THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MWD MEETING AGENDA

F&I Committee
- Vacant, Chair
- R. Record, Vice Chair
- S. Blois
- B. Dennstedt
- L. Dick
- S. Faessel
- S. Goldberg
- P. Hawkins
- F. Jung
- A. Ortega
- T. Quinn
- M. Ramos
- T. Smith
- S. Tamaribuchi

Finance and Insurance Committee

Meeting with Board of Directors *

June 13, 2022

9:30 a.m.

Monday, June 13, 2022 Meeting Schedule
09:30 am - F&I
10:30 am - E&O
12:00 pm - Break
12:30 pm - RP&AM
01:00 pm - C&L
02:00 pm - WP&S

Teleconference meetings will continue until further notice. Live streaming is available for all board and committee meetings on mwdh2o.com (Click Here)

A listen only phone line is also available at 1-877-853-5257; enter meeting ID: 831 5177 2466. Members of the public may present their comments to the Board on matters within their jurisdiction as listed on the agenda via teleconference only. To participate call (833) 548-0276 and enter meeting ID: 815 2066 4276.

MWD Headquarters Building • 700 N. Alameda Street • Los Angeles, CA 90012

* The Metropolitan Water District's meeting of this Committee is noticed as a joint committee meeting with the Board of Directors for the purpose of compliance with the Brown Act. Members of the Board who are not assigned to this Committee may participate as members of the Board, whether or not a quorum of the Board is present. In order to preserve the function of the committee as advisory to the Board, members of the Board who are not assigned to this Committee will not vote on matters before this Committee.

1. Opportunity for members of the public to address the committee on matters within the committee's jurisdiction (As required by Gov. Code Section 54954.3(a))

**** CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS -- ACTION ****

2. CONSENT CALENDAR OTHER ITEMS - ACTION

A. Approval of the Minutes of the Finance and Insurance Committee held May 9, 2022 — **21-1206**

Attachments: 06132022 FI 2A Minutes

3. CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS - ACTION

7-3 Approve up to $1.954 million to purchase insurance coverage for Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program for fiscal year 2022/23; the General Manager has determined that the proposed action is exempt or otherwise not subject to CEQA **21-1193**

Attachments: 06142022 FI 7-3 B-L
06132022 FI 7-3 Presentation

7-4 Approve Metropolitan's Statement of Investment Policy for fiscal year 2022/23, delegate authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for fiscal year 2022/23; the General Manager has determined that the proposed actions are exempt or otherwise not subject to CEQA **21-1194**

Attachments: 06142022 FI 7-4 B-L
06132022 FI 7-4 Presentation

**** END OF CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS ****

4. OTHER BOARD ITEMS - ACTION

NONE

5. BOARD INFORMATION ITEMS

NONE

6. COMMITTEE ITEMS

a. Update on Other Post-Employment Benefits **21-1209**

Attachments: 06132022 FI 6a Presentation

b. Financing Overview for Bond Issuance **21-1255**

Attachments: 06132022 FI 6b Presentation

7. MANAGEMENT REPORTS

a. Chief Financial Officer's Report **21-1207**

Attachments: 06132022 FI 7a Presentation

8. FOLLOW-UP ITEMS

NONE

9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

10. ADJOURNMENT

NOTE: This committee reviews items and makes a recommendation for final action to the full Board of Directors. Final action will be taken by the Board of Directors. Agendas for the meeting of the Board of Directors may be obtained from the Board Executive Secretary. This committee will not take any final action that is binding on the Board, even when a quorum of the Board is present.

Writings relating to open session agenda items distributed to Directors less than 72 hours prior to a regular meeting are available for public inspection at Metropolitan's Headquarters Building and on Metropolitan's Web site http://www.mwdh2o.com.

Requests for a disability related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting should be made to the Board Executive Secretary in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MINUTES

FINANCE AND INSURANCE COMMITTEE

May 9, 2022

Vice Chair Record called the teleconference meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

Members present: Vice Chair Record, Directors Blois, Dennstedt**,** Dick, Faessel, Goldberg, Hawkins, Jung, Ortega, Quinn, Ramos, Smith, and Tamaribuchi.

Members absent: None.

Other Board Members present: Directors Abdo, Ackerman, Atwater, Erdman, Fellow, Lefevre, McCoy, Miller, Morris, Peterson, and Pressman.

Committee Staff present: Beatty, Hagekhalil, Kasaine, Ros, Scully, Upadhyay.

1. OPPORTUNITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE ON MATTERS WITHIN THE COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION

None

CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS — ACTION

2. CONSENT CALENDAR OTHER ITEMS – ACTION

A.	Subject:	Approval of the Minutes of the Finance and Insurance Committee held April 11, 2022

3. CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS – ACTION

7-1	Subject:	Adopt Resolution to continue Metropolitan’s Water Standby Charge for fiscal year 2022/23; the General Manager has determined that the proposed action is exempt or otherwise not subject to CEQA
	Motion:	Adopt the resolution to continue the Standby Charge for fiscal year 2022/23
	Presented by:	Nancy Warfel, Resource Specialist

Ms. Kasaine introduced the item and Ms. Warfel presented the committee with an overview of the Water Standby Charge program and previous board actions taken regarding the Readiness-to-Serve Charge and Standby Charge.

After completion of the presentation, Director Blois made a motion, seconded by Director Dick, to approve the consent calendar consisting of items 2A and 7-1.

The vote was:

Ayes:	Directors Blois, Dennstedt, Dick, Faessel, Goldberg, Hawkins, Jung, Ortega, Quinn, Record, Smith and Tamaribuchi
Noes:	None
Abstentions:	None
Absent:	Director Ramos

The motion for item 2A and 7-1 passed by a vote of 12 ayes, 0 noes, 0 abstain, and 1 absent.

END OF CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS

4. OTHER BOARD ITEMS – ACTION

None

5. BOARD INFORMATION ITEMS

9-2 Subject: Renewal Status of Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Presented by: Drew Boronkay, Unit Manager-Risk Management

Ms. Kasaine introduced the item and Mr. Boronkay presented the committee with an overview of the current Property and Casualty Insurance programs and the cost estimates for this year's insurance renewal.

The following Directors provided comments or asked questions:

1. Ortega
2. Record

Staff responded to Directors' comments and questions.

6. COMMITTEE ITEMS

a. Subject: Quarterly Financial Report

Presented by: Bernadette Robertson, Controller

Ms. Kasaine introduced the item and Ms. Robertson presented the committee with Metropolitan's quarterly financial report for the period ending March 31, 2022. The report included cumulative water transactions in acre-feet, revenues, and expenses for fiscal year 2021/22. Ms. Robertson also reported on reimbursable costs and Operations & Maintenance costs for the Delta Conveyance Project through March 2022.

The following Directors provided comments or asked questions:

1. Smith
2. Record
3. Ortega

Staff responded to Directors' comments and questions.

b. Subject: Quarterly Investment Activities Report

Presented by: Kyle Jones, Managing Director, PMF Asset Management LLC

Ms. Kasaine and Mr. Smalls introduced the item and Mr. Jones presented the committee with an overview of Metropolitan's liquidity portfolio through March 31, 2022 and discussed market environment, investment strategy, returns and earnings projections.

The following Directors provided comments or asked questions:

1. Ortega

Staff responded to Directors' comments and questions.

c. Subject: Bond Disclosure: Appendix A Training

Presented by: Brian Forbath, Partner, Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth

Ms. Kasaine and Mr. Rohen introduced the item and Mr. Forbath presented the committee with an overview of standards under the federal securities laws that apply when approving Appendix A, duties and responsibilities of board members, SEC enforcement, and disclosure controls.

7. MANAGEMENT REPORT

a. Subject: Chief Financial Officer's report

No report given.

8. FOLLOW-UP ITEMS

None

9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEM

None

10. ADJOURNMENT

Next meeting will be held on June 13, 2022.

Meeting adjourned at 10:43 a.m.

Randy Record
Vice Chair

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BOARD ACTION

- **Board of Directors**
  Finance and Insurance Committee

6/14/2022 Board Meeting

7-3

Subject

Approve up to $1.954 million to purchase insurance coverage for Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program for fiscal year 2022/23; the General Manager has determined that the proposed action is exempt or otherwise not subject to CEQA

Executive Summary

The Property and Casualty Insurance Policy premiums for fiscal year (FY) 2022/23 are projected to increase by $209,524. or approximately 13.6 percent from about $1.544 million for the current fiscal year, to approximately $1.754 million if Metropolitan maintains the same coverage limits and retentions. The significant cost increase is the result of the insurance market pricing in a confluence of historic events and conditions, including the 2021 wildfire season, catastrophic storm losses, the continued economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, and significant inflation. In addition, the trend of more frequent and expensive liability settlements against municipalities due in part to rising social and political unrest has continued. These events have been occurring with a backdrop of low insurance industry investment yields (though improving now) and with a continuing medical cost trend increase, creating additional pricing pressure.

The following insurance coverages within the Property and Casualty Insurance Program will be expiring on June 30, 2022:

1. $75 million general liability coverage in excess of a $25 million self-insured retention.
2. $60 million fiduciary and employee benefits liability coverage in excess of a $25 million self-insured retention.
3. $65 million public officials, directors, and officer's liability coverage in excess of a $25 million self-insured retention.
4. $5 million crime coverage for exposures such as fraud, theft, faithful performance, and employee dishonesty in excess of a $150,000 deductible.
5. $25 million aircraft liability coverage; $10 million Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) liability coverage; and aircraft hull coverage up to the planes' assessed values.
6. Statutory workers' compensation, and $1 million employer's liability coverage, in excess of a $5 million self-insured retention; and statutory coverage for Washington, D.C. employees.
7. Property damage coverage up to the stated property value, with a $25 million policy limit.
8. Travel Accident coverage with coverage limits up to $5 million, and $25,000 per claim
9. Special Contingency crime coverage with policy limits of $5 million

Attachment 1 compares the current coverage and premium costs to those proposed for FY 2022/23

Details

Self-Insured Retention and Excess Limits – For all coverages, staff reviews the self-insured retention levels and excess coverage limits to ensure that coverage is adequate, premium costs are controlled, and to take advantage of market changes that create opportunities to increase coverage limits and decrease premiums or self-insured retention levels. This process is completed with the services of actuarial consultants, Metropolitan's insurance broker, staff review, and comparisons with other like agencies. Because of this year's expected significant premium cost increases for excess general liability coverage (catastrophic coverage for claims exceeding Metropolitan's $25 million self-insured retention), we obtained premium quotes for the two layers of excess general liability coverage equaling $75 million in limits with self-insured retentions of **$35 million and $50 million, versus our current 25 million retention level** in an attempt to reduce overall costs**.** For FY 2022/23, the premium cost (without including taxes, fees, and the inclusion of terrorism coverage which Metropolitan elects to include in the policies) would be $998,993. The option to purchase the same policies with **a $35 million self-insured retention** would be $995,131, a negligible savings of just under $3,900 despite the added exposure of $10 million, or 40 percent, in self-insured retention. The option to increase the retention to **$50 million** would net a savings of $152,808 versus the current retention level but is still not cost effective considering the 100 percent increased liability exposure resulting from doubling the self-insured retention from $25 million to $50 million. Both options, one very slightly and the second more materially economical, both significantly increase liability exposure. From the perspective of both protecting Metropolitan and obtaining value for funds expended, we cannot recommend either option.

In addition to the usual coverage review such as that described above, staff may investigate other coverage options such as cyber liability and earthquake insurance, which we have been evaluating over the last couple of years. Due to notable price increases for existing coverages, operational activities to enhance cyber defenses, and the continuation of the Metropolitan Headquarters Building earthquake retrofit project, it was not timely to pursue those coverage options in recent years. Because of the dramatic rise in cyber-attacks worldwide, and the increasing threat, we have likewise upped our efforts to investigate initiating **cyber liability coverage** if there is a viable option available. We do not have the complete coverage detail yet but are looking for pricing of a cyber liability policy with $5 million in coverage limits and a $500,000 self-insured retention. Metropolitan would seek to obtain a policy that includes coverage for business interruption, data loss, system failure, cyber extortion, and other features. If this coverage is available, we anticipate the premium costs up to $200,000 for FY 2022/23.

While all coverage limits and retentions are reviewed to maintain appropriate protection at cost-effective rates, historically, there have been more changes to Metropolitan's self-insured retention and excess coverage limits for the workers' compensation policies than the other coverages during the last several years due to global events and medical cost trends. For the coming year, there were no viable options to make changes to the existing coverage portfolio retentions and limits. Each of the different lines of insurance coverage is described below.

General Liability – The two layers of excess general liability, fiduciary, and employee benefits liability, and public officials, directors, and officer's liability (D&O) policies provide catastrophic coverage for claims exceeding Metropolitan's $25 million self-insured retention, and make up the largest portion of Metropolitan's casualty and specialty insurance premium budget. The projected cost of these coverages in the aggregate will increase by about 13 percent, from $1,323,775 in FY 2021/22 to $1,495,587 for FY 2022/23. Within that aggregate, the two excess general liability premiums will increase by about 16.3 percent, from $929,106 to $1,080,529. The quotes this year do not yet include the disclosure of the likely continuity credit (a dividend or rebate for good aggregate claims experience, and remaining with the insurer), which last year lowered the cost of the excess general liability by just over $25,000. The premium cost for the two layers of D&O coverage in FY 2021/22 was $303,821, after the initial cost of $329,563 was also reduced by a continuity credit of $25,742. For FY 2022/23, the projected premium cost, including a continuity credit of $26,007, will be $320,068, an increase of $16,246, or about five percent.

Fiduciary Liability – In FY 2019/20, Metropolitan added coverage to include the deferred compensation program to its existing fiduciary coverage for the first $35 million layer of coverage. Metropolitan also carries a second layer of excess coverage with $40 million in limits. For FY 2021/22, the premium cost for the two layers of coverage was $90,847. For FY 2022/23, the estimated premium cost will increase by about five percent to $94,990.

Workers' Compensation – Excess workers' compensation insurance protects Metropolitan against the financial exposure of workplace injury and illness claims. This coverage is designed to handle an individual's catastrophic injury, or, for example, an event such as multiple injuries occurring at the Metropolitan Headquarters Building due to a major disaster. Metropolitan is self-insured for the first $5 million in losses, after which the excess coverage with statutory limits goes into effect. Metropolitan also carries a separate first dollar (no deductible) policy to cover employees based in Washington, D.C. Over the last 15 years, Metropolitan has actively adjusted its self-insured retention and coverage limit in reaction to changes in the insurance market in order to maintain cost-efficient and adequate coverage. To control sky-rocketing premium costs during the early 2000s that resulted from the 9/11 terrorist attacks and other global events, Metropolitan incrementally increased the self-insured retention to its current level of $5 million. Since FY 2011/12, premium costs have leveled, and occasionally even declined. Consequently, Metropolitan took advantage of the premium rate reduction and increased the coverage limit from $25 million to $50 million.

In 2015, Metropolitan was again able to take advantage of coverage capacity and market rate changes and obtained statutory excess coverage without increasing costs over the previous year. A stable claims history and claims experience has also contributed to Metropolitan's enhancement of coverage without increasing costs. Metropolitan typically has had an excellent claims history, and its claims experience rating or "Ex Mod," which assesses an organization's claims performance based on payroll and claims history versus other California businesses in the industry, was calculated at .84 for FY 2020/21. For FY 2021/22, the score increased to 1.33 as a result of two significant injuries and an increased number of stress claims. For context, a score below the benchmark of 1.00 trends positive; a score above 1.00 trends more negative. While referenced here to reflect the claims history, the "Ex Mod" is not a weighted factor in obtaining excess workers' compensation coverage for Metropolitan.

