



THURSTON COUNTY
WASHINGTON
SINCE 1852

INVESTMENT POLICY

2025

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

Table of Contents

I.	Purpose	1
II.	Policy	1
III.	Scope	1
IV.	Objectives	1
V.	Governing Authority	2
VI.	Delegation of Authority	2
VII.	Investment Policy Oversight	3
VIII.	Procedures	3
IX.	Ethics and Conflicts of Interest	4
X.	Authorized Financial Dealers & Institutions	4
XI.	Safekeeping and Custody	4
XII.	Prudence	5
XIII.	Authorized Investments	5
XIV.	Prohibited Investments	7
XV.	Diversification	7
XVI.	Sale of Portfolio	8
XVII.	Maturities	8
XVIII.	Credit Downgrades	8
XIX.	Internal Control	9
XX.	Performance Standards	9
XXI.	Transaction Parameters	9
XXII.	Calculation Parameters	10
XXIII.	Allocation of Earnings	10
XXIV.	Reporting	10
XXV.	Investment Fees	10
XXVI.	Business Continuity	11
XXVII.	Training Requirements/Expectations	11
XXVIII.	Investment Policy Adoption	12
	Glossary	13-16

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Establish investment objectives and parameters necessary to safeguard public funds entrusted to the Thurston County Treasurer (hereinafter referred to as the “Treasurer”)
- Articulate the intent for the governance over the Treasurer’s investments
- Communicate clear policy and strategy guidelines for the Treasurer’s investment administration, and
- Demonstrate to citizens, taxpayers and voters a transparent and accountable stewardship plan.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the Treasurer to invest public funds in a manner which, giving first regard to safety and liquidity, will provide the highest investment return and conform to all federal, state and local statutes.

III. SCOPE

This investment policy applies to all financial assets of Thurston County and its’ pool participants. These funds are accounted for in the Thurston County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and include:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds
- Capital Projects Funds
- Enterprise Funds
- Trust and Agency Funds
- Debt Service Funds, unless prohibited by bond indentures
- Any new fund created by County ordinance, unless specifically exempted
- Other Outside Districts that are accepted as Pool Participants

Should bond covenants be more restrictive than this policy, funds shall be invested in full compliance with those restrictions.

Investments of Thurston County funds will be made on a pooled basis across all funds, with principal and interest apportioned for the benefit of the various participating funds or for the benefit of the general fund. (RCW 36.29.020 – 36.29.024)

IV. OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives, in priority order, of Thurston County investment activities shall be:

Safety: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the Treasurer’s investment program. Investments of the Thurston County Investment Pool will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of principal in the overall portfolio. Each investment transaction shall be conducted in a manner to avoid principal loss arising from security default, institution default,

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

broker-dealer default, safekeeping fraud, or the avoidable loss on the premature sale of an investment.

Liquidity: The portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the pool participants to meet all cash requirements that can be reasonably anticipated. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature concurrent with cash needs to meet anticipated demands (static liquidity). Participants in the Thurston County Investment Pool (TCIP) must notify the Investment Officer of any expected single-day cash withdrawal from the pool, above the district's usual payroll and other expenditures, exceeding \$2 million, at least seven (7) days in advance of the expenditure. Any expected single day cash withdrawal from the pool, above the district's usual payroll and other expenditures exceeding \$5 million, must be communicated to the Investment and Banking Officer at least 30 days in advance of the expenditure. In addition, withdrawal from the TCIP requires written notification and subject to the guidelines within the authorized participation agreement. Since not all possible cash demands can be anticipated, the portfolio should consist largely of securities with active secondary or resale markets (dynamic liquidity).

Yield, or Return on Investment: The investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining as high a rate of return as prudently possible having first satisfied the objectives of safety and liquidity.

V. GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Thurston County is led as an organization by an elected Board of County Commissioners. See the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) chapter 36.32 for additional details regarding the roles and responsibilities of the County Commissioners. The Thurston County Treasurer is independently elected every 4 years with no term limits. The laws governing the duties of the Treasurer are outlined in RCW chapter 36.29.

