PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

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Subject: Investment Policy

Purpose: This statement contains guidelines for the prudent investment of cash balances held by Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE) in accordance with Government Code sections 53600, et. seq. The overarching goal of PCE's Investment Policy is to protect PCE's pooled cash while producing a reasonable rate of return on investments.

Scope: The Investment Policy applies to all funds and investment activities of PCE. This does not apply to the investment of bond proceeds, which are governed by the appropriate bond documents. This does not apply to any pension or other post-employment benefit funds held in a trust, as PCE does not have any such funds at this time and has no plans to have such funds.

Prudence: The standard of prudence to be used by investment officials will be the "prudent investor" standard, which states that, "when investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency."

Objectives: The primary objectives, in priority order, of the investment activities of PCE are

1. SAFETY – Preservation of principal is the foremost objective of Peninsula Clean Energy.

2. LIQUIDITY – PCE's portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable PCE to meet its cash flow requirements. It is important that the portfolio contain investments which provide the ability of being easily sold at any time with minimal risk of loss of principal or interest.

3. RETURN – PCE's portfolio will be designed to attain a market rate of return through economic cycles consistent with the constraints imposed by its safety and liquidity objectives.

Delegation of Investment Authority:

Pursuant to Government Code Section 53607, the Treasurer (and his/her designee, if necessary) is authorized to invest and reinvest money of PCE, to sell or exchange securities so purchased, and to deposit such securities for safekeeping in accordance with and subject to this investment policy.

PCE may engage the support services of outside investment advisors in regard to its investment program, so long as these services are likely to produce a net financial advantage or necessary financial protection of PCE's financial resources. Outside investment advisors must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer, the Treasurer and the Board of Directors. It is PCE's intention to use the services of outside investment advisors to manage PCE's investment program. PCE will be responsible for managing the investment advisors.

Investment Procedures:

The Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer will recommend investment procedures for the operation of PCE's investment program for approval by PCE's Board of Directors.

Ethics and Conflicts of Interest:

Officers and employees involved in the investment process will refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions:

The purchase by PCE of any investment other than those purchased directly from the issuer, will be purchased either from an institution licensed by the State as a broker-dealer, as defined in Section 25004 of the Corporations Code, which is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), or a member of a federally regulated securities exchange, a national or state chartered bank, a federal or state association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), or a brokerage firm designated as a Primary Government Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the evaluation of all institutions that wish to do business with PCE, to determine if they are adequately capitalized, staffed by qualified investment professionals, and agree to abide by the conditions set forth in PCE's Investment Policy and any other guidelines that may be provided. This will be done annually by having the financial institutions:

1. Provide written notification that they have read, and will abide by, PCE's Investment Policy.

2. Submit their most recent audited Financial Statements within 120 days of the institution's fiscal year end.

If PCE has an investment advisor, the investment advisor may use its own list of authorized broker/dealers to conduct transactions on behalf of PCE.

Purchase and sale of securities will be made on the basis of best execution.

Acceptable Investment Instruments:

Where this section specifies a percentage limitation for a particular security type or issuer, that percentage is applicable only on the date of purchase and shall be calculated on the basis of market value. Credit criteria listed in this section refers to the credit rating at the time the security is purchased. If an investment's credit rating falls below the minimum rating required at the time of purchase, the Treasurer or his/her designee will perform a timely review and decide whether to sell or hold the investment.

PCE will diversify its investments by security type and institution. With the exception of U.S. Treasury and federal agency securities, investment pools and money market funds, no more than 5% of market value of PCE's portfolio will be invested in a single issuer regardless of sector type.

Acceptable investments authorized for purchase on behalf of PCE are:

1. **U.S. Treasury obligations** for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

2. **Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations**, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.

3. **Obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state**, including bonds payable solely out of revenues from a revenue producing property owned, controlled or operated by the state or any local agency, or by a department, board, agency or authority of the state or any local agency that is rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by a nationally recognized statistical-rating organization (NRSRO). Purchases of the obligations described in this subdivision and in subdivision 4 (registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 states in addition to California) collectively may not exceed 20% of PCE's portfolio.

4. **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 these states that is rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. Purchases of the obligations described in this subdivision and in subdivision 3 (obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state) collectively may not exceed 20% of PCE's portfolio.

5. **Commercial Paper** of “prime” quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper must meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph a or paragraph b:

   a. The entity meets the following criteria: (i) is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation, (ii) has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000), and (iii) has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.

   b. The entity meets the following criteria: (i) is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company, (ii) has program-wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond, and (iii) has commercial paper that is rated “A-1” or higher, or the equivalent, by an NRSRO.

   Eligible commercial paper will have a maximum maturity of 270 days or fewer. No more than 20% of PCE’s portfolio may be invested in commercial paper. PCE may purchase no more than 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of any single issuer. No more than 5% of the outstanding commercial paper investments can be invested in the Energy industry/sector.