The total premium costs for FY 2022/23 for the excess workers' compensation policy, and the first dollar policy for Washington D.C. employees will decrease by about 1.6 percent, from $123,721 in FY 2021/22 to $121,727. Within that total, the premium for the first dollar policy for Washington, D.C. employees will increase slightly, from $1,191 to $1,296.

Property Insurance – In order to have obtained reimbursement of over $500,000 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency for damage resulting from the 2009 fall season fires, Metropolitan maintains a property damage insurance policy, which cost $4,256 last year. For FY 2022/23, the premium will increase by about 22 percent to $5,193. Though a small dollar amount, the projected large percentage increase is due to the past two years' historic catastrophic wildfire seasons, and the continuing exposure going forward.

Specialty Coverages – Metropolitan also carries aircraft liability and hull coverage, crime, travel accident, and special contingency policies to complete its insurance portfolio. The aircraft liability and hull policies provide $25 million aircraft liability, hull coverage up to the assessed value of the planes, and UAV liability coverage up to $10 million. For FY 2021/22, policies covering Metropolitan's two planes and eight UAVs cost $81,219. This year, the premiums will increase by 11.9 percent to $90,910. The crime policy provides $5 million in coverage with a $150,000 deductible to protect against losses such as fraud, public employee dishonesty, and forgery. The cost to obtain this policy will increase slightly from $10,816 to $10,901 for the coming year. Metropolitan also carries three-year duration, special contingency crime, and travel accident policies purchased in FY 2019/20. The cost of the special contingency crime policy will increase by about four percent from $4,269 when last purchased to $4,442 for the coming year. The travel accident policy premium cost will decrease by approximately 7.2 percent, from $27,423 in FY 2019/20 to $25,450 for FY 2022/23.

The total cost of the insurance renewal for FY 2022/23, with similar limits and retentions, is $1,753,310 without the inclusion of the expected continuity credits, up from approximately $1,543,786 million expended in FY 2021/22.

If Metropolitan chooses to also approve up to $200,000 to acquire cyber liability coverage in addition to the renewal of all expiring coverages, the total cost for FY 2022/23 will be $1,953,310.

Policy

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 5201: Restricted Funds

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 5202: Fund Parameters

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 6413: Insurance Program

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 9101: Risk Retention and Procurements of Insurance

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 11104: Delegation of Responsibilities

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA determination for Option #1:

The proposed action is not defined as a project under CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21065, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15378) because the proposed action will not cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and because it involves continuing administrative activities such as general policy and procedure making (Section 15378(b)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines). In addition, the proposed action is not defined as a project under CEQA because it involves the creation of government funding mechanisms or other government fiscal activities which do not involve any commitment to any specific project which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment (Section 15378(b)(4) of the State CEQA Guidelines).

CEQA determination for Option #2:

None required

Board Options

Option #1

Approve up to $1.954 million to purchase insurance coverage for Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program to renew or replace all the expiring excess liability and specialty insurance policies, and reserve funds to allow for the purchase of a $5 million limit cyber liability policy with a cost up to $200,000 if it becomes available.

Fiscal Impact: The anticipated $1,954 million premium cost for FY 2022/23 would result in an approximate $409,524 cost increase compared with the $1.544 million premium cost for FY 2021/22. The $1,954 million is included in the current board-approved budget.

Option #2

Approve up to $1.754 million to purchase insurance coverage for Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program to renew or replace all the expiring excess liability and specialty insurance policies for FY 2022/23.

Fiscal Impact: The anticipated $1,754 million premium cost for FY 2022/23 would result in an approximate $209,524 increase compared with the $1.544 million premium cost for FY 2021/22. The $1.754 million cost is within the current board-approved Office of the CFO Group budget.

Business Analysis: Protects Metropolitan's financial position against the risk of catastrophic loss.

Staff Recommendation

Option #1

6/6/2022

Katano Kasaine *Date*
Assistant General Manager/
Chief Financial Officer

6/7/2022

Adel Hagekhalil *Date*
General Manager

Attachment 1 – Metropolitan's Casualty and Property Insurance Program Insurance Premium Comparison in Dollars

Ref# cfo12680767

Metropolitan's Casualty and Property Insurance Program
Insurance Premium Comparison
In Dollars

Insurance Policy Type	Self-Insured Retention (SIR)	Coverage Limits	2021/22 Insurance Premiums	2022/23 Quoted Premium Cost	2022/23 Quoted Premium Cost Change	2022/23 Quoted Premium % Change
Excess General Liability ■	$25 million	$75 million	929,106	1,080,529	151,423	16.3
Fiduciary and Employee Benefits Liability ■	$25 million	$60 million	90,847	94,990	4143	4.6
Public Officials Directors and Officers Liability ■	$25 million	$65 million	303,821	320,068	16,246	5.3
Crime	$150,000	$5 million	10,816	10,901	85	.08
Aircraft Liability and Hull	$1,000	$25 million	81,219	90,010	8,791	10.8
Excess Workers' Compensation, CA	$5 million	Statutory	122,530	120,431	(2,099)	(1.7)
Workers' Compensation, D.C.	$0	Statutory	1,191	1,296	105	8.8
Property	$0	Asset value	4,256	5,193	937	22
Special Contingency *	$0	$5 million	4,263	4,442	179	4.2
Travel Accident *	$0	$250,000	27,423	25,450	(1,973)	(7.2)
Total Premiums – Option 1 with Cyber Liability	NA	NA	**1,543,786**	**1,953,310**	**409,524**	**26.5**
Total Premiums - Option 2	NA	NA	**1,543,786**	**1,753,310**	**209,524**	**13.6**

■ Premium costs for two layers of General Liability, Fiduciary and Employee Benefits Liability, and Public Officials Directors and Officers Liability coverage.

* Three-year policies last purchased July 2019. Premium costs were $4,263 for Special Contingency and $27,423 for Travel Accident.

Finance & Insurance Committee

Renewal Status of Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Item 7-3
June 13, 2022

Objectives

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Program

Review the Current Program

Provide insurance program cost information, and request approval to purchase this year's insurance renewal

Review

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Program

Self-Insured Retentions

Claims Programs to Manage Self-Insured Retentions

- Liability / Property
- Workers' Compensation

Excess and Specialty Insurance Coverages

Self-Insured Retention

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Program

General Liability	**$25 million**
Workers' Compensation	**$ 5 million**
Property Damage *	**Self-Insured**

* Excluding Stand Alone Property Insurance Coverage

Excess Insurance

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Program

General Liability	**$75 million**
Workers' Compensation	**Statutory**
Public Officials, Directors & Officers Liability	**$65 million**
Fiduciary & Employee Benefit Liability	**$60 million**

Specialty Insurance

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Program

Aircraft Liability	**$25 million**
Aircraft Hull	**Assessed Value**
Property Damage	**Assessed Value up to $25 million**
Crime	**$5 million**
Special Risk *	**$5 million**
Travel Accident *	**$250,000**

* 3-year coverages last purchased 2018/19 and up for renewal

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program 2022/23 Outlook

13.6% Overall Cost Increase

Factors Causing Expected Cost Increase

- **Economic fallout from the global pandemic and spiking inflation**
- **Escalating Political and social unrest**
- **Climate change induced mega-catastrophic weather event such as extreme storms and historic wildfires effecting price and coverage capacity.**

Total Policy Renewal is estimated to increase from

$1.544 million **to** **$1.754 million**

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Excess Insurance Premiums (in dollars)

Coverage Type	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Quoted	2022/23 % Change
General Liability	929,106	1,080,529	16.3
Fiduciary and Employee Benefit Liability	90,847	94,990	4.6
Public Officials Directors & Officers Liability	303,821	320,068	5.3
Workers' Compensation	122,530	120,431	(1.7)

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Excess Insurance Premiums (in dollars)

Coverage Type	2018/19 Actual	2022/23 Quoted	2022/23 % Change
❖ Special Contingency	27,423	25,450	(7.2)
❖ Travel Accident	4,263	4,442	4.2

❖ **3-year policies purchased in 2018/19, and up for renewal**

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Excess Insurance Premiums (in dollars)

Coverage Type	2020/21 Actual	2022/23 Quoted	2022/23 % Change
Aircraft Hull & Liability	81,219	90,010	10.8
Crime	10,816	10,901	0.8
❖ Property	4,256	5,193	22
Total Premiums	**1,543,786**	**1,753,310**	**13.6**

❖ **Stand alone coverage will continue for OC-71, SD-7 & SD-11**

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Cyber Liability $5 Million Policy Limits (Option #1)

Coverage features – Including but not limited to;

- Privacy and Cybersecurity
- Business interruption and extra expense
- Cyber extortion and ransomware
- Data breach response
- Privacy regulatory defense awards and penalties
- Consequential reputational loss
- $250,000 Deductible

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Options	Coverage Type	2020/21 Actual	2022/23 Quoted and Estimated	2022/23 % Change
Option 1	Include Cyber Liability	1,543,786	1,953,310	26.5
Option 2	Without Cyber Liability	1,543,786	1,753,310	13.6

Metropolitan's Property and Casualty Insurance Program

Premium Comparison by Fiscal Year

Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2019/20	Actual 2020/21	Actual 2021/22
$1,120,335	$1,118,668*	$1,181,848	$1,308,608	$1,543,786

Estimated 2022/2023	$1,953,310

* Includes renewal cost of 3-year duration policies for Travel Accident and Special Contingency policies and option to add cyber liability

OPTIONS

Option #1

Approve up to $1.954 million to renew excess and specialty insurance coverages which includes up to $200,000 to acquire cyber liability policy if a viable option is available.

Impact

The anticipated $1.954 million premium cost for FY 2022/23 would result in an approximate $409,524 cost increase compared with the $1.544 million premium cost for FY 2021/22. The $1.954 million is included in the current board-approved budget.

OPTIONS

Option #2

Approve up to $1.754 million to renew excess and specialty insurance coverages

Impact

The anticipated $1.754 million premium cost for FY 2022/23 would result in an approximate $209,524 increase compared with the $1.544 million premium cost for FY 2021/22. The $1.754 million cost is within the current board-approved Office of the CFO Group budget.

Staff Recommendation

Option #1 Approve up to $1.954 million to renew excess and specialty insurance coverages and include funds for cyber liability coverage

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BOARD ACTION

- **Board of Directors**

  Finance and Insurance Committee

6/14/2022 Board Meeting

7-4

Subject

Approve Metropolitan's Statement of Investment Policy for fiscal year 2022/23, delegate authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for fiscal year 2022/23; the General Manager has determined that the proposed actions are exempt or otherwise not subject to CEQA

Executive Summary

Per Section 5114 of the Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code, staff seeks board approval of Metropolitan's Statement of Investment Policy (Policy) for fiscal year (FY) 2022/23. Staff also seeks board approval for the delegation of authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for FY 2022/23, pursuant to the Government Code of the state of California (California Government Code).

The Policy has been updated to ensure that it complies with the requirements of the California Government Code, conforms to the investment policy certification standards established by the California Municipal Treasurers Association, provides a balance between investment restrictions and investment flexibility, and expresses Metropolitan's investment objectives and preferences with clarity and consistency.

Details

Background

Under Section 5114 of the Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code, not less than annually, the Treasurer is required to render a Statement of Investment Policy for the following fiscal year for approval by the Board.

Metropolitan's Policy for FY 2022/23 (**Attachment 1**) adheres to the following three criteria:

1. **Safety of Principal.** Investments shall be undertaken which first seek to ensure the preservation of principal in the portfolio. The Treasurer shall ensure each investment transaction is evaluated or cause to have evaluated each potential investment, seeking both quality in issuer and in underlying security or collateral, and shall diversify the portfolio to reduce exposure to loss.
2. **Liquidity**. Investments shall be made whose maturity date is compatible with cash flow requirements of the District and which will permit easy and rapid conversion into cash without substantial loss of principal.
3. **Return on Investment**. Investments shall be undertaken to produce an acceptable rate of return after first considering the safety of principal and liquidity and the prudent investor standard.

In accordance with Section 53607 of the California Government Code, the authority to invest public funds granted to the Board may be delegated to the Treasurer for a one-year period. The Board's prior delegation to the Treasurer expires on June 30, 2022. Subject to review, the Board may renew the delegation to the Treasurer annually.

Details

The Policy for FY 2022/23 is updated. The proposed Policy is included as **Attachment 1**. **Attachment 2** is a redlined document that compares the Policy for FY 2021/22 to the proposed Policy for FY 2022/23. The following changes to Section IV of the Policy are highlighted for the Board's consideration:

Section IV – This section is updated to incorporate the name change of the District's annual financial report from comprehensive annual financial report to annual comprehensive financial report per the Government Accounting Standards Board's recent guidance from October 2021.

Policy

Metropolitan Water District Act Section 125: Investment of Surplus Money

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 2701(a): Treasurer's Reports

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 5101: Investment of Surplus Funds

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 5114: Reporting Requirements of the Treasurer

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 11104: Delegation of Responsibilities

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA determination for Option #1:

The proposed actions are not defined as a project under CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21065, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(b)(2) and 15378(b)(5)) because they involve organizational or administrative activities and general policy and procedure making that would not result in a direct or indirect physical change to the environment.

CEQA determination for Option #2:

None required

Board Options

Option #1

Approve the Statement of Investment Policy for FY 2022/23, and delegate authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for FY 2022/23.

Fiscal Impact: Allows Metropolitan's portfolio to continue to earn a reasonable return on investments while meeting the overarching goals of safety and liquidity.
Business Analysis: Permits the Treasurer to continue managing Metropolitan's investment portfolios and approves the Statement of Investment Policy for FY 2022/23, governing investment practices.

Option #2

Do not approve the Statement of Investment Policy for FY 2022/23 and do not delegate authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for FY 2022/23.
Fiscal Impact: May prevent Metropolitan's portfolio from earning a reasonable return on investments.
Business Analysis: Not approving the Statement of Investment Policy would be an exception to the Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code requirement in Section 5114. Not delegating authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds would require the Board to directly manage Metropolitan's daily investments or have an authorized Board representative available to approve daily investment transactions identified by the Treasurer. This would likely result in lost investment income should the Board be unavailable to either manage or approve daily investment transactions.

Staff Recommendation

Option #1

6/7/2022

Katano Kasaine *Date*
Assistant General Manager/
Chief Financial Officer

6/8/2022

Adel Hagekhalil *Date*
General Manager

Attachment 1 – Statement of Investment Policy Fiscal Year 2022/2023

Attachment 2 – Redline of Statement of Investment Policy Fiscal Year 2022/2023

Ref# cfo12681031

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY
FISCAL YEAR 2022/23

June 14, 2022

I. POLICY

This Statement of Investment Policy (Policy) is intended to outline the guidelines and practices to be used in managing the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (District) investment portfolio. District funds not required for immediate cash disbursements will be invested in compliance with the Government Code of the state of California (California Government Code).

II. INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

As authorized by Section 53607 of the California Government Code, authority to invest or reinvest funds of the District is hereby delegated by the Board of Directors to the Treasurer, for a period of one-year, who shall thereafter assume full responsibility for the investment program until the delegation of authority is revoked or expires. Subject to review, the Board of Directors may renew the delegation of authority each year. The Treasurer may delegate the day-to-day investment activities to their designee(s) but not the responsibility for the overall investment program.

The Treasurer may also delegate the day-to-day execution of investments to registered investment managers through written agreements. The investment manager(s), in coordination with the Treasurer, will manage on a daily basis the District's investment portfolio pursuant to the specific and stated investment objectives of the District. The investment manager(s) shall follow this Policy, the specific investment guidelines provided to each investment manager, and such other written instructions provided by the Treasurer or their designee(s). The investment manager(s) may be given discretion to acquire and dispose of assets in their designated account, but the investment manager(s) shall not be permitted to have custodial control over the District's investment portfolio.

III. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

In accordance with California Government Code Section 53600.5, and in order of importance, the Treasurer shall adhere to the following three criteria:

1. Safety of Principal. Investments shall be undertaken which first seek to ensure the preservation of principal in the portfolio. The Treasurer shall ensure that each investment transaction is evaluated or cause to have evaluated each potential investment, seeking both quality in issuer and in underlying security or collateral, and shall diversify the portfolio to reduce exposure to loss. Diversification of the portfolio will be used in order to reduce exposure to principal loss.
2. Liquidity. Investments shall be made whose maturity date is compatible with cash flow requirements of the District and which will permit easy and rapid conversion into cash without substantial loss of principal.
3. Return on Investment. Investments shall be undertaken to produce an acceptable rate of return after first considering safety of principal and liquidity and the prudent investor standard.

IV. SCOPE

This Policy applies to all funds and investment activities under the direct authority of the District and accounted for in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), except for the employee's retirement and deferred compensation funds. In addition, deposits with banks under the California Government Code's "Deposit of Funds" provisions are excluded from this Policy's requirements. Funds of the District will be invested in compliance with the provisions of, but not necessarily limited to securities specified in the California Government Code Section 53601 et seq. and other applicable statutes. Investments will be in accordance with these policies and written administrative procedures. Investment of the District's bond proceeds shall be subject to the conditions and restrictions of bond documents and are not governed by this Policy.

V. PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 53600.3, all persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the District are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the "prudent investor standard". The prudent investment standard obligates a trustee to ensure 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. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law."

VI. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

To protect against potential losses caused by the collapse of individual securities dealers, all investment transactions involving deliverable securities will be conducted on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis. All deliverable securities owned by the District, including collateral on repurchase agreements, shall be held in safekeeping by a third party bank trust department acting as agent for the District under the terms of a custody agreement executed by the bank and the District. All financial institutions that provide safekeeping services for the District shall be required to provide reports or safekeeping receipts directly to the Controller to verify securities taken into their possession. The Controller shall also maintain evidence of the District ownership in non-deliverable securities (e.g. LAIF, CAMP, and Time CDs).

VII. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS

Information concerning investment opportunities and market developments will be gained by maintaining contact with the financial community. Confirmations for investment transactions will be sent directly to the Controller for audit. When practical, the Treasurer shall solicit more than one quotation on each trade.

VIII. REPORTING

If the Board delegates responsibility of the investment program to the Treasurer, then in accordance with the Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code, Section 5114, the Treasurer shall submit a monthly report to the Executive Secretary of the Board of Directors via the General Manager indicating the types of investment by fund and date of maturity, and shall provide the current market value of all securities, rates of interest, and expected yield to maturity. The Treasurer shall also submit a monthly summary report to the Board of Directors via the General Manager showing investment activity, including yield and earnings, and the status of cash by depository.

In addition, the monthly report shall also include a statement denoting the ability to meet the District's expenditure requirements for the next six (6) months. The report shall also state compliance of the portfolio to this Policy, or manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance. In the event of non-compliance, staff will prepare a report for the Board that details the compliance issue, provides analysis, and provides a recommendation to bring the portfolio back into compliance with this Policy.

IX. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The investment portfolio shall be managed with the objective of obtaining a rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk constraints and the cash flow needs of the District. The District will employ an active management approach that allows for the sale of securities prior to their scheduled maturity dates. Securities may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as to increase yield, lengthen or shorten maturities, to take a profit, or to increase investment quality. In no instance shall a transaction be used for purely speculative purposes. The District recognizes that in a diversified portfolio occasional measured losses are inevitable and must be considered within the context of the overall portfolio's structure and expected investment return, with the proviso that adequate diversification and credit analysis have been implemented.

Because the composition of the portfolio fluctuates, depending on market and credit conditions, various appropriate indices selected by the Treasurer will be used to monitor performance.

X. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND ELIGIBLE SECURITIES

The District is governed by the California Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq. Within the context of these limitations, the investments listed below are authorized.

The District is prohibited from investing in any investment authorized by the California Government Code but not explicitly listed in this Policy without the prior approval of the Board of Directors. Some of the limitations on investments set forth below are more stringent than required by the California Government Code and have been included to better manage the credit risks specific to the District's portfolio. Under the provisions of California Government Code Sections 53601.6, the District shall not invest any funds covered by this Investment Policy in inverse floaters, range notes, mortgage-derived, interest-only strips or any investment that may result in a zero interest accrual if held to maturity, except as authorized by Code Section 53601.6.

1. US Treasury Obligations

United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills, or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

- Maximum allocation: 100% of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years, except as otherwise permitted by this Policy
- Credit requirement: N.A.

2. Federal Agency Obligations

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.

- Maximum allocation: 100% of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years, except as otherwise permitted by this Policy
- Credit requirement: N.A.

3. Banker's Acceptances

Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank, typically created from a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction.

- Maximum allocation: Forty percent (40%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: One-hundred eighty (180) days
- Credit requirement: A-1 or its equivalent or better by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).
- Issued by banks with total deposits of over one billion dollars ($1,000,000,000)
- Issued by banks from offices in the USA.

4. Commercial Paper

Commercial paper is defined as short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued by financial and non-financial companies to raise short-term cash. Financial companies issue commercial paper to support their consumer and/or business lending; non-financial companies issue for operating funds.

- Maximum allocation: Forty percent (40%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Two hundred seventy (270) days
- Credit requirement: Highest ranking or highest letter and number rating as provided by an NRSRO.
- Entity issuing the commercial paper must meet the conditions of California Government Code Section 53601(h)(1) or (2).

5. Medium Term Corporate Notes

All corporate and depository institution debt securities (not to include other investment types specified in Code) 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.

- Maximum allocation: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: A or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO.

6. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association, a state or federal credit union, or by a federally licensed or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank.

- Maximum allocation: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio, five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: A (long-term) or A-1 (short-term) or their equivalents or better by an NRSRO
- Issued by banks with total deposits of one billion dollars ($1,000,000,000) or more

7. Bank Deposit

Insured or collateralized time certificates of deposits, saving accounts, market rate accounts, or other bank deposits.

- Maximum limit: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio for all deposits
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years

- Credit requirement: All deposits must be collateralized as required by California Government Code Sections 53630 et seq. The Treasurer may waive collateral for the portion of any deposits that is insured pursuant to federal law.
- Deposits are limited to a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company, located in California.
- Deposits must meet the conditions of California Government Code Sections 53630 et seq.

Pursuant to Government Code 53637, the District is prohibited from investing in deposits of a state or federal credit union if a member of the District's Board of Directors, or any person at the District with investment decision-making authority, serves on the board of directors or committee of the state or federal credit union.

8. Money Market Mutual Funds

Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the SEC.

- Maximum maturity: N/A
- Maximum allocation: Twenty percent (20%) of the portfolio
- Credit requirement: Highest ranking by not less than two NRSROs or must retain an investment advisor that meets specified requirements
- The use of money market funds is limited to Government money market funds that provide daily liquidity and seek to maintain a stable Net Asset Value (NAV)

9. State of California, Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

LAIF is a pooled investment fund overseen by the State Treasurer, which operates like a money market fund, but is for the exclusive benefit of governmental entities within the state. The maximum investment amount authorized by the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is set by the California State Treasurer's Office. The LAIF is held in trust in the custody of the State of California Treasurer. The District's right to withdraw its deposited monies from LAIF is not contingent upon the State's failure to adopt a State Budget.

- Maximum limit: The current limit set by LAIF for operating accounts
- Maximum maturity: N/A
- Credit requirement: N/A

10. Municipal Bonds and Notes

Municipal obligations issued by the State of California, any other of the states in the union, or a local agency within the State of California. This may include bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by an authorized entity.

- Maximum limit: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: A (long-term) or A-1 (short-term) or their equivalents or better by an NRSRO
- Must be issued by State of California, any of the other 49 states, or a California local agency

11. Repurchase Agreement

A repurchase agreement is a purchase of authorized securities with terms including a written agreement by the seller to repurchase the securities on a future date and price.

- Maximum allocation: Twenty percent (20%) of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Two hundred seventy (270) days
- Master Repurchase Agreement must be on file
- Limited to primary dealers or financial institutions rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
- Fully collateralized at market value of at least one hundred two percent (102%) with US government or federal agency securities

12. California Asset Management Program (CAMP)

Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7.

- Maximum allocation: Forty percent (40%) of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: N/A
- Credit requirement: AAAm or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO
- Joint powers authority has retained an investment adviser that is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, has five or more years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized under California Government Code Section 53601, and has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000).

13. Supranationals

Securities issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States.

- Maximum allocation: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: AA or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO.

14. Asset-Backed Securities

A mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-backed certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond.

- Maximum allocation: Twenty percent (20%) of the portfolio, five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: AA or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO.

XI. DIVERSIFICATION

The District shall seek to diversify the investments within the investment portfolio to avoid incurring unreasonable risks inherent in concentrated holdings in specific instruments, individual financial institutions or maturities. To promote diversification, this Policy sets various percentage holding limits by investment type and issuer. Investment type and issuer percentage limitation listed in this Policy are calculated at the time the security is purchased. Per issuer limits, when listed, are calculated across investment types at the parent company level. Should an investment percentage be exceeded due to instances such as the fluctuation in overall portfolio size, or market valuation changes, the Treasurer is not required to sell the affected securities. However, no additional investments can be made in that investment type or issuer while it is above the limits established by this Policy.

XII. CREDIT RATINGS

Credit rating requirements for eligible securities in this Policy specify the minimum credit rating category required at the time of purchase without regard to +, -, or 1, 2, 3 modifiers, if any. The security, at the time of purchase, may not be rated below the minimum credit requirement by any of the NRSROs that rate the security.

If a security is downgraded below the minimum rating criteria specified in this Policy, the Treasurer shall determine a course of action to be taken on a case-by-case basis considering such factors as the reason for the downgrade, prognosis for recovery or further rating downgrades, and the market price of the security. The Treasurer shall note in the monthly report any securities which have been downgraded below Policy requirements and the recommended course of action.

XIII. MATURITY

The Treasurer shall maintain a system to monitor and forecast revenues and expenditures so that the District's funds can be invested to the fullest extent possible while providing sufficient liquidity to meet the District's reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements.

The final maturity of any investment in the portfolios shall not exceed five (5) years with certain exceptions:

- The Treasurer is authorized to invest special trust funds in investment with a term to maximum maturity in excess of five years. These funds include, but are not limited to, the Water Revenue Bond Reserve Funds, Escrow Funds, Debt Service Funds, the Iron Mountain Landfill Closure/Post-closure Maintenance Trust Fund, and the Lake Mathews Multi-Species Reserve Trust Fund.
- The core portfolio may hold United States Treasury and Federal Agency securities with maturities in excess of five years.

XIV. DURATION

Duration is a measure of a security's price sensitivity to interest rate changes. It indicates the approximate percentage change of a security's value given a 1% change in interest rates. A portfolio's duration is the weighted average of the individual security durations held in the portfolio.

The investment portfolio is divided into liquidity, core and bond reserves and trust fund portfolios. The Policy's duration limits only apply to the liquidity and core portfolios. The duration of the liquidity portfolio is limited to the duration of the benchmark index plus or minus 0.5 years. The duration of the core portfolio will be limited to the duration of the benchmark index plus or minus 1.5 years. The appropriate benchmark indices will be set by the Treasurer and reported to the Board in the Monthly Treasurer's Report.

XV. ADMINISTRATION

The Treasurer may, at any time, establish more restrictive requirements for securities approved for investment as deemed appropriate in this Policy. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, higher credit ratings, lower percentage limits by security type or issuer, shorter maturities and additional collateral requirements for collateralized investments.

XVI. AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS

For investments not purchased directly from the issuer, the Treasurer shall select only brokers/dealers who are licensed and in good standing with the California Department of Securities, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) or other applicable self-regulatory organizations. Before engaging in investment transactions with a broker/dealer, the Treasurer shall obtain a signed verification form that attests the individual has reviewed the District's Policy, and intends to present only those investment recommendations and transactions to the District that is appropriate under the terms and conditions of the Policy.

The District's external investment manager(s) may be granted discretion to purchase and sell investment securities in accordance with this Policy. Investment managers may also use their own list of internally-approved issuers, broker-dealers and other financial firms, so long as such managers are registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

XVII. INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Treasurer or designee shall maintain a system of internal control procedures designed to ensure compliance with the Policy and to prevent losses due to fraud, employee error, and misrepresentations by third parties or unanticipated changes in financial markets. The internal control procedures shall apply to the investment activities of any person with investment decision-making authority acting on behalf of the District. Procedures should include references to individuals authorized to execute transactions or transfers, safekeeping agreements, repurchase agreements, wire transfer agreements, collateral/depository agreements and banking services contracts, as appropriate. The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgement by management. As part of the annual audit, the District's external auditor will perform a review of investment transactions to verify compliance with policies and procedures.

XVIII. ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Treasurer and designees shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

The Treasurer and designees shall disclose to the Ethics Officer and General Counsel any personal financial interests that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

XVIX. INVESTMENT POLICY

This Policy shall be reviewed periodically by the Treasurer with any and all modifications made thereto approved by the Board of Directors at a public meeting.

SUMMARY TABLE OF INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND ELIGIBLE SECURITIES

The following table is intended to be a summary of the Policy's requirements in Section X of this Policy. If there is a discrepancy between Section X and this table, the requirements listed in Section X take precedence.

Authorized Investments	Maximum % Holdings	Purchase Restrictions	Maximum Maturity	Credit Quality
US Treasury Obligations	100%	N/A	5 Years[1]	N/A
Federal Agency Obligations	100%	N/A	5 Years[1]	N/A
Bankers' Acceptance	40%	5% per issuer[2]	180 days	"A-1" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Commercial Paper	40%	5% per issuer[2]	270 days	Highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by an NRSRO.
Medium Term Corporate Notes	30%	5% per issuer[2]. US licensed and operating corporations	5 years	"A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Negotiable CD	30%	5% per issuer[2], National or state charted bank, S&L, or branch of foreign bank	5 years	"A-1" (short-term) or "A" (long-term) or their equivalents or higher by an NRSRO.
Bank Deposit	30%	See California Government Code Section 53637	5 Years	Collateralized/FDIC Insured in accordance with California Government Code
Money Market Mutual Funds	20%	Gov't MMF. Stable NAV	Daily Liquidity	Highest ranking by two NRSROs or advisor requirements
Local Agency Investment Fund ("LAIF")	LAIF limit for operating accounts	Subject to California Government Code Section 16429.1 limitations	N/A	N/A
Municipal Bonds and Notes	30%	5% per issuer[2]. State of California or California agencies or other 49 states	5 Years[1]	"A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.

Authorized Investments	Maximum % Holdings	Purchase Restrictions	Maximum Maturity	Credit Quality
Repurchase Agreements ("REPO")	20%	Limited to primary dealers or financial institutions rated "A" or better by a NRSROs	270 days	Collateralized (min 102% of funds invested) with US Government or federal agency securities with maximum 5 year maturities
California Asset Management Program ("CAMP")	40%	N/A	Daily Liquidity	"AAAm" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO
Supranationals	30%	Limited to IBRD, IFC, IADB	5 Years	"AA" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Asset-Backed Securities	20%	5% per issuer[2]	5 Years	"AA" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.

Notes:

1. The Treasurer is authorized to invest special trust funds in investment with a term to maximum maturity in excess of five years. These funds include, but are not limited to, the Water Revenue Bond Reserve Funds, Escrow Funds, Debt Service Funds, the Iron Mountain Landfill Closure/Post-closure Maintenance Trust Fund, and the Lake Mathews Multi-Species Reserve Trust Fund.

   The core portfolio may be invested in United States Treasury and Federal Agency securities with maturities in excess of five years.

