are legally created entities that allow two or more public agencies to jointly exercise common powers. Under California Government Code Section 6509.7, public agencies that have the authority to invest funds in their treasuries may, by agreement, jointly exercise that common power by issuing shares of beneficial interest to participating public agencies. Each share represents an equal proportionate interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the Joint Powers Authority.
LAIF	The Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), a voluntary program created by statute, began in 1977 as an investment alternative for California's local governments and special districts and continues today under the State of California Treasurer's office. This program offers participating agencies the opportunity to participate in a major portfolio which daily invests hundreds of millions of dollars, using the investment expertise of the State Treasurer's Office Investment staff. The LAIF is part of the Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA), which began in 1955 and is overseen by a Board and an Investment Committee. The Local Investment Advisory Board provides oversight for LAIF. All securities are purchased under the authority of the Government Code Section 16430 and 16480.4. The State Treasurer's Office takes delivery of all securities purchased on a delivery versus payment basis using a third party custodian. All investments are purchased at market, and market valuation is conducted monthly. Deposits are subject to statutory limits.
Liquidity	The ease with which an investment may be converted to cash, either by selling it in the secondary market or by demanding its repurchase pursuant to a put or other prearranged agreement with the issuer or another party.
Market Risk	The chance that the value of a security will decline as interest rates rise. In general, as interest rates fall, prices of fixed income securities rise. Similarly, as interest rates rise, prices fall. Market risk also is referred to as systematic risk or risk that affects all securities within an asset class similarly.
Maturity	The stated date on which all or a stated portion of the principal amount of a security becomes due and payable.
Money Market Fund	A type of investment comprising a variety of short-term securities with high quality and high liquidity. The fund provides interest to shareholders and must strive to maintain a stable net asset value (NAV) of \$1 per share.
Mortgage – Derived Interest only (IO) Strips	Mortgage-derived Interest only (IO) strips are a security where the holder receives a non-principal portion of the payments on the underlying mortgages. An interest only strip is created by separating the principal and interest portions of the payments on the underlying loan pool and

Term	Description
	selling them as distinct products. The process of separating the payments on the underlying debts is known as stripping. Although interest only strips can be created out of any debt-backed security that generates periodic payment, the term is strongly associated with mortgage-backed securities (MBS). The mortgage-backed securities that go through the process that separates the interest and principal payment streams are referred to as stripped MBS. The investor in the interest only stream benefits when prepayment rate on the underlying debt is low and interest rates are rising.
Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO)	The formal term to describe credit rating agencies that provide credit ratings that are used by the U.S. government in several regulatory areas. Ratings provided by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations (NRSRO) are used frequently by investors and are used as benchmarks by federal and state agencies. Generally, to be considered an NRSRO, the agency has to be "nationally recognized" in the U.S. and provide reliable and credible ratings. Also taken into consideration is the size of the credit rating agency, operational capability and its credit rating process. Some examples of NRSRO's include Moody's Investors Service Inc., Standard and Poor's Inc., Fitch Inc., Dominion Bond Rating Services Limited (DBRS) and A.M. Best Company Inc.
Notes	Debt obligations of a firm or public entity, usually maturing in less than ten years.
Pass-Through Security	A pass-through security is a security backed by a pool of mortgage loans or other debt instruments that provides the holder with the cash flow from the mortgage/debt payments. This income is passed through from the debtor to the investor by the financial institution or government agency issuing the security. The income payments are derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets which are receivables. Pooling the assets into financial instruments allows them to be sold to general investors, a process called securitization, and allows the risk of investing in the underlying assets to be diversified because each security will represent a fraction of the total value of the diverse pool of underlying assets. The pools of underlying assets can comprise common payments such as credit cards, auto loans, mortgage loans, and other types of assets. Interest and principal is paid to investors from borrowers who are paying down their debt.
Portfolio	The combined holdings of all of an investor's investment assets.
Public Bank	A corporation organized under the Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law or the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law for the purpose of engaging in the commercial banking business or industrial banking business that is wholly owned by a local agency or agencies, or a Joint Powers Authority.

Term	Description
Range Accrual Note	A range accrual note is a type of financial derivative product where the earning, or accrual, of the coupon rate, depends on the value of an index. The index could be an interest rate, currency exchange rate, the price of a commodity or stock index. If the index value falls within a specified range, the coupon accrues or is credited, interest. If the index value falls outside of the specified range, the coupon rate does not accumulate.
Repurchase Agreement	From the perspective of a local agency, the short-term, often overnight, purchase of securities with an agreement to resell the securities to the counterparty seller on or before a specified date at an agreed upon price.
Reverse Repurchase Agreement	From the perspective of a local agency, the sale of securities with an agreement to repurchase the securities from the counterparty buyer on or before a specified date at a specified price.
Return	The principal gains or losses (realized and unrealized) plus interest on an investment or portfolio of investments. In certain unfavorable market environments or due to risk factors, income derived from principal and interest may be less than the original amount invested.
Risk	The uncertainty of maintaining the principal or interest associated with an investment due to a variety of factors.
State & Local Investment Pools	The combined deposits of state and local agencies organized and operated by the state treasurer or a Joint Powers Agreement between local agencies. Deposits of various participating local agencies are pooled and invested. Each agency's returns are based upon their share of the amount invested in the pool. This increases investment efficiencies, decreases costs, provides liquidity, and utilizes investment expertise of the pool managers.
Supranational	A supranational entity is formed by two or more central governments with the purpose of promoting economic development for the member countries. Supranational institutions finance their activities by issuing debt, such as supranational bonds. Examples of supranational institutions include the European Investment Bank and the World Bank. Similarly to the government bonds, the bonds issued by these institutions are considered direct obligations of the issuing nations and have a high credit rating.
Treasury Bill	A Treasury bill (T-Bill) is a short-term debt obligation backed by the Treasury Department of the U.S. government with a maturity of less than one year, sold in denominations of \$1,000 up to a maximum purchase of \$5 million. T-bills have various maturities and are issued at a discount from par.
Treasury Bond	A Treasury bond (T-Bond) is a marketable, fixed-interest U.S. government debt security with a maturity of more than 10 years. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually, and the income received

Term	Description
	is only taxed at the federal level. Treasury bonds are known in the market as primarily risk-free; they are issued by the U.S. government with very little risk of default.
Treasury Note	A Treasury note is a marketable U.S. government debt security with a fixed interest rate and a maturity between one and ten years. Treasury notes are available from the government with either a competitive or noncompetitive bid. With a competitive bid, investors specify the yield they want, at the risk that their bid may not be approved; with a noncompetitive bid, investors accept whatever yield is determined at auction.
Treasury STRIPS	Treasury STRIPS are fixed-income securities sold at a significant discount to face value and offer no interest payments because they mature at par. STRIPS is an acronym for Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities. These zero-coupon bonds come about when the bond's coupons are separated from the bond or note; and investor's return is determined by the difference between the purchase price and the bond's trading value, or face value if held to maturity.
Yield to Maturity	The rate of income return on an investment, minus any premium above par or plus any discount with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of the purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.