6. **Negotiable Certificates of Deposit** 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. Eligible negotiable certificates of deposit (negotiable CDs) shall be rated in a rating category of “A” for long-term, “A-1” for short-term, their equivalents, or better by an NRSRO. No more than 20% of PCE’s portfolio may be invested in negotiable CDs.

7. **Demand Deposits - Collateralized**

8. **Passbook Savings Accounts - Collateralized**

9. **Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies** that are **money market funds** registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1, et seq.). To be eligible for investment, money market funds must be managed with the goal of maintaining a stable net asset value (NAV) per share of $1.00.

   Further, to be eligible for investment pursuant to this subdivision these companies (money market funds) will either: (i) attain the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by at least two NRSROs or (ii) have retained an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years of experience managing money market mutual funds and with assets under management in excess of $500,000,000.

It is possible that a money market fund that is managed with the goal of maintaining a stable NAV per share of $1.00 may be unable to maintain a NAV of $1.00 per share due to market conditions or other factors. In such instances, the Treasurer or his/her designee will perform a timely review and decide whether to sell or hold the fund(s), subject to any restraints imposed by the money market fund(s).

No more than 20% of PCE's investment portfolio may be invested in money market funds or mutual funds combined. Further, no more than 10% of PCE's investment portfolio may be invested in any one money market fund. A money market fund's holding may not include auction rate securities or other securities that are not allowed under PCE's investment policy.

10. **Repurchase Agreements.** Overnight Repurchase Agreements shall be used solely as short-term investments not to exceed 3 days.

11. **Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool) -** An investment pool managed by the State Treasurer. PCE can invest up to the maximum amount permitted by the State Treasurer.

12. **San Mateo County Pool** - As authorized by Government Code Section 53684.

13. **Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs)** - Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority (Local Government Investment Pools or "Pool") organized pursuant to Government Code Section 6509.7 that invest in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (r) of California Government Code Section 53601, inclusive. Each share will represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the Joint Powers Authority. The Pool will be rated in a rating category "AAA" or its equivalent by a NRSRO. To be eligible under this section, the shares will maintain a stable net asset value (NAV) and the joint powers authority issuing the shares will have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

    a. The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

    b. The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q) Government Code Section 53601, inclusive.

    c. The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000).

14. **Bankers' acceptances** otherwise known as bills of exchange or time drafts that are drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank. Purchases of bankers' acceptances shall not exceed 180 days' maturity or 40% of PCE's portfolio that may be invested pursuant to this section. However, no more than 30% of PCE's moneys may be invested in the bankers' acceptances of any one commercial bank pursuant to this section.

15. **Medium-term notes**, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, are 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. Notes eligible for investment under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. Purchases of medium-term notes shall not include other instruments authorized by this section and shall not exceed 30% of PCE's portfolio that may be invested pursuant to this section.

Collateralization:

Section 53600 et. seq. of the State of California Government Code outlines the collateral requirements for public funds on deposit above the FDIC insurance amounts. These collateral requirements apply to both active bank deposits (checking and savings accounts) and inactive bank deposits (non-negotiable certificates of deposit).

Investment Pools:

The State Pool, San Mateo County Pool, and LGIPs that PCE is authorized to invest in, may invest in Government Code authorized investments that are not approved for direct purchase by the PCE's Board of Directors. These pools shall be reviewed and considered by PCE's Treasurer on a regular basis and prior to PCE's investment in them. The pools provide a current investment policy and monthly reports for review by the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. PCE is authorized to invest in these pools provided that they are in conformance with their investment policies.

Maturity Limit:

To the extent possible, PCE will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Investments will be purchased with the intent to hold until maturity. However, this will not preclude the sale of securities prior to maturity in order to reposition the portfolio's duration, credit quality, to meet unanticipated cash flow requirements, and/or to enhance the rate of return. State law requires that the maturity of any given instrument should not exceed five years unless specifically approved by PCE Board of Directors at least three months before the investment is made.

Internal Control:

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to provide reasonable assurance that the assets of PCE are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The PCE Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer or his/her designee shall arrange for an annual audit by an external CPA firm in compliance with the requirements of state law and generally accepted accounting principles as pronounced by the GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board.) As part of the audit, investment transactions will be tested. The annual audit will be an integral part, but not the sole part of management's program of monitoring internal controls.

Custody of Securities:

All securities owned by PCE except time deposits and securities used as collateral for repurchase agreements, will be kept in safekeeping by a third-party bank's trust department, acting as an agent for PCE under the terms of a custody agreement executed by the bank and PCE. All securities shall be held in PCE's name.

All securities will be received and delivered using standard delivery versus payment procedures.

Performance Standards:

PCE's portfolio shall be structured to achieve a market-average rate of return through various economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk constraints and the cash flow needs. Investment performance will be calculated on a gross basis before fees and expenses and tracked monthly for internal use and monitoring. The benchmark for "market-average rate" shall be the rate of return of an appropriate market-based index which has a duration or weighted average maturity similar to that of the PCE's portfolio, against which portfolio performance shall be compared on a regular basis.
Performance will be benchmarked to an appropriate performance index.