VI. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Authority to manage the Thurston County investment program is derived from RCW 36.29.020 and 36.29.022.

- A. The Treasurer will appoint an Investment Officer whose responsibilities will include initiating daily transactions in the investment portfolio based on liquidity and cash flow requirements of the pool participants and their respective funds. In addition, the Investment Officer shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with the investment policy.
- B. The Treasurer and Investment Officer will meet quarterly or as needed to discuss investment strategies, economic conditions, analysis of yield curve shifts, possible Federal Reserve Board Actions and other relevant information regarding investments.

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

VII. INVESTMENT POLICY OVERSIGHT

RCW 36.48.070 establishes the three members of the County Finance Committee and empowers them to approve investment policy and make rules and regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of RCW 36.48.010 through 36.48.060, not inconsistent with law.

The Finance Committee will provide oversight of the investment policy. This will include an annual review of the policy and a quarterly review of the portfolio performance and compliance status as reported in the monthly detail reports. See section XXIV “Reporting” for minimum reporting requirements.

VIII. PROCEDURES

A. Pooling of Funds

1. Participants of the Thurston County Investment Pool (TCIP) will be established by way of a Participant Agreement. This will serve as the authorization to pool the jurisdictions’ money for the purposes of investment.
 - a. Participants will not withdraw and deposit funds into the pool for speculative purposes as such actions may negatively impact other participants in the pool; hence, withdrawals from the pool are to be made only for planned operating and capital expenditures.
2. Investment income from funds that have been pooled in the TCIP will be allocated to the various funds based on their respective participation and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
 - a. Respective participation is determined by the average daily cash balance a fund maintains in the TCIP.
 - b. Average daily cash balance is calculated using the actual number of days in the month.
 - c. The total interest distributed in cash to Pool participants will be the actual interest received on securities held for the TCIP during the month of the interest allocation on an accrual basis.
 - d. Gains and losses on securities sold early will be factored into the total interest allocation during any month these gains and losses are realized, and will be distributed to all TCIP participants with the exception of large withdrawal requests made outside of normal spending patterns.
 - e. Losses associated with withdrawal requests made outside of normal procedure will be handled according to the TCIP Participant Agreement.

B. Written Procedures

1. Day-to-day procedures concerning investment management and investment accounting are outside the scope of this policy. The Treasurer and Investment Officer will establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this policy.

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

IX. ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- A. Investment officials will recognize that the investment portfolio is subject to public review and evaluation. The overall program will be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust.
- B. Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that conflicts with the proper execution of the investment program or impairs their ability to make impartial investment decisions.
- C. Investment officials shall disclose to the Treasurer any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business with the County, and they will further disclose any personal financial or investment positions that could be related to the performance of the County portfolio, particularly with regard to the timing of purchases and sales.
- D. Limitations on gifts accepted will be subject to the same restrictions as outlined in RCW 42.52.150

X. AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS

- A. Selection of a primary bank for Thurston County general banking services will be made by the Treasurer. Banking service charges may be reduced by the earnings credit balance. The amount of credit applied will vary based on a variety of circumstances including the rate negotiated with the bank and the current investment environment.
- B. The Treasurer will maintain a list of approved security broker/dealers and financial institutions authorized to provide investment services.
- C. Qualified broker/dealers and financial institutions will be reviewed and selected by the Treasurer on a routine basis. All brokers/dealers and financial institutions who desire to do business with Thurston County must supply the following:
 - 1. Annual audited financial statements
 - 2. Proof of FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) certification
 - 3. Proof of registration with the State of Washington
 - 4. A completed Broker/Dealer questionnaire and a certification of having read the Thurston County Investment Policy
- D. The Treasurer will conduct an annual review of the financial condition of the firms. A current audited financial statement is required to be on file for each financial institution and broker/dealer with whom the County invests.

XI. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

- A. Delivery vs. Payment

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

All trades of marketable securities will be executed by delivery vs. payment (DVP) to ensure that securities are deposited with a third-party custodian prior to the release of funds.