2. Per issuer limits, when listed, are calculated across investment types at the parent company level.

GLOSSARY

The glossary is provided for general information only. It is not to be considered a part of the Policy for determining Policy requirements or terms.

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), also known as U.S. Government instrumentalities. Securities issued by Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) are considered true agency securities, backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. GSEs are financial intermediaries established by the federal government to fund loans to certain groups of borrowers, for example homeowners, farmers and students and are privately owned corporations with a public purpose. The most common GSEs are Federal Farm Credit System Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and Federal National Mortgage Association.

ASSET BACKED: Securities whose income payments and hence value is 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 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..

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer. This money market instrument is used to finance international trade.

BASIS POINT: One-hundredth of one percent (i.e., 0.01%).

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

BOND: A financial obligation for which the issuers promises to pay the bondholder a specified stream of future cash flows, including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

BOOK VALUE: The value at which a debt security is shown on the holder's balance sheet. Book value is acquisition cost less amortization of premium or accretion of discount.

BROKER: A broker acts as an intermediary between a buyer and seller for a commission and does not trade for his/her own risk and account or inventory.

CALLABLE SECURITIES: A security that can be redeemed by the issuer before the scheduled maturity date.

CALIFORNIA ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CAMP): A local government investment pool organized as joint powers authority in which funds from California local agency investors/participants are aggregated together for investment purposes.

CASH EQUIVALENTS (CE): Highly liquid and safe instruments or investments that can be converted into cash immediately. Examples include bank accounts, money market funds, and Treasury bills.

CASH FLOW: An analysis of all changes that affect the cash account during a specified period.

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

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

COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATION (CMO): A type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called trances. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds' prospectus.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: Short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes of corporations.

CORPORATE NOTE: Debt instrument issued by a private corporation.

COUPON: The annual rate at which a bond pays interest.

CREDIT RATINGS: A grade given to a debt instrument that indicates its credit quality. Private independent rating services such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch provide these

CREDIT RISK: The risk that an obligation will not be paid and a loss will result due to a failure of the issuer of a security.

CUSIP: Stands for Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures. A CUSIP number identifies most securities, including: stocks of all registered U.S. and Canadian companies, and U.S. government and municipal bonds. The CUSIP system—owned by the American Bankers Association and operated by Standard & Poor's—facilitates the clearing and settlement process of securities. The number consists of nine characters (including letters and numbers) that uniquely identify a company or issuer and the type of security.

CURRENT YIELD: The annual interest on an investment divided by the current market value. Since the calculation relies on the current market value rather than the investor's cost, current yield is unrelated to the actual return the investor will earn if the security is held to maturity.

CUSTODIAN: A bank or other financial institution that keeps custody of stock certificates and other assets.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his/her own risk and account or inventory.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT (DVP): Delivery of securities with a simultaneous exchange of money for the securities.

DERIVATIVES: A financial instrument that is based on, or derived from, some underlying asset, reference date, or index.

DIRECT ISSUER: Issuer markets its own paper directly to the investor without use of an intermediary.

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost of a security and its value at maturity when quoted at lower than face value.

DIVERSIFICATION: Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns and risk profiles.

DURATION: A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed-income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a bond to changes in interest rates.

FACE VALUE: The principal amount owed on a debt instrument. It is the amount on which interest is computed and represents the amount that the issuer promises to pay at maturity.

FAIR VALUE: The amount at which a security could be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a market price is available, the fair value is equal to the market value.

FANNIE MAE: Trade name for the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), a U.S. Government sponsored enterprise.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that provides insurance on bank deposits, guaranteeing deposits to a set limit per account, currently $250,000.

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK (FFCB): Government-sponsored enterprise that consolidates the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Banks for Cooperatives. Its securities do not carry direct U.S. government guarantees.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Federal funds are traded. This rate is considered to be the most sensitive indicator of the direction of interest rates, as it is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES: 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.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB): A standard-setting body, associated with the Financial Accounting Foundation, which prescribes standard accounting practices for governmental units.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACTS (GICS): An agreement acknowledging receipt of funds, for deposit, specifying terms for withdrawal, and guaranteeing a rate of interest to be paid.

INDEX: An index is an indicator that is published on a periodic basis that shows the estimated price and/or yield levels for various groups of securities. Examples of relevant indices for Metropolitan include, but not limited to, ICE BofAML, 3-Month Treasury Bill Index, and ICE BofAML, 1 - 5 years AAA-A US Corporate and Government Index

INTEREST RATE: The annual yield earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage.

INTEREST RATE RISK: The risk of gain or loss in market values of securities due to changes in interest-rate levels. For example, rising interest rates will cause the market value of portfolio securities to decline.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS: A contract providing for the lending of issuer funds to a financial institution which agrees to repay the funds with interest under predetermined specifications.

INVESTMENT GRADE (LONG TERM RATINGS): The minimum, high quality ratings for long term debt such as corporate notes. Investment Grade ratings are as follows: A3 (Moody's), A- (S&P), and A- (Fitch).

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO: A collection of securities held by a bank, individual, institution or government agency for investment purposes.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash with minimum risk of principal.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): An investment pool sponsored by the State of California and administered/managed by the State Treasurer. Local government units, with consent of the governing body of that Agency, may voluntarily deposit surplus funds for the purpose of investment. Interest earned is distributed by the State Controller to the participating governmental agencies on a quarterly basis.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT POOL: A pooled investment vehicle sponsored by a local agency or a group of local agencies for use by other local agencies.

MARKET RISK: The risk that the value of securities will fluctuate with changes in overall market conditions or interest rates. Systematic risk of a security that is common to all securities of the same general class (stocks, bonds, notes, money market instruments) and cannot be eliminated by diversification (which may be used to eliminate non-systematic risk).

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is currently being sold in the market. See FAIR VALUE.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that establish each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

MATURITY: The date that the principal or stated value of a debt instrument becomes due and payable.

MEDIUM-TERM CORPORATE NOTES (MTNs): Unsecured, investment-grade senior debt securities of major corporations which are sold in relatively small amounts either on a continuous or an intermittent basis. MTNs are highly flexible debt instruments that can be structured to respond to market opportunities or to investor preferences.

MODIFIED DURATION: The percent change in price for a 100 basis point change in yields. This is a measure of a portfolio's or security's exposure to market risk.

MONEY MARKET: The market in which short term debt instruments (Treasury Bills, Discount Notes, Commercial Paper, Banker's Acceptances and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) are issued and traded.

MORTGAGED BACKED SECURITIES: A type of security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities typically pay principal and interest monthly.

MUNICIPAL BONDS: Debt obligations issued by states and local governments and their agencies, including cities, counties, government retirement plans, school Agencies, state universities, sewer agency, municipally owned utilities and authorities running bridges, airports and other transportation facilities

MUTUAL FUND: An entity that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities which are specifically defined in the fund's prospectus.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT: A large denomination certificate of deposit which can be sold in the open market prior to maturity.

NET PORTFOLIO YIELD: Calculation in which the 365-day basis equals the annualized percentage of the sum of all Net Earnings during the period divided by the sum of all Average Daily Portfolio Balances.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO): is 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.

PAR VALUE: The amount of principal which must be paid at maturity. Also referred to as the face amount of a bond. See FACE VALUE.

PORTFOLIO: The collection of securities held by an individual or institution.

PREMIUM: The difference between the par value of a bond and the cost of the bond, when the cost is above par.

PRIMARY DEALER: A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. These dealers are authorized to buy and sell government securities in direct dealing with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its execution of market operations to carry out U.S. monetary policy. Such dealers must be qualified in terms of reputation, capacity, and adequacy of staff and facilities.

PRIME (SHORT TERM RATING): High quality ratings for short term debt such as commercial paper. Prime ratings are as follows: P1 (Moody's), A1 (S&P), and F1 (Fitch).

PRINCIPAL: The face value or par value of a debt instrument, or the amount of capital invested in a given security.

PRIVATE PLACEMENTS: Securities that do not have to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission because they are offered to a limited number of sophisticated investors.

PROSPECTUS: A legal document that must be provided to any prospective purchaser of a new securities offering registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that typically includes information on the issuer, the issuer's business, the proposed use of proceeds, the experience of the issuer's management, and certain certified financial statements (also known as an "official statement").

PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD: A standard of conduct for fiduciaries. Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived.

PUBLIC DEPOSIT: A bank that is qualified under California law to accept a deposit of public funds.

PURCHASE DATE: The date in which a security is purchased for settlement on that or a later date. Also known as the "trade date".

RATE OF RETURN: 1) The yield which can be attained on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. 2) Income earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage of the cost of the investment.

REALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS): Gain or loss resulting from the sale or disposal of a security.

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

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (REVERSE REPO): The opposite of a repurchase agreement. A reverse repo is a transaction in which the District sells securities to a counterparty (e.g. investment dealer) and agrees to repurchase the securities from the counterparty at a fixed date. The counterparty in effect lends the seller (e.g. the District) money for the period of the agreement with terms of the agreement structured to compensate the buyer.

RISK: Degree of uncertainty of return on an asset.

SAFEKEEPING: A service which banks offer to clients for a fee, where physical securities are held in the bank's vault for protection and book-entry securities are on record with the Federal Reserve Bank or Depository Trust Company in the bank's name for the benefit of the client. As agent for the client, the safekeeping bank settles securities transactions, collects coupon payments, and redeems securities at maturity or on the call date, if called.

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

SECONDARY MARKET: A market for the repurchase and resale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES: Investment instruments such as notes, bonds, stocks, money market instruments and other instruments of indebtedness or equity.

SETTLEMENT DATE: The date on which a trade is cleared by delivery of securities against funds.

SPREAD: The difference between two figures or percentages. It may be the difference between the bid (price at which a prospective buyer offers to pay) and asked (price at which an owner offers to sell) prices of a quote, or between the amount paid when bought and the amount received when sold.

STRUCTURED NOTE: A complex, fixed income instrument, which pays interest, based on a formula tied to other interest rates, commodities or indices. Examples include "inverse floating rate" notes which have coupons that increase when other interest rates are falling, and which fall when other interest rates are rising and "dual index floaters", which pay interest based on the relationship between two other interest rates, for example, the yield on the ten-year Treasury note minus the Libor rate. Issuers of such notes lock in a reduced cost of borrowing by purchasing interest rate swap agreements.

SUPRANATIONALS: International institutions that provide development financing, advisory services and/or financial services to their member countries to achieve the overall goal of improving living standards through sustainable economic growth. The California Government Code allows local agencies to purchase the United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank.

TIME DEPOSIT: A deposit with a California bank or savings and loan association for a specific amount and with a specific maturity date and interest rate. Deposits of up to $250,000 are insured by FDIC. Deposits over $250,000 are collateralized above the insurance with either government securities (at 110% of par value), first trust deeds (at 150% of par value), or letters of credit (at 105% of par value).

TOTAL RATE OF RETURN: A measure of a portfolio's performance over time. It is the internal rate of return which equates the beginning value of the portfolio with the ending value, and includes interest earnings and realized and unrealized gains and losses on the portfolio. For bonds held to maturity, total return is the yield to maturity.

TRUSTEE OR TRUST COMPANY OR TRUST DEPARTMENT OF A BANK: A financial institution with trust powers which acts in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the bondholders in enforcing the terms of the bond contract.

UNDERWRITER: A dealer which purchases a new issue of municipal securities for resale.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES: Securities issued by U.S. government agencies, most of which are secured only by the credit worthiness of the particular agency. See AGENCIES.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS: Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Treasuries are the benchmark for interest rates on all other securities in the U.S. The Treasury issues both discounted securities and fixed coupon notes and bonds. The income from Treasury securities is exempt from state and local, but not federal, taxes.

TREASURY BILLS: Securities issued at a discount with initial maturities of one year or less. The Treasury currently issues three-month and six-month Treasury bills at regular weekly auctions. It also issues very short-term "cash management" bills as needed to smooth out cash flows.

TREASURY NOTES: Intermediate-term coupon-bearing securities with initial maturities of one year to ten years.

TREASURY BOND: Long-term coupon-bearing securities with initial maturities of ten years or longer.

UNREALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS): Gain or loss that has not become actual. It becomes a realized gain (or loss) when the security in which there is a gain or loss is actually sold. See REALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS).

VOLATILITY: Characteristic of a security, commodity or market to rise or fall sharply in price within a short-term period.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY: The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio that is typically expressed in days or years.

YIELD: The annual rate of return on an investment expressed as a percentage of the investment. See CURRENT YIELD; YIELD TO MATURITY.

YIELD CURVE: Graph showing the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity.

YIELD TO MATURITY: Concept used to determine the rate of return if an investment is held to maturity. It takes into account purchase price, redemption value, time to maturity, coupon yield, and the time between interest payments. It is the rate of income return on an investment, minus any premium or plus any discount, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond, expressed as a percentage.

RATING DESCRIPTION TABLE

Long Term Debt Ratings			
Credit Quality	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fitch**
Strongest Quality	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Strong Quality	Aa1/Aa2/Aa3	AA+/AA/AA-	AA
Good Quality	A1/A2/A3	A+/A/A-	A
Medium Quality	Baa1/Baa2/Baa3	BBB+/BBB/BBB-	BBB
Speculative	Ba1/Ba2/Ba3	BB+/BB/BB-	BB
Low	B1/B2/B3	B+/B/B-	B
Poor	Caa	CCC+	CCC
Highly Speculative	Ca/C	CCC/CCC-/CC	CC

Short Term Debt Ratings			
Credit Quality	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fitch**
Strongest Quality	P-1	A-1+	F1
Strong Quality		A-1	
Good Quality	P-2	A-2	F2
Medium Quality	P-3	A-3	F3

Note: Investment Grade ratings apply to securities with at least a medium credit quality or higher by one of the nationally recognize statistical rating organization; anything below the medium credit quality is non-investment grade.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY
FISCAL YEAR ~~2021~~2022/~~22~~23

June ~~08~~xx, ~~2021~~2022

I. POLICY

This Statement of Investment Policy (Policy) is intended to outline the guidelines and practices to be used in managing the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (District) investment portfolio. District funds not required for immediate cash disbursements will be invested in compliance with the Government Code of the state of California (California Government Code).

II. INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

As authorized by Section 53607 of the California Government Code, authority to invest or reinvest funds of the District is hereby delegated by the Board of Directors to the Treasurer, for a period of one-year, who shall thereafter assume full responsibility for the investment program until the delegation of authority is revoked or expires. Subject to review, the Board of Directors may renew the delegation of authority each year. The Treasurer may delegate the day-to-day investment activities to their designee(s) but not the responsibility for the overall investment program.

The Treasurer may also delegate the day-to-day execution of investments to registered investment managers through written agreements. The investment manager(s), in coordination with the Treasurer, will manage on a daily basis the District's investment portfolio pursuant to the specific and stated investment objectives of the District. The investment manager(s) shall follow this Policy, the specific investment guidelines provided to each investment manager, and such other written instructions provided by the Treasurer or their designee(s). The investment manager(s) may be given discretion to acquire and dispose of assets in their designated account, but the investment manager(s) shall not be permitted to have custodial control over the District's investment portfolio.

III. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

In accordance with California Government Code Section 53600.5, and in order of importance, the Treasurer shall adhere to the following three criteria:

1. Safety of Principal. Investments shall be undertaken which first seek to ensure the preservation of principal in the portfolio. The Treasurer shall ensure that each investment transaction is evaluated or cause to have evaluated each potential investment, seeking both quality in issuer and in underlying security or collateral, and shall diversify the portfolio to reduce exposure to loss. Diversification of the portfolio will be used in order to reduce exposure to principal loss.
2. Liquidity. Investments shall be made whose maturity date is compatible with cash flow requirements of the District and which will permit easy and rapid conversion into cash without substantial loss of principal.
3. Return on Investment. Investments shall be undertaken to produce an acceptable rate of return after first considering safety of principal and liquidity and the prudent investor standard.

