To: Banking Committee
From: Board Office
Subject: Investment Policy Review
Date: October 6, 2003

Recommended Action:
Review the proposed changes to the Board’s investment policy.

Executive Summary:

Process
The Board, over the past year, has established a process for updating its Policy Manual, whereby changes are presented to the Board at one meeting but are not approved until a subsequent meeting. This procedure allows time for Board review and additional comments prior to final approval.

Banking Committee Review
Under Policy Manual §1.05, the Board has delegated to the Banking Committee the monitoring of and the recommendation of changes to institutional investment and treasury management practices.

The Board staff and Regent institution treasurers, in consultation with the Wilshire Associates, the Board’s investment advisor, have conducted a detailed review of the Board’s investment policy. A legal review has also been conducted by Atkins Law Firm.

Proposed Changes
The primary changes to the Board’s written investment policy (previously §7.34) are as follows:

- Ensured all previous actions taken by the Board were incorporated, such as asset allocation guidelines and manager.
- Incorporated changes in statutory investment language.
- Restructured the overall policy
  - Separated the Operating Fund and Endowment Funds.
  - Consolidated items by category and eliminated redundancies or contradictions.
- Better defined asset class objectives, quasi-endowments, fees authorization, spending policy, selection criteria for external providers, performance evaluation standards, and reporting requirements.
- Expanded authorized investments:
  - Fixed income includes Yankee bonds and endowment fixed income investments include convertibles.
  - Domestic equities include listed real estate investment trusts.
  - International equities allow external managers to invest in developed market countries included in the MSCI World ex-US Index.
• Lowered minimum credit quality for mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities to A from AAA.

• Applied effective maturity to callable securities by defining it as weighted average life.

• Added duration language and AA weighted average credit quality to Operating Fund Guidelines.

• Removed certain restrictions on 144A Fixed Income Securities.

• Deleted obsolete language.

The attachments include:

• Attachment A: clean version of the proposed investment policy.

• Attachment B: marked copy identifying the proposed changes to the Board’s investment policy. Only language changes are identified; the reorganization of the policy is not marked.
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7.04 Investment Policy

A. Introduction

The Board of Regents establishes policy and sets objectives for the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, The University of Northern Iowa, Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, and Iowa School for the Deaf.

The objective of the Board’s investment policy is to ensure the financial health of the institutions it governs. The Board therefore seeks to ensure compliance with investment practices that preserve principal, ensure liquidity sufficient for anticipated needs, and maintain purchasing power of its investable assets.

The Board delegates to its Banking Committee the authority for monitoring institutional investment and treasury management practices, for monitoring investment and treasury management performance, and for ensuring compliance with Board policy.

This policy statement identifies the broad investment strategy to be followed in the investment of the assets and any general limitations on the discretion given to the institutions’ investment managers (both internal and external). The investment policy contains the Board’s objectives of satisfying certain needs for both operating and endowment funds. (I.C. §12B.10)

The institutions under the governance of the Board of Regents and its Banking Committee control two broad categories of investments—operating assets and endowment assets, both restricted and unrestricted.

The sources of operating assets are state appropriations, student tuition fees, university sales and services (most notably the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics), government and other sponsored research grants, federal appropriations, bond issue proceeds, and other income sources. Operating assets comprise the majority of institutional investments. The balance of institutional investments is endowment assets.

The primary sources of endowment assets are donor gifts and other funds received for specific purposes. Some of the endowment assets are restricted to certain investment types and may also be restricted to certain spending purposes. Different attributes of the institutions’ operating and endowment assets lead to differing investment policies.

Restricted funds have externally imposed guidelines for investment. Restricted funds are defined as those funds existing within both the operating and endowment portfolios which are restricted for investment purposes as imposed by contractual or legal requirements, such as bond indentures, loan or grant agreements, or donor instructions. The restrictions imposed by external donors and funding agencies may both constrain a manager’s ability to invest the portfolio assets and may have a corresponding impact on portfolio performance. The investment of sinking funds, bond reserve funds, and bond proceeds shall comply with I.C. §12C.9.