Reporting:

The Chief Financial Officer will provide a quarterly investment report to the PCE Audit & Finance Committee showing all transactions, type of investment, issuer, purchase date, maturity date, purchase price, yield to maturity, total return, performance benchmark, and current market value for all securities. An annual investment report shall be provided to the PCE Board of Directors in the month following the end of PCE's fiscal year. The Treasurer will provide monthly reports to the Board as required by Government Code 53607.

Policy Review:

This Investment Policy will be reviewed at least annually to ensure its consistency with:

1. The California Government Code sections that regulate the investment and reporting of public funds.
2. The overall objectives of preservation of principal, sufficient liquidity, and a market return.
3. Performance of investment advisor(s) against the appropriate benchmark.

Approved by Board of Directors on **__May 28, 2020________**

Glossary

Asset Backed Securities (ABS) are securities backed by loans or receivables on assets other than real estate. ABS can be secured by a variety of assets including, but not limited to credit card receivables, auto loans, and home equity loans.

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

Broker-Dealer is 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.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit are large-denomination CDs. They are issued at face value and typically pay interest at maturity, if maturing in less than 12 months. CDs that mature beyond this range pay interest semi-annually. Negotiable CDs are issued by U.S. banks (domestic CDs), U.S. branches of foreign banks (Yankee CDs), and thrifts. There is an active secondary market for negotiable domestic and Yankee CDs. However, the negotiable thrift CD secondary market is limited. Yields on CDs exceed those on U.S. treasuries and agencies of similar maturities. This higher yield compensates the investor for accepting the risk of reduced liquidity and the risk that the issuing bank might fail. State law does not require the collateralization of negotiable CDs.

Collateral refers to securities, evidence of deposits, or other property that a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. It also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits. In California, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and public deposits must be collateralized.

Commercial Paper is a short term, unsecured, promissory note issued by a corporation to raise working capital.

Delivery Versus Payment is a method of delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

Demand Deposits are funds held that can be withdrawn at any time without advance notice to the institution holding the funds.

Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a security or a portfolio of securities to a change in interest rates, typically stated in years.

Federal Agency Obligations are issued by U.S. Government Agencies or Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE). Although they were created or sponsored by the U.S. Government, most Agencies and GSEs are not guaranteed by the United States Government. Examples of these securities are notes, bonds, bills and discount notes issued by Fannie Mae (FNMA), Freddie Mac (FHLMC), the Federal Home Loan Bank system (FHLB), and Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB). The Agency market is a very large and liquid market, with billions traded every day.

Issuer means any corporation, governmental unit, or financial institution that borrows money through the sale of securities.

Liquidity refers to the ease and speed with which an asset can be converted into cash without loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the difference between the bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonably sized trades can be done at those quotes.

Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is a special fund in the State Treasury that local agencies may use to deposit funds for investment. There is no minimum investment period and the minimum transaction is $5,000, in multiples of $1,000 above that, with a maximum of $75 million for any California public agency. It offers high liquidity because deposits can be converted to cash in twenty-four hours and no interest is lost. All interest is distributed to those agencies participating on a proportionate share determined by the amounts deposited and the length of time they are deposited. Interest is paid quarterly via direct deposit to the agency's LAIF account. The State keeps an amount for reasonable costs of making the investments, not to exceed one-quarter of one per cent of the earnings.

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs) are investment tools similar to money market funds that allow public entities to invest funds.

Market Value is the price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

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

Money Market Fund is a type of investment comprising a variety of short-term securities with high quality and high liquidity. The fund provides interest to shareholders. Eligible money market funds must strive to maintain a stable net asset value (NAV) of $1 per share.

Net Asset Value (NAV) is the value of an entity's assets minus the value of its liabilities, often in relation to open-end or mutual funds, since shares of such funds registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission are redeemed at their net asset value. Money Market funds that PCE is authorized to invest in are required to maintain an NAV of $1.00 at all times.

Par Value is the face value of the bill, note, or bond.

Principal describes the original cost of a security. It represents the amount of capital or money that the investor pays for the investment.

Repurchase Agreements are short-term investment transactions. Banks buy temporarily idle funds from a customer by selling him U.S. Government or other securities with a contractual agreement to repurchase the same securities on a future date at an agreed upon interest rate. Repurchase Agreements are typically for one to ten days in maturity. The customer receives interest from the bank. The interest rate reflects both the prevailing demand for Federal Funds and the maturity of the Repo. Repurchase Agreements must be collateralized.

Total Return is the time-weighted performance of a portfolio including interest income and any capital appreciation or depreciation as a result of interest rate movements.

U.S. Treasury Issues are direct obligations of the United States Government. They are highly liquid and are considered the safest investment security. U.S. Treasury issues include:

1. **Treasury Bills** which are non-interest-bearing discount securities issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Bills are currently issued in one, three, six, and twelve-month maturities.

2. **Treasury Notes** that have original maturities of one to ten years.

3. **Treasury Bonds** that have original maturities of greater than 10 years.

Yield to Maturity is 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.