IV. SCOPE

This Policy applies to all funds and investment activities under the direct authority of the District and accounted for in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)~~Comprehensive Annual Financial Report~~, except for the employee's retirement and deferred compensation funds. In addition, deposits with banks under the California Government Code's "Deposit of Funds" provisions are excluded from this Policy's requirements. Funds of the District will be invested in compliance with the provisions of, but not necessarily limited to securities specified in the California Government Code Section 53601 et seq. and other applicable statutes. Investments will be in accordance with these policies and written administrative procedures. Investment of the District's bond proceeds shall be subject to the conditions and restrictions of bond documents and are not governed by this Policy.

V. PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 53600.3, all persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the District are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the "prudent investor standard". The prudent investment standard obligates a trustee to ensure 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. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law."

VI. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

To protect against potential losses caused by the collapse of individual securities dealers, all investment transactions involving deliverable securities will be conducted on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis. All deliverable securities owned by the District, including collateral on repurchase agreements, shall be held in safekeeping by a third party bank trust department acting as agent for the District under the terms of a custody agreement executed by the bank and the District. All financial institutions that provide safekeeping services for the District shall be required to provide reports or safekeeping receipts directly to the Controller to verify securities taken into their possession. The Controller shall also maintain evidence of the District ownership in non-deliverable securities (e.g. LAIF, CAMP, and Time CDs).

VII. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS

Information concerning investment opportunities and market developments will be gained by maintaining contact with the financial community. Confirmations for investment transactions will be sent directly to the Controller for audit. When practical, the Treasurer shall solicit more than one quotation on each trade.

VIII. REPORTING

If the Board delegates responsibility of the investment program to the Treasurer, then in accordance with the Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code, Section 5114, the Treasurer shall submit a monthly report to the Executive Secretary of the Board of Directors via the General Manager indicating the types of investment by fund and date of maturity, and shall provide the current market value of all securities, rates of interest, and expected yield to maturity. The Treasurer shall also submit a monthly summary report to the Board of Directors via the General Manager showing investment activity, including yield and earnings, and the status of cash by depository.

In addition, the monthly report shall also include a statement denoting the ability to meet the District's expenditure requirements for the next six (6) months. The report shall also state compliance of the portfolio to this Policy, or manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance. In the event of non-compliance, staff will prepare a report for the Board that details the compliance issue, provides analysis, and provides a recommendation to bring the portfolio back into compliance with this Policy.

IX. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The investment portfolio shall be managed with the objective of obtaining a rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk constraints and the cash flow needs of the District. The District will employ an active management approach that allows for the sale of securities prior to their scheduled maturity dates. Securities may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as to increase yield, lengthen or shorten maturities, to take a profit, or to increase investment quality. In no instance shall a transaction be used for purely speculative purposes. The District recognizes that in a diversified portfolio occasional measured losses are inevitable and must be considered within the context of the overall portfolio's structure and expected investment return, with the proviso that adequate diversification and credit analysis have been implemented.

Because the composition of the portfolio fluctuates, depending on market and credit conditions, various appropriate indices selected by the Treasurer will be used to monitor performance.

X. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND ELIGIBLE SECURITIES

The District is governed by the California Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq. Within the context of these limitations, the investments listed below are authorized.

The District is prohibited from investing in any investment authorized by the California Government Code but not explicitly listed in this Policy without the prior approval of the Board of Directors. Some of the limitations on investments set forth below are more stringent than required by the California Government Code and have been included to better manage the credit risks specific to the District's portfolio. Under the provisions of California Government Code Sections 53601.6, the District shall not invest any funds covered by this Investment Policy in inverse floaters, range notes, mortgage-derived, interest-only strips or any investment that may result in a zero interest accrual if held to maturity, except as authorized by Code Section 53601.6.

1. US Treasury Obligations

United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills, or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

- Maximum allocation: 100% of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years, except as otherwise permitted by this Policy
- Credit requirement: N.A.

2. Federal Agency Obligations

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.

- Maximum allocation: 100% of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years, except as otherwise permitted by this Policy
- Credit requirement: N.A.

3. Banker's Acceptances

Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank, typically created from a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction.

- Maximum allocation: Forty percent (40%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: One-hundred eighty (180) days
- Credit requirement: A-1 or its equivalent or better by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).
- Issued by banks with total deposits of over one billion dollars ($1,000,000,000)
- Issued by banks from offices in the USA.

4. Commercial Paper

Commercial paper is defined as short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued by financial and non-financial companies to raise short-term cash. Financial companies issue commercial paper to support their consumer and/or business lending; non-financial companies issue for operating funds.

- Maximum allocation: Forty percent (40%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Two hundred seventy (270) days
- Credit requirement: Highest ranking or highest letter and number rating as provided by an NRSRO.
- Entity issuing the commercial paper must meet the conditions of California Government Code - Section 53601(h)(1) or (2).

5. Medium Term Corporate Notes

All corporate and depository institution debt securities (not to include other investment types specified in Code) 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.

- Maximum allocation: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: A or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO.

6. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association, a state or federal credit union, or by a federally licensed or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank.

- Maximum allocation: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio, five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: A (long-term) or A-1 (short-term) or their equivalents or better by an NRSRO
- Issued by banks with total deposits of one billion dollars ($1,000,000,000) or more

7. Bank Deposit

Insured or collateralized time certificates of deposits, saving accounts, market rate accounts, or other bank deposits.

- Maximum limit: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio for all deposits
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years

- Credit requirement: All deposits must be collateralized as required by California Government Code Sections 53630 et seq. The Treasurer may waive collateral for the portion of any deposits that is insured pursuant to federal law.
- Deposits are limited to a state or national bank, savings association or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally insured industrial loan company, located in California.
- Deposits must meet the conditions of California Government Code Sections 53630 et seq.

Pursuant to Government Code 53637, the District is prohibited from investing in deposits of a state or federal credit union if a member of the District's Board of Directors, or any person at the District with investment decision-making authority, serves on the board of directors or committee of the state or federal credit union.

8. Money Market Mutual Funds

Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the SEC.

- Maximum maturity: N/A
- Maximum allocation: Twenty percent (20%) of the portfolio
- Credit requirement: Highest ranking by not less than two NRSROs or must retain an investment advisor that meets specified requirements
- The use of money market funds is limited to Government money market funds that provide daily liquidity and seek to maintain a stable Net Asset Value (NAV)

9. State of California, Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

LAIF is a pooled investment fund overseen by the State Treasurer, which operates like a money market fund, but is for the exclusive benefit of governmental entities within the state. The maximum investment amount authorized by the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is set by the California State Treasurer's Office. The LAIF is held in trust in the custody of the State of California Treasurer. The District's right to withdraw its deposited monies from LAIF is not contingent upon the State's failure to adopt a State Budget.

- Maximum limit: The current limit set by LAIF for operating accounts
- Maximum maturity: N/A
- Credit requirement: N/A

10. Municipal Bonds and Notes

Municipal obligations issued by the State of California, any other of the states in the union, or a local agency within the State of California. This may include bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by an authorized entity.

- Maximum limit: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio; five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: A (long-term) or A-1 (short-term) or their equivalents or better by an NRSRO
- Must be issued by State of California, any of the other 49 states, or a California local agency

11. Repurchase Agreement

A repurchase agreement is a purchase of authorized securities with terms including a written agreement by the seller to repurchase the securities on a future date and price.

- Maximum allocation: Twenty percent (20%) of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Two hundred seventy (270) days
- Master Repurchase Agreement must be on file
- Limited to primary dealers or financial institutions rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
- Fully collateralized at market value of at least one hundred two percent (102%) with US government or federal agency securities

12. California Asset Management Program (CAMP)

Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7.

- Maximum allocation: Forty percent (40%) of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: N/A
- Credit requirement: AAAm or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO
- Joint powers authority has retained an investment adviser that is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, has five or more years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized under California Government Code Section 53601, and has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000).

13. Supranationals

Securities issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States.

- Maximum allocation: Thirty percent (30%) of the portfolio
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: AA or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO.

14. Asset-Backed Securities

A mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-backed certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond.

- Maximum allocation: Twenty percent (20%) of the portfolio, five percent (5%) with any one issuer
- Maximum maturity: Five (5) years
- Credit requirement: AA or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO.

XI. DIVERSIFICATION

The District shall seek to diversify the investments within the investment portfolio to avoid incurring unreasonable risks inherent in concentrated holdings in specific instruments, individual financial institutions or maturities. To promote diversification, this Policy sets various percentage holding limits by investment type and issuer. Investment type and issuer percentage limitation listed in this Policy are calculated at the time the security is purchased. Per issuer limits, when listed, are calculated across investment types at the parent company level. Should an investment percentage be exceeded due to instances such as the fluctuation in overall portfolio size, or market valuation changes, the Treasurer is not required to sell the affected securities. However, no additional investments can be made in that investment type or issuer while it is above the limits established by this Policy.

XII. CREDIT RATINGS

Credit rating requirements for eligible securities in this Policy specify the minimum credit rating category required at the time of purchase without regard to +, -, or 1, 2, 3 modifiers, if any. The security, at the time of purchase, may not be rated below the minimum credit requirement by any of the NRSROs that rate the security.

If a security is downgraded below the minimum rating criteria specified in this Policy, the Treasurer shall determine a course of action to be taken on a case-by-case basis considering such factors as the reason for the downgrade, prognosis for recovery or further rating downgrades, and the market price of the security. The Treasurer shall note in the monthly report any securities which have been downgraded below Policy requirements and the recommended course of action.

XIII. MATURITY

The Treasurer shall maintain a system to monitor and forecast revenues and expenditures so that the District's funds can be invested to the fullest extent possible while providing sufficient liquidity to meet the District's reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements.

The final maturity of any investment in the portfolios shall not exceed five (5) years with certain exceptions:

- The Treasurer is authorized to invest special trust funds in investment with a term to maximum maturity in excess of five years. These funds include, but are not limited to, the Water Revenue Bond Reserve Funds, Escrow Funds, Debt Service Funds, the Iron Mountain Landfill Closure/Post-closure Maintenance Trust Fund, and the Lake Mathews Multi-Species Reserve Trust Fund.
- The core portfolio may hold United States Treasury and Federal Agency securities with maturities in excess of five years.

XIV. DURATION

Duration is a measure of a security's price sensitivity to interest rate changes. It indicates the approximate percentage change of a security's value given a 1% change in interest rates. A portfolio's duration is the weighted average of the individual security durations held in the portfolio.

The investment portfolio is divided into liquidity, core and bond reserves and trust fund portfolios. The Policy's duration limits only apply to the liquidity and core portfolios. The duration of the liquidity portfolio is limited to the duration of the benchmark index plus or minus 0.5 years. The duration of the core portfolio will be limited to the duration of the benchmark index plus or minus 1.5 years. The appropriate benchmark indices will be set by the Treasurer and reported to the Board in the Monthly Treasurer's Report.

XV. ADMINISTRATION

The Treasurer may, at any time, establish more restrictive requirements for securities approved for investment as deemed appropriate in this Policy. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, higher credit ratings, lower percentage limits by security type or issuer, shorter maturities and additional collateral requirements for collateralized investments.

XVI. AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS

For investments not purchased directly from the issuer, the Treasurer shall select only brokers/dealers who are licensed and in good standing with the California Department of Securities, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) or other applicable self-regulatory organizations. Before engaging in investment transactions with a broker/dealer, the Treasurer shall obtain a signed verification form that attests the individual has reviewed the District's Policy, and intends to present only those investment recommendations and transactions to the District that is appropriate under the terms and conditions of the Policy.

The District's external investment manager(s) may be granted discretion to purchase and sell investment securities in accordance with this Policy. Investment managers may also use their own list of internally-approved issuers, broker-dealers and other financial firms, so long as such managers are registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

XVII. INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Treasurer or designee shall maintain a system of internal control procedures designed to ensure compliance with the Policy and to prevent losses due to fraud, employee error, and misrepresentations by third parties or unanticipated changes in financial markets. The internal control procedures shall apply to the investment activities of any person with investment decision-making authority acting on behalf of the District. Procedures should include references to individuals authorized to execute transactions or transfers, safekeeping agreements, repurchase agreements, wire transfer agreements, collateral/depository agreements and banking services contracts, as appropriate. The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgement by management. As part of the annual audit, the District's external auditor will perform a review of investment transactions to verify compliance with policies and procedures.

XVIII. ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Treasurer and designees shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

The Treasurer and designees shall disclose to the Ethics Officer and General Counsel any personal financial interests that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

XVIX. INVESTMENT POLICY

This Policy shall be reviewed periodically by the Treasurer with any and all modifications made thereto approved by the Board of Directors at a public meeting.

SUMMARY TABLE OF INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND ELIGIBLE SECURITIES

The following table is intended to be a summary of the Policy's requirements in Section X of this Policy. If there is a discrepancy between Section X and this table, the requirements listed in Section X take precedence.

Authorized Investments	Maximum % Holdings	Purchase Restrictions	Maximum Maturity	Credit Quality
US Treasury Obligations	100%	N/A	5 Years[1]	N/A
Federal Agency Obligations	100%	N/A	5 Years[1]	N/A
Bankers' Acceptance	40%	5% per issuer[2]	180 days	"A-1" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Commercial Paper	40%	5% per issuer[2]	270 days	Highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by an NRSRO.
Medium Term Corporate Notes	30%	5% per issuer[2]. US licensed and operating corporations	5 years	"A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Negotiable CD	30%	5% per issuer[2], National or state charted bank, S&L, or branch of foreign bank	5 years	"A-1" (short-term) or "A" (long-term) or their equivalents or higher by an NRSRO.
Bank Deposit	30%	See California Government Code Section 53637	5 Years	Collateralized/FDIC Insured in accordance with California Government Code
Money Market Mutual Funds	20%	Gov't MMF. Stable NAV	Daily Liquidity	Highest ranking by two NRSROs or advisor requirements
Local Agency Investment Fund ("LAIF")	LAIF limit for operating accounts	Subject to California Government Code Section 16429.1 limitations	N/A	N/A
Municipal Bonds and Notes	30%	5% per issuer[2]. State of California or California agencies or other 49 states	5 Years[1]	"A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.

Authorized Investments	Maximum % Holdings	Purchase Restrictions	Maximum Maturity	Credit Quality
Repurchase Agreements ("REPO")	20%	Limited to primary dealers or financial institutions rated "A" or better by a NRSROs	270 days	Collateralized (min 102% of funds invested) with US Government or federal agency securities with maximum 5 year maturities
California Asset Management Program ("CAMP")	40%	N/A	Daily Liquidity	"AAAm" or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO
Supranationals	30%	Limited to IBRD, IFC, IADB	5 Years	"AA" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Asset-Backed Securities	20%	5% per issuer[2]	5 Years	"AA" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.

Notes:

1. The Treasurer is authorized to invest special trust funds in investment with a term to maximum maturity in excess of five years. These funds include, but are not limited to, the Water Revenue Bond Reserve Funds, Escrow Funds, Debt Service Funds, the Iron Mountain Landfill Closure/Post-closure Maintenance Trust Fund, and the Lake Mathews Multi-Species Reserve Trust Fund.

   The core portfolio may be invested in United States Treasury and Federal Agency securities with maturities in excess of five years.

2. Per issuer limits, when listed, are calculated across investment types at the parent company level.

GLOSSARY

The glossary is provided for general information only. It is not to be considered a part of the Policy for determining Policy requirements or terms.

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), also known as U.S. Government instrumentalities. Securities issued by Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) are considered true agency securities, backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. GSEs are financial intermediaries established by the federal government to fund loans to certain groups of borrowers, for example homeowners, farmers and students and are privately owned corporations with a public purpose. The most common GSEs are Federal Farm Credit System Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and Federal National Mortgage Association.