Therefore, the investment performance of restricted funds should be judged in light of these constraints. If this policy and the above restrictions are in conflict, the most restrictive requirements shall apply.
The institutions, and any designated external investment agents, shall exercise the judgment and care, under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in their own affairs. (I.C. §§533.123(1), 262.14(3), and 12B.10(2)). The investment managers are responsible for complying with all provisions contained in this policy. The Board Office is responsible for reviewing investment reports provided by the institutional treasurers, communicating with the Banking Committee, and assisting the Banking Committee and the Board in meeting its public responsibilities.

B. Authority

The legislature of the State of Iowa delegates to the Board of Regents the authority to govern the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, University of Northern Iowa, Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School, and Iowa School for the Deaf. It is the responsibility of the Board of Regents and its Banking Committee to set investment policy in accordance with I.C. Chapter 12B, establish objectives, delegate authority, and ensure that the institutions carry out their responsibilities.

The Banking Committee is delegated authority by the Board of Regents for the review of investment and treasury management activities of each institution. The Committee shall ensure that the institutions, through the vice presidents of finance and treasurers, comply with Board policy and perform as can reasonably be expected.

The Board delegates management and oversight authority for the investment program at each institution to the vice president for finance. The Board appoints the treasurers for each institution who are delegated authority by the vice president for finance to operate the investment and treasury management activities of the institution within the policy and procedures defined by the Board of Regents and the respective institution and to perform all related activities as specified in I.C. §262.14(3).

The Auditor of State is responsible for providing auditing services to institutions governed by the Board which include compliance with investment policy and state law. The Board of Regents is responsible for remedying any non-compliance with its policies and state law. (I.C. §11.2)

C. Risk Tolerance

The treasurers, as well as external investment managers, with input from the investment advisor, are directed to manage the investment portfolios for the use and benefit of the respective institutions in a manner that recognizes the following characteristics in determining the risk tolerance of each portfolio:

1. Return objectives
2. Investment time horizon
3. Liquidity requirements
4. Exposure to purchasing power risk
5. Regulatory and legal considerations
6. Need for income stability

The institutions are directed to maintain security safe-keeping controls and internal controls to prevent losses.

D. Asset Class Objectives
1. The purpose of cash equivalent investments (defined as those securities maturing within one year) is to provide liquidity and preserve capital.

2. The purpose of fixed income investments (defined as those securities with maturities greater than one year) is to provide stability and generate income.

3. The purpose of equity investments is primarily to provide capital appreciation. It is recognized that this requires the assumption of greater market variability and risk than is the case with fixed income investments.

4. The overall objective is for the asset classes to work in concert to manage market fluctuations and their impact on the value of the portfolio.

5. Individual asset class performance will be measured in the short-term and long-term against applicable component benchmarks.

E. Operating Funds Investment Guidelines

1. Overview
   For investment purposes, operating funds are defined as those general use and restricted funds not included in the institutions' endowment portfolio. The operating portfolio shall consist of investments which are needed to meet underlying cash requirements of the institutions.

2. Fund Objectives
   The primary goals of investment prudence shall be based in the following order of priority (I.C. §12B.10):
   a. Safety of principal.
   b. Maintaining the necessary liquidity to match expected liabilities.
   c. Obtaining a reasonable return.

   The operating portfolio shall be managed to ensure funds are available to support operational needs.

   a. The operating portfolio shall not be invested in securities that at the time of purchase have effective maturities exceeding sixty-three months. (I.C. §12B.10.b.d.4) The effective maturity shall be defined as weighted average life.
   b. The maximum duration of each institution's operating portfolio shall not exceed the duration of the Merrill 1-3 year Government/Corporate Index by more than 20%.
   c. The weighted average credit quality of each institution's operating portfolio shall be AA or Aa as rated by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, respectively.
   d. Short sales, purchase of private placements (other than Rule 144A Fixed Income Securities), stock index and interest rate futures, purchases of securities on margin credit, purchase of options or investments in commodities or transactions of a similar nature are not authorized investments unless as part of an open-end management company or the Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations as described below in this section.
   e. There shall be no borrowing for investment purposes.
f. Diversification by the number of individual securities, industry, economic sector, and within governmental issues is viewed as desirable.

g. Any gift accepted by the Board of Regents for the use and benefit of any institution under its control may be invested in securities designated by the donor; but whenever such gifts are accepted and the money invested according to the request of the said donor, neither the state, the Board of Regents, nor any member thereof, shall be liable therefore or on account thereof.

h. The institutions may charge a reasonable management fee to offset expenses.