B. Safekeeping

Securities will be held by an independent third-party custodian selected by the Treasurer.

XII. PRUDENCE

The Treasurer and authorized investment officer will perform their duties in a manner consistent with the standard of “persons of prudence” as defined by RCW 43.250.040.

“In investing and reinvesting moneys in the public funds investment account and in acquiring, retaining, managing, and disposing of investments..., there shall be exercised the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of the funds considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of the capital.”

The Treasurer and authorized investment officer acting in accordance with this Policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for credit and market risks encountered in the performance of their investment duties. Due diligence requires timely reporting of material deviation from expectations and such other actions to control adverse developments as may be possible in consideration of the circumstances and within other provisions of this policy.

XIII. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS

Thurston County is empowered by statutes (RCW 36.29, 39.58, 39.59, and 43.84.080) to invest in the following types of securities:

- U.S. Treasury Obligations
- U.S. Government Agency obligations and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE’s) which may include, but are not limited to the following:
 - Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB),
 - Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB),
 - Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA – Ginnie Mae),
 - Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC – Freddie Mac),
 - Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA - Fannie Mae), and
 - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Other obligations that are issued or guaranteed by supranational institutions, provided that, at the time of investment, the institution has the United States government as its largest shareholder and is rated AAA by Moody’s, Fitch, or S&P or an equivalent rating by a Nationally

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (NRSRO). The percentage of supranationals from any single issuer may not exceed 10%.

- Corporate notes purchased in the secondary market, provided such investments adhere to the investment policies and procedures adopted by the State Investment Board. These requirements include corporate notes rated at least weak single A or better by all the major rating agencies that rate the note at the time of purchase. The percentage of corporate notes from any single issuer may not exceed 3 percent of the total TCIP (2 percent if rated in the broad single A category). Securities rated in the broad single A category with a negative outlook may not be purchased.
- Commercial Paper, purchased in the secondary market, and complying with the State Investment Board requirements, summarized as follows:
 - Commercial paper must be rated with the highest short-term credit rating category of any two major NRSROs at the time of purchase. If the commercial paper is rated by more than two major NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of them.
 - Commercial paper holdings may not have maturities exceeding 270 days.
 - Any commercial paper purchased with a maturity longer than 100 days must also have an underlying long-term senior unsecured credit rating at the time of purchase in one of the three highest rating categories of an NRSRO.
 - The percentage of commercial paper that may be purchased from any single issuer is 3 percent of the assets of the total portfolio.
 - Commercial paper must be purchased in the secondary market and not directly from the issuers.
- Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit of financial institutions which are qualified public depositories as defined by RCW 39.58 and in accordance with the restrictions therein. As required by RCW 39.58, certificates of deposit will be purchased only from those institutions approved by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC) as eligible for deposit of public funds.
 - The maximum amount placed with any one depository will not exceed the net worth of the institution as determined by the PDPC.
- Bonds of the State of Washington and any local government in the State of Washington, which bonds have at the time of investment a credit rating of A or better by S&P or Fitch, or an equivalent rating by another NRSO. The percentage of bonds of the State of Washington or any local government, shall not exceed 5% of the total pool per issuer.
- General obligation bonds of a state other than the State of Washington and general obligation bonds of a local government of a state other than the State of Washington, which bonds have

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

at the time of investment a credit rating A or better by S&P or Fitch, or an equivalent rating by another NRSO. The percentage of general obligation bonds of a state other than the State of Washington or any local government of a state other than the State of Washington, shall not exceed 5% of the total pool per issuer.

- Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), the public funds investment account managed by the State Treasurer's Office. (RCW 43.250.040)
- Interest bearing public fund depositories (money market accounts). The total amount invested in these accounts should not exceed 40% of the total portfolio. Funds may only be placed in interest bearing depositories that are approved by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC) as eligible for deposit of public funds.
 - The maximum amount placed with any one depository will not exceed the net worth of the institution as determined by the PDPC.