ASSET BACKED: Securities whose income payments and hence value is 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 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..

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer. This money market instrument is used to finance international trade.

BASIS POINT: One-hundredth of one percent (i.e., 0.01%).

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

BOND: A financial obligation for which the issuers promises to pay the bondholder a specified stream of future cash flows, including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

BOOK VALUE: The value at which a debt security is shown on the holder's balance sheet. Book value is acquisition cost less amortization of premium or accretion of discount.

BROKER: A broker acts as an intermediary between a buyer and seller for a commission and does not trade for his/her own risk and account or inventory.

CALLABLE SECURITIES: A security that can be redeemed by the issuer before the scheduled maturity date.

CALIFORNIA ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CAMP): A local government investment pool organized as joint powers authority in which funds from California local agency investors/participants are aggregated together for investment purposes.

CASH EQUIVALENTS (CE): Highly liquid and safe instruments or investments that can be converted into cash immediately. Examples include bank accounts, money market funds, and Treasury bills.

CASH FLOW: An analysis of all changes that affect the cash account during a specified period.

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

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

COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATION (CMO): A type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called trances. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds' prospectus.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: Short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes of corporations.

CORPORATE NOTE: Debt instrument issued by a private corporation.

COUPON: The annual rate at which a bond pays interest.

CREDIT RATINGS: A grade given to a debt instrument that indicates its credit quality. Private independent rating services such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch provide these

CREDIT RISK: The risk that an obligation will not be paid and a loss will result due to a failure of the issuer of a security.

CUSIP: Stands for Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures. A CUSIP number identifies most securities, including: stocks of all registered U.S. and Canadian companies, and U.S. government and municipal bonds. The CUSIP system—owned by the American Bankers Association and operated by Standard & Poor's—facilitates the clearing and settlement process of securities. The number consists of nine characters (including letters and numbers) that uniquely identify a company or issuer and the type of security.

CURRENT YIELD: The annual interest on an investment divided by the current market value. Since the calculation relies on the current market value rather than the investor's cost, current yield is unrelated to the actual return the investor will earn if the security is held to maturity.

CUSTODIAN: A bank or other financial institution that keeps custody of stock certificates and other assets.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his/her own risk and account or inventory.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT (DVP): Delivery of securities with a simultaneous exchange of money for the securities.

DERIVATIVES: A financial instrument that is based on, or derived from, some underlying asset, reference date, or index.

DIRECT ISSUER: Issuer markets its own paper directly to the investor without use of an intermediary.

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost of a security and its value at maturity when quoted at lower than face value.

DIVERSIFICATION: Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns and risk profiles.

DURATION: A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed-income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a bond to changes in interest rates.

FACE VALUE: The principal amount owed on a debt instrument. It is the amount on which interest is computed and represents the amount that the issuer promises to pay at maturity.

FAIR VALUE: The amount at which a security could be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a market price is available, the fair value is equal to the market value.

FANNIE MAE: Trade name for the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), a U.S. Government sponsored enterprise.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that provides insurance on bank deposits, guaranteeing deposits to a set limit per account, currently $250,000.

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK (FFCB): Government-sponsored enterprise that consolidates the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Banks for Cooperatives. Its securities do not carry direct U.S. government guarantees.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Federal funds are traded. This rate is considered to be the most sensitive indicator of the direction of interest rates, as it is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES: 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.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB): A standard-setting body, associated with the Financial Accounting Foundation, which prescribes standard accounting practices for governmental units.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACTS (GICS): An agreement acknowledging receipt of funds, for deposit, specifying terms for withdrawal, and guaranteeing a rate of interest to be paid.

INDEX: An index is an indicator that is published on a periodic basis that shows the estimated price and/or yield levels for various groups of securities. Examples of relevant indices for Metropolitan include, but not limited to, ICE BofAML, 3-Month Treasury Bill Index, and ICE BofAML, 1 - 5 years AAA-A US Corporate and Government Index

INTEREST RATE: The annual yield earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage.

INTEREST RATE RISK: The risk of gain or loss in market values of securities due to changes in interest-rate levels. For example, rising interest rates will cause the market value of portfolio securities to decline.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS: A contract providing for the lending of issuer funds to a financial institution which agrees to repay the funds with interest under predetermined specifications.

INVESTMENT GRADE (LONG TERM RATINGS): The minimum, high quality ratings for long term debt such as corporate notes. Investment Grade ratings are as follows: A3 (Moody's), A- (S&P), and A- (Fitch).

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO: A collection of securities held by a bank, individual, institution or government agency for investment purposes.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash with minimum risk of principal.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): An investment pool sponsored by the State of California and administered/managed by the State Treasurer. Local government units, with consent of the governing body of that Agency, may voluntarily deposit surplus funds for the purpose of investment. Interest earned is distributed by the State Controller to the participating governmental agencies on a quarterly basis.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT POOL: A pooled investment vehicle sponsored by a local agency or a group of local agencies for use by other local agencies.

MARKET RISK: The risk that the value of securities will fluctuate with changes in overall market conditions or interest rates. Systematic risk of a security that is common to all securities of the same general class (stocks, bonds, notes, money market instruments) and cannot be eliminated by diversification (which may be used to eliminate non-systematic risk).

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is currently being sold in the market. See FAIR VALUE.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that establish each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

MATURITY: The date that the principal or stated value of a debt instrument becomes due and payable.

MEDIUM-TERM CORPORATE NOTES (MTNs): Unsecured, investment-grade senior debt securities of major corporations which are sold in relatively small amounts either on a continuous or an intermittent basis. MTNs are highly flexible debt instruments that can be structured to respond to market opportunities or to investor preferences.

MODIFIED DURATION: The percent change in price for a 100 basis point change in yields. This is a measure of a portfolio's or security's exposure to market risk.

MONEY MARKET: The market in which short term debt instruments (Treasury Bills, Discount Notes, Commercial Paper, Banker's Acceptances and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) are issued and traded.

MORTGAGED BACKED SECURITIES: A type of security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities typically pay principal and interest monthly.

MUNICIPAL BONDS: Debt obligations issued by states and local governments and their agencies, including cities, counties, government retirement plans, school Agencies, state universities, sewer agency, municipally owned utilities and authorities running bridges, airports and other transportation facilities

MUTUAL FUND: An entity that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities which are specifically defined in the fund's prospectus.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT: A large denomination certificate of deposit which can be sold in the open market prior to maturity.

NET PORTFOLIO YIELD: Calculation in which the 365-day basis equals the annualized percentage of the sum of all Net Earnings during the period divided by the sum of all Average Daily Portfolio Balances.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO): is 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.

PAR VALUE: The amount of principal which must be paid at maturity. Also referred to as the face amount of a bond. See FACE VALUE.

PORTFOLIO: The collection of securities held by an individual or institution.

PREMIUM: The difference between the par value of a bond and the cost of the bond, when the cost is above par.

PRIMARY DEALER: A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. These dealers are authorized to buy and sell government securities in direct dealing with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its execution of market operations to carry out U.S. monetary policy. Such dealers must be qualified in terms of reputation, capacity, and adequacy of staff and facilities.

PRIME (SHORT TERM RATING): High quality ratings for short term debt such as commercial paper. Prime ratings are as follows: P1 (Moody's), A1 (S&P), and F1 (Fitch).

PRINCIPAL: The face value or par value of a debt instrument, or the amount of capital invested in a given security.

PRIVATE PLACEMENTS: Securities that do not have to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission because they are offered to a limited number of sophisticated investors.

PROSPECTUS: A legal document that must be provided to any prospective purchaser of a new securities offering registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that typically includes information on the issuer, the issuer's business, the proposed use of proceeds, the experience of the issuer's management, and certain certified financial statements (also known as an "official statement").

PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD: A standard of conduct for fiduciaries. Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived.

PUBLIC DEPOSIT: A bank that is qualified under California law to accept a deposit of public funds.

PURCHASE DATE: The date in which a security is purchased for settlement on that or a later date. Also known as the "trade date".

RATE OF RETURN: 1) The yield which can be attained on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. 2) Income earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage of the cost of the investment.

REALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS): Gain or loss resulting from the sale or disposal of a security.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (RP or REPO): A transaction in which a counterparty or the holder of securities (e.g. investment dealer) sells these securities to an investor (e.g. the District) with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them at a fixed date. The security "buyer" (e.g. the District) in effect lends the "seller" money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate the “buyer” for this. Dealers use RP extensively to finance their positions. Exception: When the Fed is said to be doing RP, it is lending money that is, increasing bank reserves.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (REVERSE REPO): The opposite of a repurchase agreement. A reverse repo is a transaction in which the District sells securities to a counterparty (e.g. investment dealer) and agrees to repurchase the securities from the counterparty at a fixed date. The counterparty in effect lends the seller (e.g. the District) money for the period of the agreement with terms of the agreement structured to compensate the buyer.

RISK: Degree of uncertainty of return on an asset.

SAFEKEEPING: A service which banks offer to clients for a fee, where physical securities are held in the bank’s vault for protection and book-entry securities are on record with the Federal Reserve Bank or Depository Trust Company in the bank’s name for the benefit of the client. As agent for the client, the safekeeping bank settles securities transactions, collects coupon payments, and redeems securities at maturity or on the call date, if called.

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

SECONDARY MARKET: A market for the repurchase and resale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES: Investment instruments such as notes, bonds, stocks, money market instruments and other instruments of indebtedness or equity.

SETTLEMENT DATE: The date on which a trade is cleared by delivery of securities against funds.

SPREAD: The difference between two figures or percentages. It may be the difference between the bid (price at which a prospective buyer offers to pay) and asked (price at which an owner offers to sell) prices of a quote, or between the amount paid when bought and the amount received when sold.

STRUCTURED NOTE: A complex, fixed income instrument, which pays interest, based on a formula tied to other interest rates, commodities or indices. Examples include “inverse floating rate” notes which have coupons that increase when other interest rates are falling, and which fall when other interest rates are rising and “dual index floaters”, which pay interest based on the relationship between two other interest rates, for example, the yield on the ten-year Treasury note minus the Libor rate. Issuers of such notes lock in a reduced cost of borrowing by purchasing interest rate swap agreements.

SUPRANATIONALS: International institutions that provide development financing, advisory services and/or financial services to their member countries to achieve the overall goal of improving living standards through sustainable economic growth. The California Government Code allows local agencies to purchase the United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank.

TIME DEPOSIT: A deposit with a California bank or savings and loan association for a specific amount and with a specific maturity date and interest rate. Deposits of up to $250,000 are insured by FDIC. Deposits over $250,000 are collateralized above the insurance with either government securities (at 110% of par value), first trust deeds (at 150% of par value), or letters of credit (at 105% of par value).

TOTAL RATE OF RETURN: A measure of a portfolio's performance over time. It is the internal rate of return which equates the beginning value of the portfolio with the ending value, and includes interest earnings and realized and unrealized gains and losses on the portfolio. For bonds held to maturity, total return is the yield to maturity.

TRUSTEE OR TRUST COMPANY OR TRUST DEPARTMENT OF A BANK: A financial institution with trust powers which acts in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the bondholders in enforcing the terms of the bond contract.

UNDERWRITER: A dealer which purchases a new issue of municipal securities for resale.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES: Securities issued by U.S. government agencies, most of which are secured only by the credit worthiness of the particular agency. See AGENCIES.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS: Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Treasuries are the benchmark for interest rates on all other securities in the U.S. The Treasury issues both discounted securities and fixed coupon notes and bonds. The income from Treasury securities is exempt from state and local, but not federal, taxes.

TREASURY BILLS: Securities issued at a discount with initial maturities of one year or less. The Treasury currently issues three-month and six-month Treasury bills at regular weekly auctions. It also issues very short-term "cash management" bills as needed to smooth out cash flows.

TREASURY NOTES: Intermediate-term coupon-bearing securities with initial maturities of one year to ten years.

TREASURY BOND: Long-term coupon-bearing securities with initial maturities of ten years or longer.

UNREALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS): Gain or loss that has not become actual. It becomes a realized gain (or loss) when the security in which there is a gain or loss is actually sold. See REALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS).

VOLATILITY: Characteristic of a security, commodity or market to rise or fall sharply in price within a short-term period.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY: The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio that is typically expressed in days or years.

YIELD: The annual rate of return on an investment expressed as a percentage of the investment. See CURRENT YIELD; YIELD TO MATURITY.

YIELD CURVE: Graph showing the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity.

YIELD TO MATURITY: Concept used to determine the rate of return if an investment is held to maturity. It takes into account purchase price, redemption value, time to maturity, coupon yield, and the time between interest payments. It is the rate of income return on an investment, minus any premium or plus any discount, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond, expressed as a percentage.

RATING DESCRIPTION TABLE

Long Term Debt Ratings			
Credit Quality	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fitch**
Strongest Quality	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Strong Quality	Aa1/Aa2/Aa3	AA+/AA/AA-	AA
Good Quality	A1/A2/A3	A+/A/A-	A
Medium Quality	Baa1/Baa2/Baa3	BBB+/BBB/BBB-	BBB
Speculative	Ba1/Ba2/Ba3	BB+/BB/BB-	BB
Low	B1/B2/B3	B+/B/B-	B
Poor	Caa	CCC+	CCC
Highly Speculative	Ca/C	CCC/CCC-/CC	CC

Short Term Debt Ratings			
Credit Quality	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fitch**
Strongest Quality	P-1	A-1+	F1
Strong Quality		A-1	
Good Quality	P-2	A-2	F2
Medium Quality	P-3	A-3	F3

Note: Investment Grade ratings apply to securities with at least a medium credit quality or higher by one of the nationally recognize statistical rating organization; anything below the medium credit quality is non-investment grade.

Finance & Insurance Committee

Statement of Investment Policy and Authority to Invest

Item 7-4

June 13, 2022

Investment Policy and Authority to Invest

- Section 5114 of Metropolitan's Administrative Code requires the Treasurer to submit a Statement of Investment Policy to the Board for approval for the following fiscal year.

- Sections 53600 et seq. of the California Government Code expressly grant the authority to the Board to invest public funds and that authority may be delegated to the Treasurer for a one-year period.

Statement of Investment Policy – Change

§ IV	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	Rationale
	Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)	Per GASB's recent guidance from October 2021

Options for Considerations

Option #1:

- Approve the Statement of Investment Policy for fiscal year 2022/23; and
- Delegate authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for fiscal year 2022/23.

Option #2:

- Do not approve the Statement of Investment Policy for fiscal year 2022/23 and do not delegate authority to the Treasurer to invest Metropolitan's funds for fiscal year 2022/23.