4. Authorized Investments (I.C. §§12B.10.6d and 12B.10A.4d)

a. Obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities.

b. Certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved pursuant to I.C. Chapter 12C.

c. Prime bankers' acceptances that mature within two hundred seventy days and that are eligible for purchase by a federal reserve bank, provided that at the time of purchase no more than thirty percent of the investment portfolio shall be in investments authorized by this paragraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

d. Commercial paper or other short-term corporate debt that matures within two hundred seventy days that is rated within the two highest classifications, as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the Superintendent of Banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, provided that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of all amounts invested in commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt shall be invested in paper and debt rated in the second highest classification, and provided further that at the time of purchase no more than thirty percent of the investment portfolio shall be in investments authorized by this paragraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

e. Repurchase agreements whose underlying collateral consists of the investments set out in paragraphs "a" through "d" if the treasurer of the institution takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian. Repurchase agreements do not include reverse repurchase agreements.

f. Investments authorized for the Iowa Public Employee Retirement System, not otherwise restricted in this policy, in section 97B.7A.

g. Corporate debt with a maturity of greater than 270 days that is rated investment grade by Standards & Poor's and Moody's (at least BBB- and Baar3, respectively), including Rule 144A Securities that are deemed to be of investment grade credit quality by the external or internal investment manager, at the time of purchase. Rule 144A was introduced by the SEC to allow corporations to place securities privately with large sophisticated institutional investors without extensive registration documents.
h. External investment managers overseeing operating portfolio funds may purchase mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that are issued by U.S. government agencies or carry an A rating at the time of purchase from Standard & Poor’s or its equivalent as defined by Moody’s.

i. "Yankee" bonds – dollar-denominated bonds issued in the U.S. by foreign corporations, banks, and governments that meet the credit quality guidelines outlined in this policy.

j. An open-end management investment company organized in trust form registered with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80(a), and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. Section 270, 2a-7.

k. Shares issued by open-end management investment companies and exchange traded funds registered with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission and whose investments are limited to those set forth in sections a through l above.

l. The Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations.

F. Endowment Funds Investment Guidelines

1. Overview

The endowment funds of the institutions, in recognition of their long-term charters, shall be managed with the intention of obtaining the highest possible total return (current income plus net realized and unrealized appreciation), while adhering to the Investment Policy set by the Board. The real value of the endowment funds should be preserved over time; that is, a sufficient portion of total return should be reinvested on average over time to keep pace with cost increases or to sustain program objectives.

The endowment income should be sufficient to meet the reasonable spending needs of the various endowment funds. These funds should be invested in an Endowment Portfolio consisting of authorized investments defined in this policy statement.

The Board endorses a long-term approach to managing the endowment assets but believes this should not be viewed as justification for exposing the endowment assets to levels of volatility that might significantly affect the principal value of the endowments.

Quasi-endowment funds are similar to endowment funds; however, there is no externally imposed restriction that the principal remain intact in perpetuity. The different attributes of the quasi-endowment fund may lead to a different asset allocation than the endowment. Therefore, individual quasi-endowment funds may be invested in either the endowment portfolio, a fixed income portfolio, or some combination thereof.

Notwithstanding the potential difference in asset allocation, it is the Board’s intention to manage the quasi-endowment funds in accordance with the restrictions and authorized investments outlined below for the endowment funds.