XIV. PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS

Any investment outside of the authorized securities and deposits listed in statute (RCW 36.29, 39.58, 39.59, and 43.84.080), i.e., equities (stock), cryptocurrency, are unauthorized and prohibited by law.

Any investment type not expressly permitted in this policy is ineligible.

XV. DIVERSIFICATION

It is the policy of Thurston County to diversify its investment portfolios. To eliminate risk of loss resulting from the over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity, issuer or class of securities, all cash and cash equivalent assets in all funds shall be diversified by maturity, issuer and by the class of security. Diversification strategies shall be determined and revised periodically by the Treasurer and investment officer for all funds. In establishing specific diversification strategies, the following constraints shall apply:

Authorized Investment Type	Max. % of Portfolio
Washington State Local Government Investment Pool	100%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	70%
Federal Agency securities	70%
Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	40%
Interest Bearing Depositories (money market accounts)	40%
Bonds of State of Washington or any local government in the State of Washington	20%
Bonds of other states or local governments other than in the State of Washington	20%

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

Supranationals	15%
Commercial Paper & Corporate Notes combined	20%

XVI. SALE OF PORTFOLIO

Any major changes in Investment Strategy including the liquidation of 50% or more of the portfolio shall require a majority vote by the County Finance Committee.

XVII. MATURITIES

- A. To the extent possible and to preclude sales of securities that could result in a loss, investments will be made to coincide with anticipated cash flow requirements. Because of inherent difficulties in accurately forecasting cash flow requirements, a portion of the portfolio should be continuously invested in readily available funds such as the Local Government Investment Pool and public fund investment/money market accounts to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet ongoing obligations.
- B. 20% of the portfolio, at the time of investment, will be comprised of investments maturing within a year.
- C. Remaining funds may be invested in authorized securities not to exceed five years in maturity, except when compatible with a specific fund's investment needs or authorized by the Treasurer.
 - 1. The time to maturity shall be calculated beginning with the settlement date of the purchase (not from the original trade date).
 - 2. Any participant with reserve funds, not needed for expenditures in the short term may authorize the Treasurer to invest such funds for a longer term. Authorization for longer term investments will be made by way of Board resolution, or written request signed by authorized representative with a copy of Board minutes showing approval of requested purchase.
 - 3. Ownership of longer-term investments will be specific to the participant rather than held in the pool and will be subject to the Participant Agreement.
 - 4. Any purchases made with maturities purchased for the pool that are longer than five years must have the prior written approval of the Treasurer.
- D. To ensure additional liquidity and provide for ongoing market opportunity the weighted average maturity and effective duration of the overall portfolio shall not exceed three years without the prior written approval of the Treasurer.

XVIII. CREDIT DOWNGRADES

In the event an investment in the TCIP has a material credit quality downgrade and is rated below investment grade by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch, the TCIP will seek options to recover principal by first seeking options that allow for the recovery of the principal value of the investment

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

over time, thereby avoiding a realized loss. Any selected option must be justified in terms of risk, cost/benefit, and legal soundness.

If a loss must be realized, the loss will be distributed in a manner that is fair and equitable to current pool members, as well as protecting new monies entering the pool. The realized loss will be allocated based on each pool member's average balance and netted with earnings.

XIX. INTERNAL CONTROL

The investment officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The Treasurer is subject to an annual independent review of its internal control by the Washington State Auditor based on their audit plan as developed by the regional audit staff, as well as a periodic review by the Thurston County Internal Auditor. The Treasurer's accounting staff also provide regular ongoing oversight as they review all investment transactions. Investment transactions are reviewed daily in comparison to the investment activity report and matched to the bank activity during the daily bank reconciliation. They also provide secondary authorization for any resulting wire transfers. The purposes of any procedures in place to establish internal controls shall reflect the following objectives:

- Prevent control of collusion
- Separation of transaction authority from accounting and recordkeeping
- Reconciliation and review of Custodial Safekeeping
- Avoidance of physical delivery securities
- Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members as determined in section VI
- Documented confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers reviewed by staff not regularly responsible for bank reconciliation or back up for investment recordkeeping

XX. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The investment portfolio will be managed in accordance with the parameters specified within this policy. The investment portfolio will be designed to obtain an average rate of return during budgetary and economic cycles, consistent with the investment objectives and cash flow needs. A series of appropriate benchmarks reflective of the actual securities being purchased, the risks undertaken, and that contain a similar weighted average maturity as the portfolio will be used to evaluate overall performance.