Staff Recommendation

Option #1

Questions

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Retiree Healthcare Plan

Cheiron
Classic Values, Innovative Advice

Actuarial Valuation Results
July 1, 2021

June 13, 2022

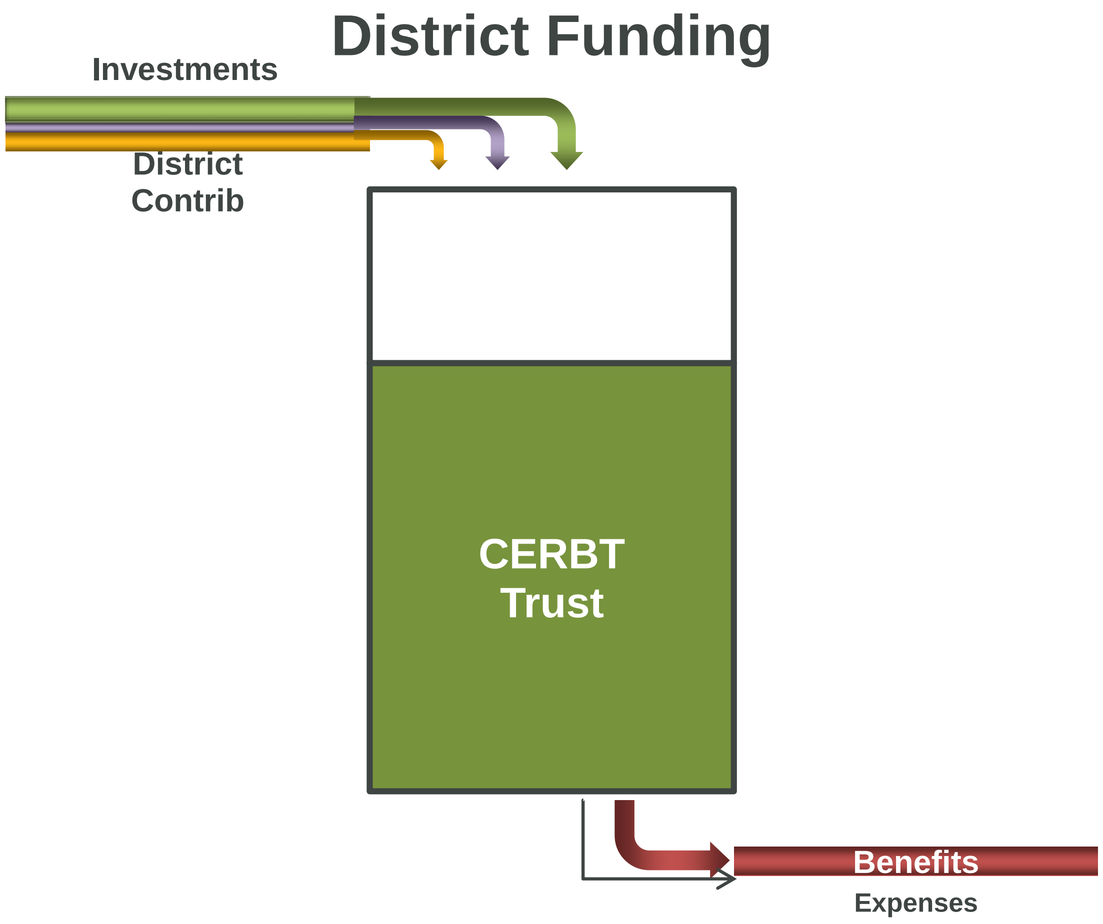
Michael Schionning, FSA, MAAA
Margaret Tempkin, FSA, EA, MAAA

Cheiron
Celebrating 20 ye

Agenda

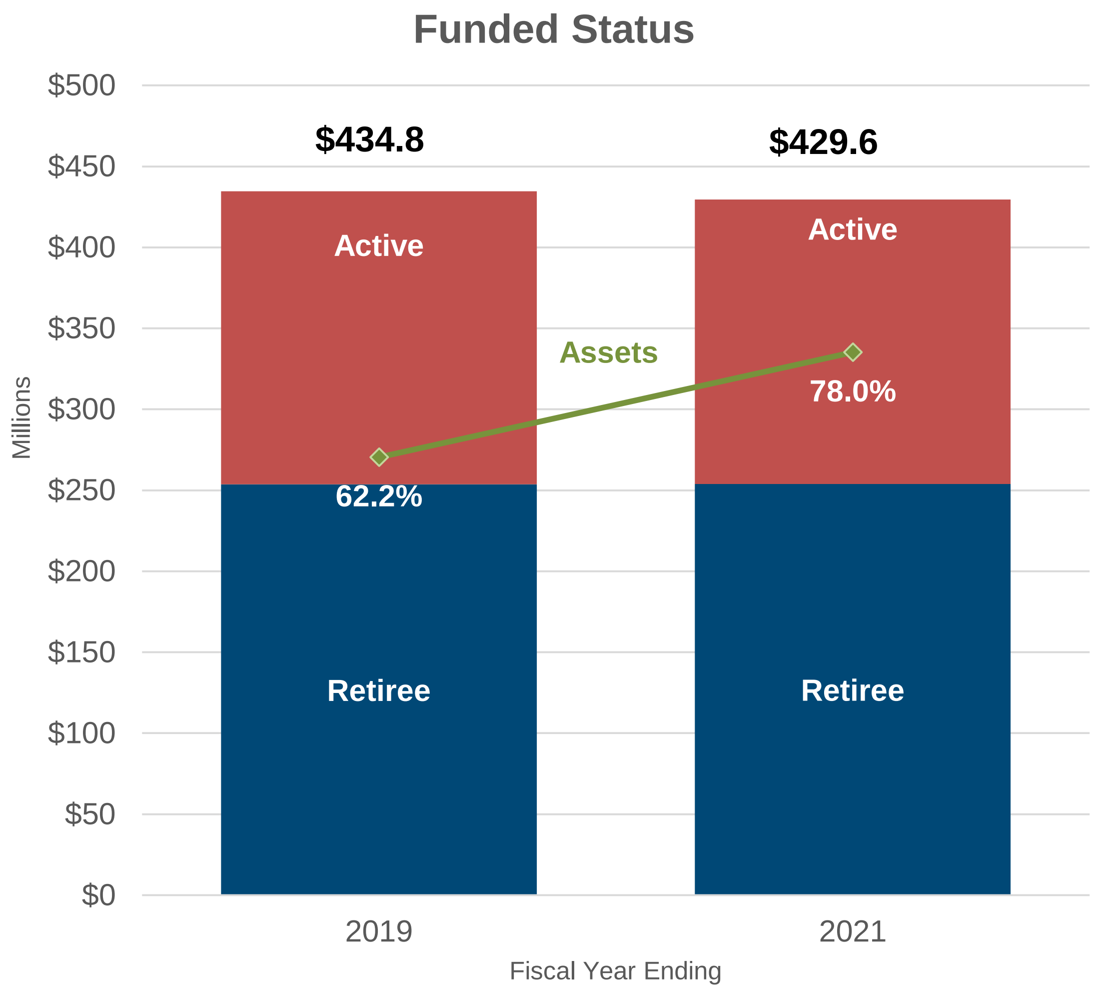
- Background
- Valuation Results
  - – Membership
  - – Funded Status
  - – Changes in UAL
  - – Contributions
  - – Projections

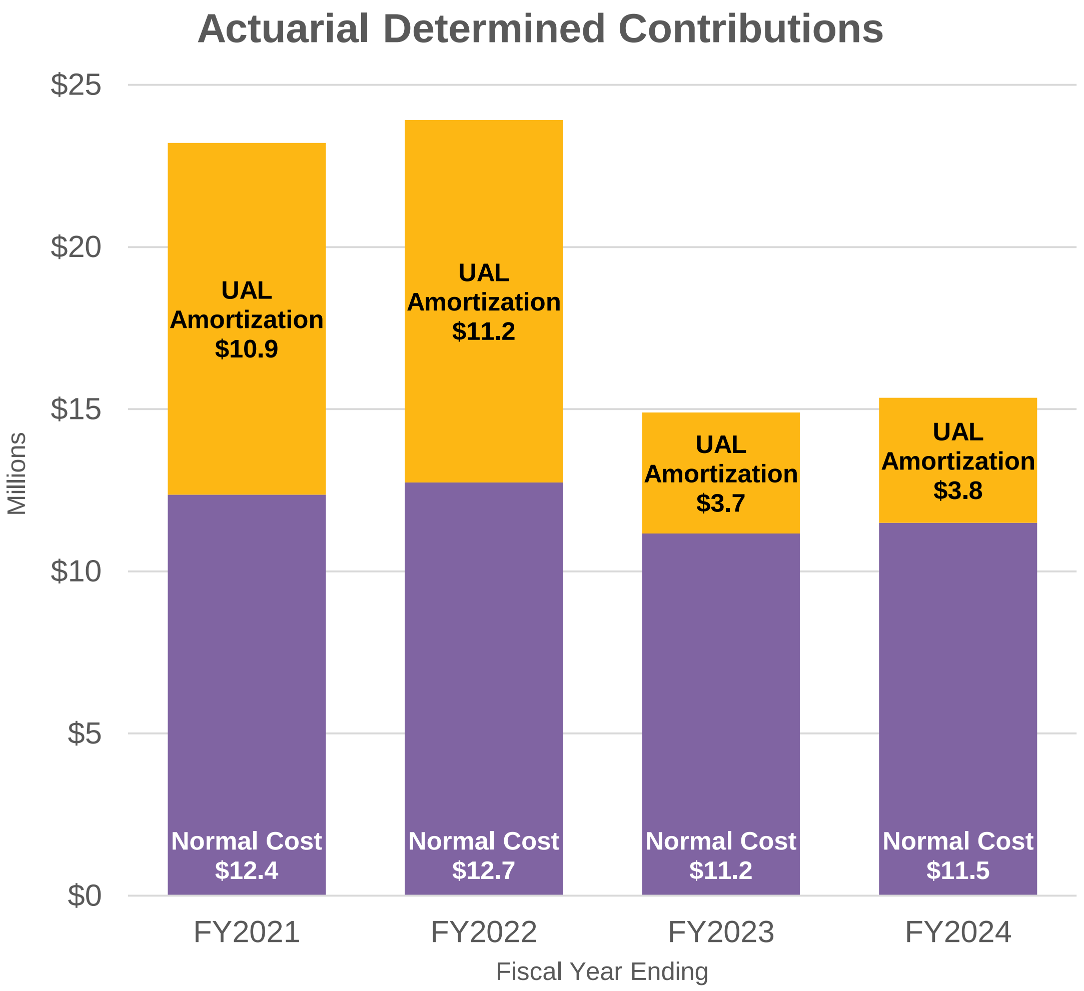
A Dynamic System



- Primary purpose of valuation is to set District contributions
  - 2021 valuation develops contributions for FYE 2023 and FYE 2024
- Project future benefit payments
  - Plan provisions, census data, and actuarial assumptions
- Determine funding target
  - Actuarial cost method and assumptions
- Set District contributions
  - Plan provisions, actuarial methods, and discount rate

Valuation Results





Membership

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2021	% Change
Active Employees			
Active Employees	1,820	1,856	**2.0%**
Average Age	48.4	48.3	-0.3%
Average Service	13.8	13.3	-3.5%
Covered Payroll	$ 218,935	$ 235,294	7.5%
Inactive with Medical Coverage			
Retired participants & Surviving Spouses	1,759	1,921	9.2%
Spouses	960	1,000	4.2%
Total	**2,719**	**2,921**	**7.4%**

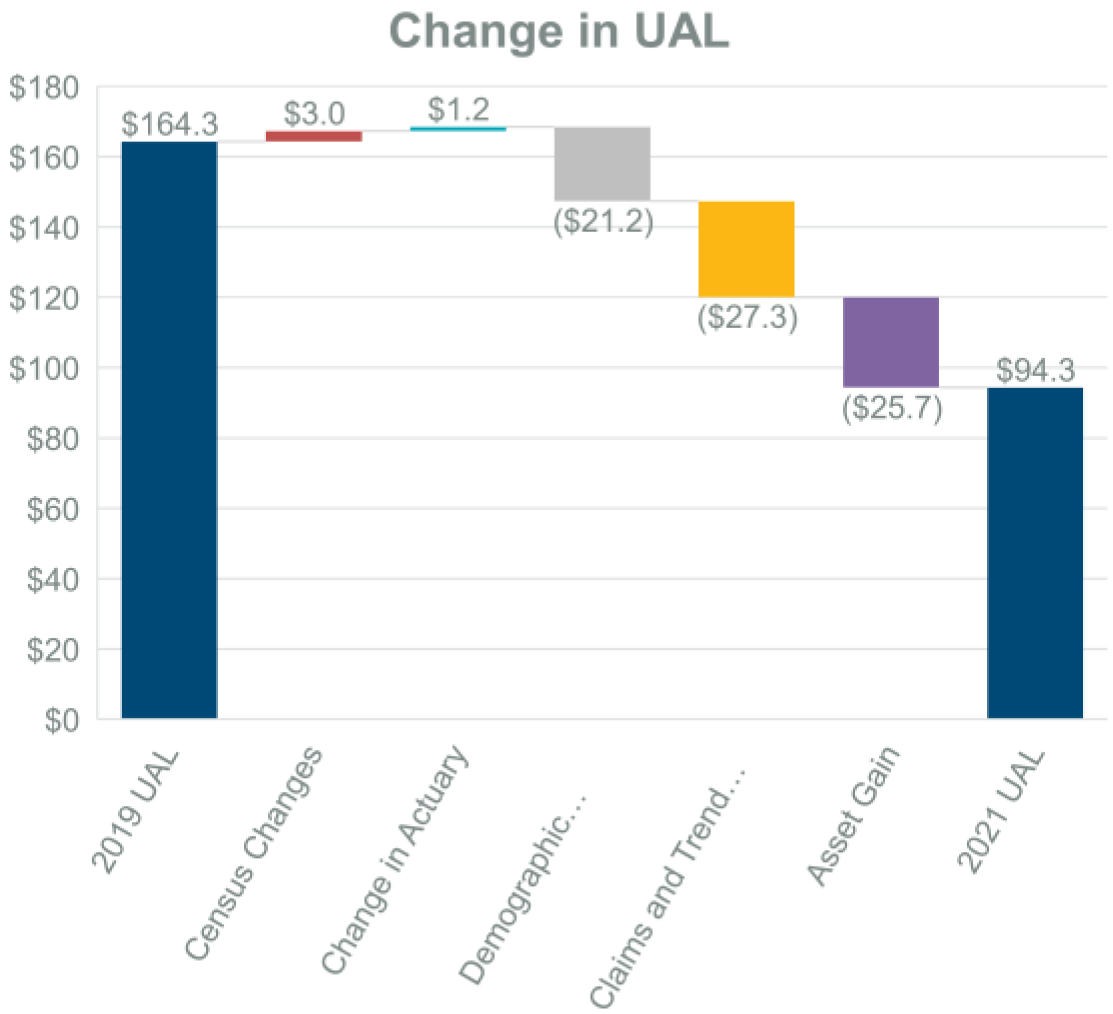
- Active population increased by 2%
- Retired population increased by over 7%
  - Retirees and surviving spouses increased by 9.2%
  - Covered spouses increased by 4.2%

Funded Status

Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL)		
	June 30, 2019	**June 30, 2021**
Actuarial Liability (AL)	$434,759,000	$429,603,000
Actuarial Value of Assets	270,457,000	335,254,000
Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL)	$164,302,000	$ 94,349,000
% Funded	62.21%	78.04%

- Liability declined while assets grew, substantially increasing the funded status from 62% to 78%
- Assets grew by 24% due to the positive investment experience as of June 30, 2021