2. Fund Objectives

a. In recognition of their long-term charters, these funds shall be managed actively with the intention of obtaining the highest possible total return
(current income plus a net realized and unrealized appreciation) while accepting only prudent risk.

b. These funds shall be managed to maintain and preserve over time the real (i.e., net of inflation) value of the funds.

c. Investment policy must be integrated with the spending policy of the endowment fund. The purpose of the spending rate formula is to provide a stable income stream that keeps pace with inflation and does not degrade the real value of the corpus of the endowment over time. The spending formula and spending rate for the endowment will be periodically reviewed by the Banking Committee. Spending policies shall be in accordance with the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act, I.C. 540A.

d. The fund shall consist of a prudent, diversified investment portfolio.


a. Short sales, purchase of private placements (other than Rule 144A Fixed Income Securities), stock index and interest rate futures, purchases of securities on margin credit, purchase of options or investments in commodities or transactions of a similar nature are not authorized investments unless as part of an open-end management company, the Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations as described below in this section, or as specifically noted in this policy.

b. There shall be no borrowing for investment purposes.

c. Diversification by the number of individual securities, industry, economic sector, and within governmental issues is viewed as desirable.

d. The following restrictions shall apply to each individual endowment portfolio and shall be measured by the total market value of each endowment:

1) No more than five percent of the portfolio shall be invested in securities issued by one company.

2) No more than ten percent of any outstanding issue shall be held.

3) No more than five percent of the portfolio shall be invested in initial common stock offerings sold to the public within the prior 12 months.

4) No more than one percent of the portfolio shall be invested in any initial offering of common stock.

5) Common and preferred stocks and convertible bonds shall not normally comprise more than 70 percent of the total value of all endowment funds.

6) No more than ten percent of the portfolio shall be invested in an international equities fund, as specified by the Board.

e. Notwithstanding the above general restrictions and the following list of authorized investments, it is the intent of the Board that portfolios be broadly diversified. The approach to investment shall be disciplined and consistent over time and among asset classes. Allocations among asset classes shall be modified or new classes or investment strategies added when such actions are expected to produce incremental returns, to reduce risk, or both. Opportunities for specific investments requiring changes in investment restrictions will be considered when consistent with overall policy and will be
subject to evaluation by institutional treasurers and to approval of the Board of Regents based upon the recommendations of the Banking Committee and Board Office.

f. Notwithstanding provision 3.a above, the Banking Committee may authorize covered call writing and the use of stock index and interest rate futures and options for endowment purposes only. A decision to authorize these derivative instruments shall be for particular and limited purposes and shall be justified in writing. Authorized derivative instruments are to be used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for speculative designs.

g. 2) The institutions may continue to hold in their endowment funds any gifts-in-kind where it is prudent to do so, without regard to the following list of authorized investments. I.C. §§262.14.4 and 633.123.2-4). Gifts accompanied by donor instructions to purchase an unauthorized investment are allowed if the investment is carefully evaluated as to its investment merit by the institution and if notice of such investment is provided immediately to the Executive Director of the Board and the Banking Committee. Unrestricted gifts to endowments shall be incorporated into the asset allocation outlined under this policy statement as soon as is practical.

h. The institutions may charge a reasonable fee to offset management and other donor related expenses.

i. Exceptions to the restrictions noted above may occur when stocks or bonds are donated to the endowment funds or as a result of significant price movements in the market or in a particular issue. The Executive Director of the Board and Banking Committee shall be informed immediately of any exception.

4. Authorized Investments

a. All investments designated as qualified investments for the institutions' operating portfolios as defined in section E.4 of this policy.

b. Domestic Equities

1) Stocks of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, or National Association of Security Dealers Automatic Quotation System. ADRs existing prior to 1984 are exempt in accordance with SEC rules.


3) New issues of high quality common stock registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

c. International Equities

1) The restrictions on the purchase of domestic equities for the endowment portfolio do not apply to international equities.

2) The Fund Manager is responsible for maintaining the character of the portfolio in accordance with the investment guidelines, as stipulated in the agreement between the University and the Manager, and the following:
a). The Fund Manager shall invest only in developed market countries that are included in the MSCI World ex-US Index.

b) The Fund Manager may engage in currency hedging transactions in so far as the transactions shall be for investment not speculative purposes, and intended only to protect expected earnings.