XXI. TRANSACTION PARAMETERS

When conducting trades of securities in the bond market, three price points should be obtained to determine fair price achieved. Price points include:

- Comparable bonds (new issue or secondary) with current price
- Run list from another broker
- Comparable maturity-matched Treasury Note
- Current LGIP rate

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

- Bid/offer from other brokers

Exception: For agency bonds in syndicate, reference to the new issue and syndicate status on the trade ticket is sufficient.

XXII. CALCULATION PARAMETERS

- A. For the purposes of periodic reporting or mark to market, a comparison of the book value vs. market value is done. When calculating book value, securities with premiums and discounts are amortized and accreted yield to worst.
- B. The weighted average maturity is calculated based on final maturity.

XXIII. ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS

Earnings are allocated monthly based on average daily cash balance a fund maintains in the TCIP. See section VIII "Procedures" A. (2) for more detail.

XXIV. REPORTING

- A. At least quarterly, a report will be submitted to the Thurston County Finance Committee for their review summarizing the current position of the portfolio for Thurston County.
 1. The Treasurer shall report to the committee current investment strategy being followed, recent economic conditions, and market developments which have a bearing on this strategy.
 2. The report will be prepared in a manner which will allow the Finance Committee to ascertain whether investment activities during the reporting period have conformed to the investment policy. At a minimum, the report to the committee will include:
 - a. Asset allocation
 - i. Dollar and percentage of security types, issuers, and maturities
 - b. Portfolio performance
 - i. Total earnings reported as a rate and as total dollars earned
 - ii. Mark to Market percentage comparing book value to market value
- B. The monthly statement of fund activity provided to pool participants will include:
 1. Interest earnings shown as a dollar amount of revenue added to their fund(s) balance.
 2. The yield of the portfolio is also reported on the monthly statement.

XXV. INVESTMENT FEES

RCW 36.29.020 allows the charging of an investment fee for providing service of investing funds. Five percent of the interest or earnings, with an annual maximum of fifty dollars, on each transaction authorized by each resolution of the governing body shall be paid as an investment service fee. If the fee amounts to five dollars or less, the County Treasurer may waive such fee.

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

RCW 28A.320.320 allows the charging of an investment fee for school districts. Five percent of the interest or earnings, with an annual minimum of ten dollars or annual maximum of fifty dollars, on any transactions authorized by each resolution of the board.

RCW 36.29.024 allows the charging of investment fees which reimburse the Treasurer's Office for the actual expenses incurred in administering the investment function under a local pooling program. This fee is allocated to pool participants in a manner which equitably reflects the differing amounts and differing periods of time the amounts were placed in the county pool. Any investment fees collected in excess of actual expenses will be rebated to the pool participants at least on an annual basis.

XXVI. BUSINESS CONTINUITY

- A. The Treasurer shall implement procedures that will maintain continuity of operations related to the investment program while also maintaining proper internal controls. Some examples include:
 - 1. Bloomberg Anywhere is a service utilized which allows the investment officer to access investment data and conduct trades with brokers even when working remotely.
 - 2. Centralized investment software that allows back up personnel to access data for conducting daily funding and accounting of investment settlements
 - a. Report of daily transactions to and from safekeeping
 - b. Recording of deposits and withdrawals to and from LGIP
 - c. Journal entry of net investment and cash activity related to investments
- B. Written procedures and documentation will be maintained that provide guidance and instruction in the absence of investment officer.