Changes in UAL



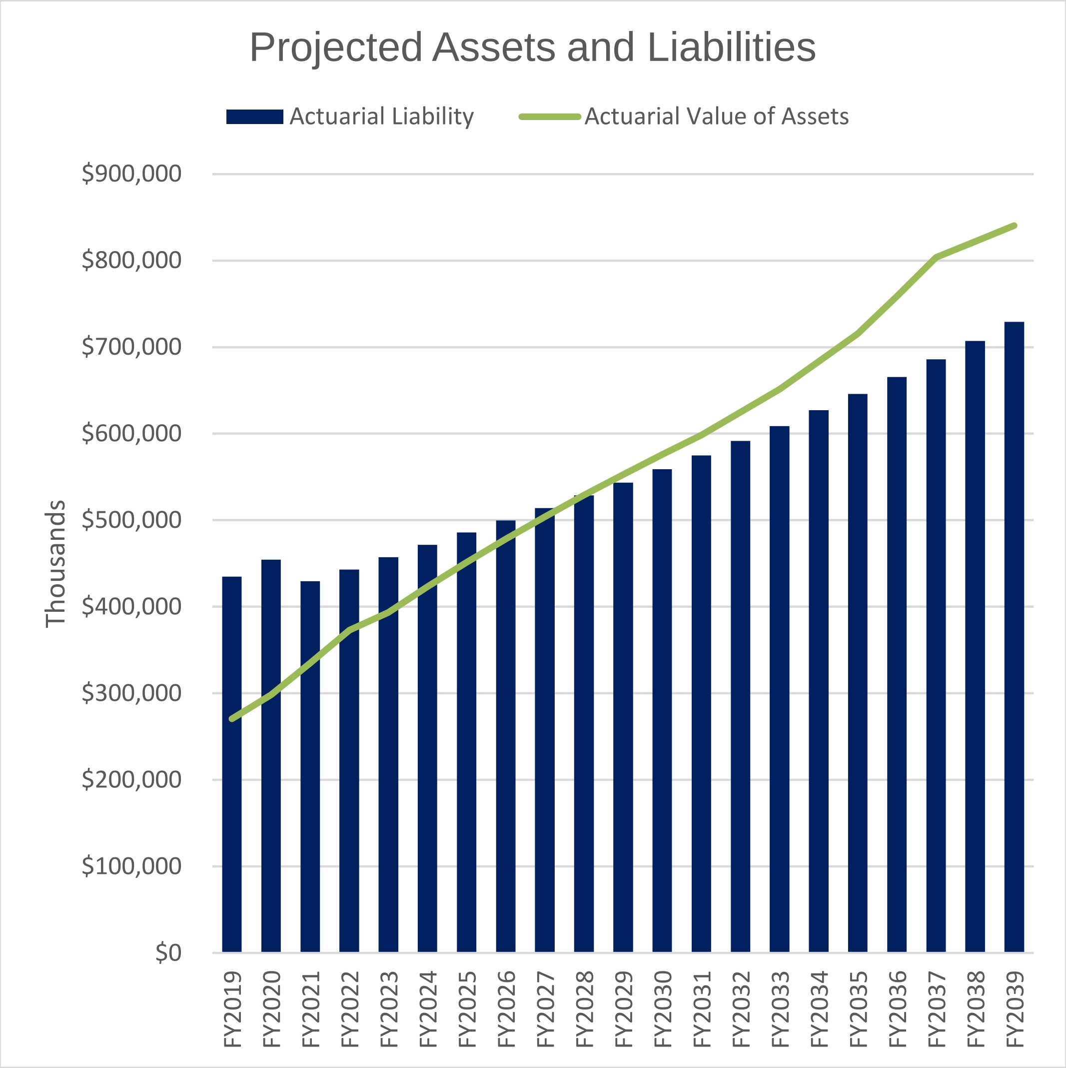
- UAL decreased $70.0 million
- Reductions
  - $21.2 million due to changes in demographic assumptions
  - $27.3 million due to claims experience and trend assumptions
  - $25.7 million due to investment returns
- Increases
  - $4.2 million due to census changes and the change in actuary

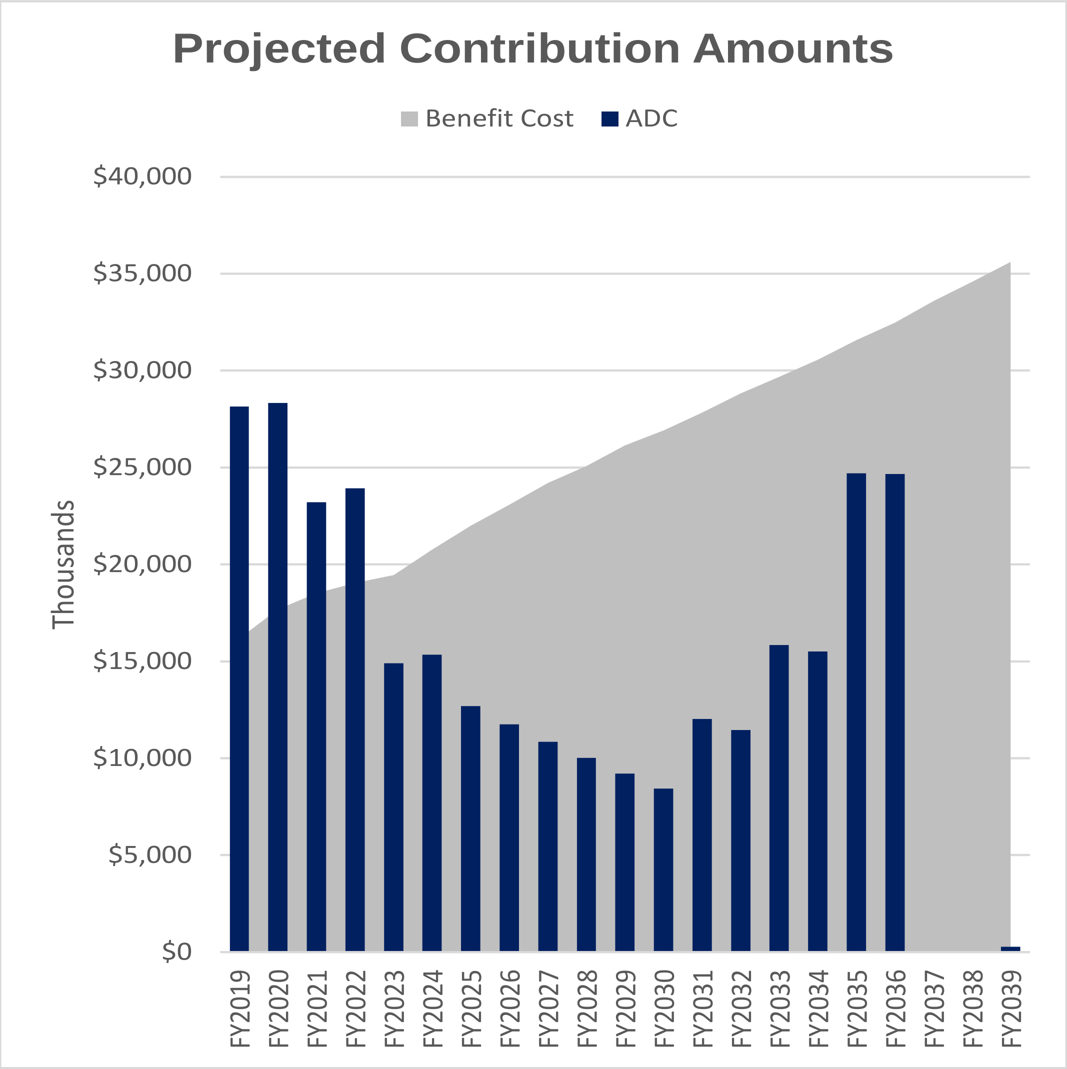
Contributions

Actuarial Determined Contribution	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Normal Cost	$12,363,000	$12,742,000	$11,166,000	$11,501,000
UAL Amortization	$10,854,000	$11,180,000	$3,737,000	$3,848,000
Total	**$23,217,000**	**$23,922,000**	**$14,903,000**	**$15,349,000**

- District's contribution declined due to significant reduction in UAL
- The normal cost portion has remained relatively stable, with a slight reduction due to the assumption changes

Projections – Explicit Subsidy Paid Through Trust





Certification

- The purpose of this presentation is to present the preliminary results of the June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Retiree Healthcare Plan (the District).
- This presentation was prepared exclusively for the District for the purpose described herein. Other users of this presentation are not intended users as defined in the Actuarial Standards of Practice, and Cheiron assumes no duty or liability to any other user.
- In preparing our presentation, we relied on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the Plan. This information includes, but is not limited to, the plan provisions, employee data, and financial information. We performed an informal examination of the obvious characteristics of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 23.
- Cheiron utilizes ProVal actuarial valuation software leased from Winklevoss Technologies (WinTech) to calculate liabilities and project benefit payments. We have relied on WinTech as the developer of ProVal. We have a basic understanding of ProVal and have used ProVal in accordance with its original intended purpose. We have not identified any material inconsistencies in assumptions or output of ProVal that would affect this valuation.
- Health care trends for this valuation were developed using the Society of Actuaries (SOA) Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model. The SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model and its baseline projection are based on an econometric analysis of historical U.S. medical expenditures and the judgments of experts in the field. The long-run baseline projection and input variables have been developed under the guidance of the SOA Project Oversight Group.

Certification (continued)

- We have relied on the Society of Actuaries as the developer of the Model. We have reviewed the Model and have a basic understanding of the Model and have used the Model in accordance with its original intended purpose. We have not identified any material inconsistencies in assumptions or output of the Model that would affect this valuation.
- This presentation has been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices and our understanding of the Code of Professional Conduct and applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice set out by the Actuarial Standards Board as well as applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, as credentialed actuaries, we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the opinion contained in this presentation. This presentation does not address any contractual or legal issues. We are not attorneys and our firm does not provide any legal services or advice.

Margaret Tempkin, FSA, EA, MAAA
Principal Consulting Actuary

Michael W. Schionning, FSA, MAAA
Principal Consulting Actuary

Finance and Insurance Committee

Financing Overview for Bond Issuance (SB450)

Item 6b

June 13, 2022

SB 450 Reporting Mandate

- SB 450 Requirements
- Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2022 Series B
- Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2022 Series C

SB 450 Requirements

- In October 2017, an approved state act (SB 450) added Section 5852.1 to the California Government Code
- Requires that an authorized governing body obtain a good faith estimate of and disclose at a public meeting (prior to issuance of bonds greater than 13 months in term), the following:
  - The TIC (true interest cost) of the bonds
  - The finance charge of the bonds (cost of issuance)
  - Net proceeds (par + premium – discount – COI)
  - Total bond payments to maturity (total debt service) + COI (not paid from bond proceeds)

$249.75 million Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2022 Series B

- During the week of July 11, 2022, Metropolitan will price fixed rate revenue bonds on its Senior Lien to fully, and partially, refund up to six series of outstanding variable rate revenue bonds totaling $286.28 million,[1] and fund costs of issuance.
- In aggregate with 2022 Series C, the current economically refundable bonds are projected to provide net present value debt service savings of approximately $25.76 million, or 9.63% of refunded debt,[2,3] reflecting rates as of June 1st.
- The transaction is expected to close on August 1, 2022.
- SB 450 Requirements:
  1. Net Proceeds: $285.04 million, includes $36.28 million in premium
  2. The estimated all-in true interest cost of the bonds: 2.73%
  3. The estimated average life of the bonds: 9.31 years
  4. The estimated debt service on the bonds: $354.33 million
  5. The estimated financing costs of the bonds: $500,000

(1) Preliminary, subject to market conditions.
(2) NPV savings (%) based on par amount of fixed rate refunded bonds only.
(3) MWD plans to refund portions of the 2022C bonds on the respective call dates of the 2015 Authorization Series A and 2016 Series A bonds with tax-exempt variable rate bonds. Currently, the expected total NPV savings ($) and (%) incorporate this assumption.

$286.28 million Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2022 Series C

- During the week of July 25, 2022, Metropolitan will price taxable, variable rate, revenue bonds on its Senior Lien to advance refund two series of outstanding fixed rate revenue bonds totaling $267.42 million,(1) and fund costs of issuance.
- In aggregate with 2022 Series B, the current economically refundable bonds are projected to provide net present value debt service savings of approximately $25.76 million, or 9.63% of refunded debt,(2,3) reflecting rates as of June 1st.
- The transaction is expected to close on August 1, 2022.
- SB 450 Requirements:
    1. Net Proceeds: $285.42 million
    2. The estimated all-in true interest costs of the bonds: 2.28%
    3. The estimated average life of the bonds: 14.57 years
    4. The estimated debt service on the bonds: $380.56 million
    5. The estimated financing costs of the bonds: $500,000

(1) Preliminary, subject to market conditions.
(2) NPV savings (%) based on par amount of fixed rate refunded bonds only.
(3) MWD plans to refund portions of the 2022C bonds on the respective call dates of the 2015 Authorization Series A and 2016 Series A bonds with tax-exempt variable rate bonds. Currently, the expected total NPV savings ($) and (%) incorporate this assumption.

Finance and Insurance Committee

CFO Report

Item 7a
June 13, 2022

Bond Ratings are an Essential Component of Investor Credit Review

Metropolitan Bond Credit Ratings

- As a part of our debt issuance process, we seek bond credit ratings from one or more nationally recognized credit rating agencies
- Metropolitan has ratings from
  - Standard & Poor's (S&P)
  - Moody's
  - Fitch
- The current drought and Climate Change broadly has posed a difficult credit obstacle

Metropolitan's Current Bond Ratings Affirmed

Rating Agency	Metropolitan Lien and Mode	Rating Assigned	Rating Outlook
S&P Global Ratings	General Obligation Bonds	AAA (highest)	Stable
	Senior Lien – Long-Term Bonds	AAA (highest)	Stable
	Subordinate Lien – Long-Term Bonds	AA+	Stable
	Short-Term Obligations – Senior and Subordinate Liens	A-1+ (highest)	Stable
Moody's Ratings	General Obligation Bonds	Aaa (highest)	Stable
	Senior Lien	Aa1	Stable
Fitch Ratings	General Obligation Bonds (2014A)	AA+	Stable
	Senior Lien and Subordinate Lien	AA+	Stable
	Short-Term Obligations	F1+ (highest)	Stable

Key Credit Rating Highlights: S&P

Rating Agency	Rating Rationale	Rating Upgrade Factors	Rating Downgrade Factors
S&P Global Ratings **AAA** **(Senior Lien)**	• District's comprehensive resource planning, well-defined risk management practices and financial policies are cornerstone to its credit quality • Management's prudent approach to mitigating the short and long-term credit risk associated with Climate Change and related water shortages • District's ability to maintain steady financial metrics despite variability in water sales is a key credit strength • Strategic importance of District to both its member base and service area economy--even as Southern California faces its third year of severe drought, which water officials believe may prove to be the state's driest year on record	Not Applicable	Not continuing emergency measures to bolster interconnections between SWP-dependent areas to infrastructure that would provide access to other supplies Not adjusting rates to maintain consistently strong financial performance Material underperformance to forecast District’s policies and practices no longer support strong liquidity and DSC levels

Key Credit Rating Highlights: Moody's

Rating Agency	Rating Rationale	Rating Upgrade Factors	Rating Downgrade Factors
Moody's Ratings **Aa1** **(Senior Lien)**	• Consistent, annual rate increases • Satisfactory Debt Service Coverage (DSC) and Liquidity • Lowest-priced alternatives for water supplies in the region • Strong management practices, particularly with respect to efforts to increase storage, facilitate interstate agreements and develop water-reuse capabilities in the face of climate change impacts	Long-term alleviation of water supply pressure (storage and water reuse) Material and sustained increase in DSC and Liquidity	Continued drought conditions that strain supplies, stored water Weakened financial performance and key metrics, including DSC, Liquidity and erosion of tax base

Key Credit Rating Highlights: Fitch

Rating Agency	Rating Rationale	Rating Upgrade Factors	Rating Downgrade Factors
Fitch Ratings **AA+** **(Senior Lien)**	• Very low debt service leverage (Debt/Net Revs) • Strong revenue defensibility, which includes independent rate-setting ability, fixed and variable revenues vs. fixed and variable costs • Manageable operating risk profile, which includes ability to control certain costs (e.g., O&M, CIP) • Recognized significant regional demand for the District's water supply, which cannot be easily replaced	Sustained debt service leverage below 5.0x in Fitch's based and stress cases, assuming stability in the revenue defensibility and operating risk profiles	Sustained debt service leverage around 8.0x or above in Fitch's bases and stress cases (whether from lower water transactions or larger CIP costs) Sustained weakening in capital spending leading to higher life cycle ratio Significant weakening of Member Agency credit quality

Questions