3. Exceptions to this approach must be approved in advance by the Banking Committee, noted in the Committee minutes, and provided in writing to the Fund Manager and the university treasurer.

d. Fixed Income.

1) Investment grade corporate bonds. Investment grade bonds are defined as being those rated at or better than BBB ("regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest/dividends and repay principal") as defined by Standard and Poor's or its equivalent by Moody's. Up to 20 percent of the total endowment portfolio may be invested in bonds rated A and BBB in order to enhance portfolio yield. Any bonds downgraded below investment grade subsequent to purchase shall be reviewed in accordance with section I, Performance Evaluation Standards, of this policy statement.

2) Zero-coupon securities otherwise authorized in this policy.

3) Convertibles – corporate bonds that can be exchanged, at the option of the holder, for a specific number of shares of the company's preferred stock or common stock.

4) There is no explicit limit on the average maturity of fixed income securities in the endowment portfolios. The effective duration of each fixed income portfolio shall be within a range of plus or minus 25% of the duration for that portfolio's established benchmark.

e. Mutual funds/exchange traded fund

Shares issued by open-end management investment companies and exchange traded funds registered with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission and whose investments are limited to those set forth in sections a through d above.

5. Asset Allocation Guidelines

The allocation ranges shown below are intended to serve as a guide to the individual institutions in formulating asset mixes for their portfolios and may in the future be changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Allowable Range</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S Equities</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>58-68%</td>
<td>Wilshire 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cap Core</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cap Index</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Cap Growth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Russell 2500 Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Cap Value</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>Russell 2500 Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Bonds</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25-35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G. Selection of External Providers

Preference shall be given to purchasing services from Iowa based businesses if the bids submitted therefore are comparable in price to bids submitted by out-of-state businesses and otherwise meet the required specifications. (A.I.C. 681-B.1(1)a)

Selections shall be made in a manner that will enhance the economy of this state, and in particular, will result in increased employment of the residents of this state.

1. Investment Advisor

Selection of external Investment Advisors shall take place in accordance with Policy Manual Section 7.05.E.8], Professional Service Contracts. For the Investment Advisor, a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process shall occur no less than every five years.

2. External Investment Managers

The institutions may employ and discharge, subject to approval by the Banking Committee and the Board, external managers to assist in the management of endowment and operating assets. This may be done to provide the institutions with the benefit of external managers' special skills and diverse investment thinking. The external managers should supplement the internal investment management resources of the institutions. The external managers are under no obligation to consider the strategy or tactics of any other manager in reaching decisions for the assets assigned to them. Each manager is to be judged on the basis of individual performance relative to the guidelines contained in this policy.

3. Brokerage Firms

The institutions shall have the discretion to execute transactions with brokerage firms approved by the Banking Committee and the Board. Selection of brokerage firms shall be based on the quality of execution rendered, the value of research information provided, the financial health of the brokerage firm, the general business integrity of the firm, the cost of services and the overall efficiency in transacting business. After a brokerage firm is approved by the Board, the Banking Committee shall be notified if any of the above factors change and the institution no longer wants to execute transactions through that firm.

4. Public Fund Custodial Agreement

The institutions under the control of the Board of Regents shall utilize public funds custodial agreements in compliance with rules promulgated by the Treasurer of State under I.C. §12B.10C and A.I.C 781— 15]

H. Execution of Transactions

Execution of transactions will seek to achieve a balance between reduction of commission costs and "best price."
The institutions shall not do business with any brokerage firm that mandates binding arbitration as the only recourse for settlement of a disputed claim.

The institutions and the brokers with whom they execute transactions shall exercise their best efforts in minimizing transaction costs and market impact while achieving executions at competitive prices.