XXVII. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS/EXPECTATIONS

- A. Investment Officer Training
 - 1. It is expected that the investment officer will participate in regular ongoing training and education as it relates to investment best practices and economic conditions.
 - 2. The investment officer is encouraged to maintain involvement with local and national organizations that provide support, training, and networking with finance and investment professionals.
 - a. Examples of organizations may include but are not limited to: Washington Public Treasurers Association, Washington Finance Officers Association, Government Investment Officers Association, Government Finance Officers Association, and the Washington State Association of County Treasurers.
 - 3. At a minimum, the investment officer should review and be informed of any rules, regulations, and reputable guidelines/best practices associated with managing the investments including but not limited to:
 - a. This investment policy
 - b. Revised Code of Washington
 - c. Participant Agreements
 - d. Thurston County ordinances and resolutions

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

- e. State Treasurer's Guide to Public Fund Investing
- f. State Investment Board Commercial Paper & Corporate Notes Policy

B. Treasurer Training

1. It is expected that the Treasurer will at a minimum have or gain an understanding of the overall philosophy and strategy of the investment program.
2. The Treasurer is encouraged to maintain involvement with the Washington State Association of County Treasurers in order to stay informed of statewide issues related to investing public funds.
3. The Treasurer shall be familiar with the terms and conditions of the Participant Agreements with each entity.

C. Finance Committee Training

1. It is expected that at a minimum, any new member of the Finance Committee attends public fund investment related training within six months of becoming a member. Recommendations of current relevant training available can be made by the Investment Officer.
2. It is strongly encouraged that some form of refresher training be attended by any members of the Finance Committee at least once each year.


XXVIII. INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION

Thurston County's investment policy shall be adopted by a majority vote of the County Finance Committee. The policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis by the committee and must approve any modifications.

This investment policy has been adopted by majority vote of the County Finance Committee at its meeting on __October 27, 2025_____



Jeff Gadman, Thurston County Treasurer and
Chairman Thurston County Finance Committee



Tye Menser, County Commission Chair and
Member Thurston County Finance Committee



Mary Hall, Thurston County Auditor and
Secretary Thurston County Finance Committee

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

GLOSSARY

ACCRUED INTEREST - The interest accumulated on a bond since issue date or the last coupon payment. The buyer of the bond pays the market price and accrued interest, which is payable to the seller.

AGENCY - A debt security issued by a federal or federally sponsored agency. Federal agencies are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Federally Sponsored Agencies (FSAs) are backed by each particular agency with a market perception that there is an implicit government guarantee. (Also see FEDERAL AGENCY SECURITIES and GOVERNMENT SECURITY)

AMORTIZATION - In portfolio accounting, periodic charges made against interest income on premium bonds in anticipation of receipt of the call price at call or of par value at maturity.

ASSET - Available property, as for payment of debts

AVERAGE MATURITY - A weighted average of the expiration dates for a portfolio of debt securities. An income fund's volatility can be managed by shortening or lengthening the average maturity of its portfolio.

BID - The indicated price at which a buyer is willing to purchase a security or commodity. When selling a security a bid is obtained. (See Offer)

BOND - A long-term debt security, or IOU, issued by a government or corporation that generally pays a stated rate of interest and returns the face value on the maturity date.

BOOK VALUE - The amount at which an asset is carried on the books of the owner. The book value of an asset does not necessarily have a significant relationship to market value.

BROKER - A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission paid by the initiator of the transaction or by both sides.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT - Certificates of Deposit, familiarly known as CDs, are certificates issued against funds deposited in a bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified rate of return. Certificates of Deposit bear rates of interest in line with money market rates current at the time of issuance.

COMMERCIAL PAPER - An unsecured short-term promise to repay a fixed amount on a certain future date. Commercial paper usually matures from 2 to 270 days and is traded on a discount basis. This debt instrument, issued by banks, companies and other borrowers, uses only their credit ratings to back the security.

CORPORATE BOND - A debt security issued by a corporation. The backing for the bond is usually the payment ability of the company, which is typically money to be earned from future operations. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds. As a result, interest rates are almost always higher, even for higher credit quality companies. Most corporate bonds have maturities greater than one year. Corporate debt that matures in less than one year is typically called commercial paper.