The institutions shall regularly solicit competitive bids from two or more brokers before executing transactions, and shall require that the brokers provide confirmations of trades to the treasurers except in the following circumstances:

a. The security is a new offering of direct obligations of the U.S. government or agencies of the U.S. government.

b. The security is maturing within one year from the purchase date.

c. It is deemed in the best interest of the institution and is approved in writing by the Treasurer or Vice President for Finance, i.e. where timing or placement is a concern and additional solicitation would likely have a detrimental effect or loss of opportunity.

I. External Investment Managers

With the assistance of the Board’s investment advisor and the Board Office, the institutions shall be responsible for evaluating and selecting external managers as the need arises, subject to Banking Committee and Board approval. The Banking Committee shall be offered an opportunity to participate in the interview and selection of external managers.

Any written agreement executed between an institution and external manager shall be reviewed by the Board Office.

It is the Board’s desire that each manager clearly understand the role of investment policy. Each manager shall communicate individual portfolio strategy and performance results to the respective institution and to the Banking Committee.

Additional protocols applying to external investment managers are as follows:

a. The investment managers may, within policies and guidelines determined by the Banking Committee and the institution and approved by the Board, have full discretion to buy, sell, invest and reinvest in investment assets on behalf of the institutions, or only be granted advisory authority.

b. Specific guidelines for each manager on the selection and use of appropriate investments shall be incorporated in the investment manager agreement. Guidelines and standards will be developed for each manager, and will be subject to periodic review with each investment manager to confirm their continuing adequacy.

c. Any fundamental amendments in strategy will be discussed among the Banking Committee, Board Office, the institutions and the external managers prior to implementation.

d. The institutions will inform the investment managers as soon as practical of anticipated major additions to or withdrawals from the portfolio. Routine additions to and withdrawals from the portfolio will be reported by the institutions to the managers. The managers will be free to determine the most appropriate use of cash and securities additions within the established guidelines and will similarly determine the most appropriate
manner in which to raise cash for withdrawals. Monthly accounting
statements and investment reviews will be provided to the institutions by
the external managers.

e. The Banking Committee and the institutions intend to maintain open
communication with the external investment managers. The focus of
these exchanges will be to understand the managers' expectations for the
economy and capital markets and how these are reflected in the portfolio.
A necessary part of the communication process is the evaluation of the
progress of the portfolio, and to this end, investment results will be
reviewed quarterly.

f. Any extraordinary losses or conditions which could reasonably be
expected to lead to an extraordinary loss or any violation of the policies
set forth above shall be reported immediately by the investment manager
to the institutional officers and Board Office.

g. Analysis of performance will be within the context of the manager's
particular investment objectives as determined by the institution and the
Banking Committee.

h. All contracts or agreements with an investment entity or investment
professional employed by an institution governed by the Board of
Regents shall require the investment entity or investment professional
employed by an institution governed by the Board of Regents to notify in
writing the Board of Regents within thirty days of receipt of all
communications from an independent auditor or the Auditor of State or
any regulatory authority of the existence of a material weakness in
internal control structure, or regulatory orders or sanctions against the
investment entity or investment professional, with regard to the type of
services being performed under the contracts or agreements. This
provision shall not be limited or voided by another contractual provision.
(I.C. §11.2)

J. Performance Evaluation Standards

It is anticipated that comparisons with market indices and peer groups will be
favorable in every single quarter or year. It is, however, expected that they will be
favorable over a full market cycle or a three-year period, whichever is shorter.
Analysis of performance will always be within the context of the prevailing investment
environment. Specific performance indices will be selected for each institution's
operating assets and endowment assets, and incorporated into the investment
guideline statements prepared for each institution. The investment performance of
the institutional portfolios will be evaluated relative to, and be expected to exceed, the
following standards:

For all portfolios:

1. Each investment manager strategy will be evaluated against the established
benchmark for that component asset class.

2. The 50th percentile of the investment return distribution for representative funds
over longer time periods.

3. The entire portfolio return will be evaluated against a weighted average benchmark
using the strategic asset allocation within this policy statement.
The aspects of each manager relationship will be monitored through frequent oral and written contacts by each manager and through quarterly performance evaluations. Qualitative assessments will focus on organizational and staff stability, adherence to investment philosophy and process, asset/client turnover, and the quality of client service.