CREDIT RISK - The risk that another party to an investment transaction will not fulfill its obligations. Credit risk can be associated with the issuer of a security, a financial institution holding the entity's deposit, or a third-party holding securities or collateral. Credit risk exposure can be affected by a concentration of deposits or investments in any one investment type or with any one party.

CUSTODIAN - An independent third party (usually bank or trust company) that holds securities in safekeeping as an agent for the county.

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

DELIVERY VS PAYMENT - There are two methods of delivery of securities: Delivery vs. payment and delivery vs. receipt (also called free). Delivery vs. payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery vs. receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

DEPOSITARY - A person to whom something is entrusted, a depository.

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

DEPOSITORY BANK - A local bank used as the point of deposit for cash receipts.

DISCOUNT - 1. (n.) selling below par; e.g., a \$1000 bond selling for \$900. 2. (v.) anticipating the effects of news on a security's value; e.g., "The market had already discounted the effect of the labor strike by bidding the company's stock down."

DIVERSIFICATION - Dividing available funds among a variety of securities and institutions to minimize market risk.

FACE VALUE - The value of a bond stated on the bond certificate; thus, the redemption value at maturity. Most bonds have a face value, or par, of \$1,000.

FEDERAL AGENCY SECURITIES - Several government-sponsored agencies, in recent years, have issued short and long-term notes. Such notes typically are issued through dealers, mostly investment banking houses. These Federal government-sponsored agencies were established by the U.S. Congress to undertake various types of financing without tapping the public treasury. In order to do so, the agencies have been given the power to borrow money by issuing securities, generally under the authority of an act of Congress. These securities are highly acceptable and marketable for several reasons, mainly because they are exempt from state, municipal and local income taxes. Furthermore, agency securities must offer a higher yield than direct Treasury debt of the same maturity to find investors, partly because these securities are not direct obligations of the Treasury.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA – Fannie Mae) - issues notes tailored to the maturity needs of the investor. Maturities range from 30 days up to 10 years. These notes are made attractive by their denominations from \$5,000 to \$1 million.

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK (FFCB) - Government sponsored institution that consolidates the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and the Banks for Cooperatives.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB) – Consists of twelve institutions that regulate and lend to savings and loan associations

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION (FHLMC - Freddie Mac) - is a stockholder-owned, government-sponsored enterprise chartered by Congress in 1970 to keep money flowing to mortgage lenders in support of homeownership and rental housing for middle income Americans. FHLMC purchases, guarantees and securitizes mortgages to form mortgage-backed securities. The mortgage-backed securities that it issues tend to be very liquid and carry a credit rating close to that of U.S. Treasuries.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA – Fannie Mae) - chartered under the FNMA 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.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - Establishments that include the circulation of money, the granting of credit, the making of investments, and the provision of banking facilities.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA – Ginnie Mae) – A U.S. government-owned corporation that guarantees timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage-backed securities (MBS) backed by government-insured or guaranteed loans.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY - Any debt obligation issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Certain securities, such as Treasury bonds and Ginnie Maes, are backed by the government as to both principal and interest payments. Other securities, such as those issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Freddie Mac, are backed by the issuing agency.

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

INVESTMENT OFFICIAL - Any person delegated responsibility for making decisions related to the investment purchases, managements, strategy, and/or policy.

LIQUIDATION - Conversion into cash.

LIQUIDITY - Refers to the ease and speed with which an asset can be converted into cash without a substantial loss in value.

LOSS - The excess of the cost or book value of an asset over selling price.

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.

MARK-TO-MARKET - An adjustment in the valuation of a securities portfolio to reflect the current market values of the respective securities in the portfolio. This process is also used to ensure that margin accounts are in compliance with maintenance.

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

MATURITY - The time when a security becomes due and at which time the principal and interest or final coupon payment is paid to the investor.

MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - An interest-bearing account such as a Public Funds Investment Account, also known as a NOW account, that meets the requirements for public funds deposits provided by a bank approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO) - A credit rating agency that issues credit ratings that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission permits other financial firms to use for certain regulatory purposes.

OFFER - The indicated price at which a seller is willing to sell a security or commodity (See BID). When buying a security an offer is obtained.

PAR VALUE - The nominal or face value of a debt security; that is, the value at maturity.

POOL PARTICIPANT – Any fund that selects to participate either by statute or voluntarily in the Thurston County Investment Pool (TCIP).

PORTFOLIO - Collection of securities held by an investor.

PREMIUM - The amount by which a bond sells above its par value.

PRIMARY DEALERS - A group of government securities dealers that submit daily reports of market activity, 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.

PRINCIPAL - An invested amount on which interest is charged or earned.

PRUDENCE - The ability to govern and discipline oneself by the use of reason. Shrewdness in the management of affairs. Able to use skill and good judgment in the use of resources.

PUBLIC FUND INTEREST BEARING INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS - Bank accounts with Qualified Public Depositories which pay a rate of interest on the balance maintained. Used in diversifying the investment portfolio and most commonly used as part of a liquidity portfolio.

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.

SAFEKEEPING - A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby all securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank's vaults for protection, or in the case of book-entry securities, are held and recorded in the customer's name and are inaccessible to anyone else.

THURSTON COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

SECURITIES - Bonds, notes, mortgages, or other forms of negotiable or non-negotiable instruments.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC) - A U.S. government agency that oversees securities transactions, activities of financial professionals and mutual fund trading to prevent fraud and intentional deception. The SEC consists of five commissioners who serve staggered five-year terms. No more than three of the commissioners may belong to the same political party.

SETTLEMENT DATES - The day on which payment is due for a securities purchase. For stocks and mutual funds bought through an investment dealer, settlement is normally five business days after the trade date. Bonds and options normally settle one business day after the trade date. Mutual fund shares purchased directly by mail or wire settle on the day payment is received.

SUPRANATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (SUPRAS) – An international organization, or union, whereby member states transcend national boundaries or interests to share in the decision making and vote on issues pertaining to the wider grouping. It is formed by two or more central governments through international treaties. The purpose for creating a supranational is to promote economic development for the member countries. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), IFC (International Finance Corporation) and ADB (Asian Development Bank) are examples of supras.

SYNDICATE - Temporary alliance of businesses that joins together to manage a large transaction, which would be difficult, or impossible, to effect individually. An underwriting syndicate usually breaks up 30 days after the sale is complete, or if the securities cannot be sold at the offering price. Until syndicate is broken, bonds can only be sold at the initial agreed upon offering price.

THIRD-PARTY SAFEKEEPING - A safekeeping arrangement whereby the investor has full control over the securities being held and the dealer or bank investment department has no access to the securities being held.

TREASURY BILLS - Treasury bills are short-term debt obligations of the U.S. Government. They offer maximum safety of principal since they are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government. Treasury bills, commonly called "T-Bills," account for the bulk of government financing, and are the major vehicle used by the Federal Reserve System in the money market to implement national monetary policy. T-Bills are sold in three, six, nine, and twelve-month bills. Because treasury bills are considered "risk-free," these instruments generally yield the lowest returns in the major money market instruments.

TREASURY NOTES AND BONDS - While T-Bills are sold at a discount rate that establishes the yield to maturity, all other marketable treasury obligations are coupon issued. These include Treasury Notes with maturities from one to ten years and Treasury Bonds with maturities of 10-30 years. The instruments are typically held by banks and savings and loan associations. Since Bills, Notes and Bonds are general obligations of the U.S. Government, and since the Federal Government has the lowest credit risk of all participants in the money market, its obligations generally offer a lower yield to the investor than do other securities of comparable maturities.

YIELD - The rate at which an investment pays out interest or dividend income, expressed in percentage terms and calculated by dividing the amount paid by the price of the security and annualizing the result.