A significant and potentially adverse event related to, but not limited to, any of the following qualitative issues or events will generally cause the outside manager to be reviewed, depending on the impact of the event or issue:

- A significant change in firm ownership and/or structure.
- The loss of one or several key personnel.
- A significant loss of clients and/or assets under management.
- A profound shift in the firm's philosophy or process.
- A significant and persistent lack of responsiveness to client requests.
- A change in the Board's asset allocation which eliminates the need for a particular manager's investment style or strategy.
- Chronic violations of the investment guidelines outlined in this Policy Statement.

The Investment Advisor and each Investment Manager are responsible for monitoring and reporting on any qualitative issues.

K. Reporting Requirements

1. Extraordinary Losses and Policy Violations

Any extraordinary losses or conditions which could reasonably be expected to lead to an extraordinary loss or substantial violation of the Board's investment policies shall be reported immediately by:

a. External investment managers to the institutional officers and Board Office.

b. The Executive Director of the Board shall consult immediately with the Chair of the Banking Committee and the Board President.

In such cases, the institution and the Board Office, in consultation with the investment advisor, shall recommend corrective action to avoid imminent losses, to prevent further losses, or to correct a substantial policy violation. The resolution of the issue shall be the express responsibility of the institutional treasurers, vice presidents for finance, with the active consultation and consent of the Executive Director of the Board, the Chair of the Banking Committee and the Board President.

Issues of losses or imminent losses shall be addressed and shall progress toward speedy resolution as soon as practicable. Policy violations shall be addressed immediately and a process initiated to resolve the violation.

2. Institutions

The vice presidents for finance and treasurers shall prepare reports on all internally invested funds no less frequently than quarterly.

The report format developed by the Board Office and institutional treasurers shall contain information requested by the Banking Committee.
3. Internal Auditor

The internal auditor of each institution shall quarterly review and report on compliance with the Board of Regents investment policy and periodically assess internal controls over investments.

4. Investment Advisor

The Board's investment advisor will present annually to the Banking Committee a comprehensive evaluation of the performance of the Board's external portfolio managers. The investment advisor's evaluation will include, at a minimum, all of the elements listed above for the investment managers' quarterly reports, as well as evaluations of the managers' performance including comparisons to performance of relevant market segment indices. The review will contain specific recommendations by the investment advisor with regard to maintaining or modifying investment strategies, and asset allocation, and continuing or terminating contracts with portfolio managers.

The Board's investment advisor shall prepare reports on all invested funds no less frequently than quarterly and collaborate as needed with the vice president for finance and treasurer of each institution and the Board Office regarding any changes required to the report content or format. The report format developed by the Board Office and institutional treasurers shall contain information requested by the Banking Committee. The objective of the reports shall be to assist the Banking Committee in assessing the performance of each institution's portfolios.

5. External Investment Managers

The managers will be expected to meet with the Banking Committee, Board Office and institutional representatives annually or upon request to review the investment outlook, structure of their portfolios and past results. At a minimum, the review will include:

a. A review of the investment results achieved over recent time periods such as the prior quarter and year in relation to the managers' investment views and internal policies in effect prior to, and during the periods;

b. The managers' current outlook for the economy and capital markets over the next 6-12 months;

c. The internal investment policies that have been adopted in response to these expectations;

d. The appropriateness of the present portfolio given the expectations and internal policy.

e. A review of the guidelines given to the investment manager to determine if changes are necessary.

f. Any substantive changes expected in the portfolio or in the organization prior to the next review setting.

g. The amount of funds authorized for investment by the manager.

L. Policy Review

These policies are approved by the Board of Regents and are effective upon Board approval, and are provided to the president, vice president for finance, treasurer and other appropriate officials at each institution. It is the intention of the Board to review these policies formally with the vice presidents for finance/ treasurers, investment
advisor, and any external managers annually to reaffirm their relevancy or revise them as appropriate. Board members, the Banking Committee and the institutions may suggest revisions as changes are warranted.

7.07 Compliance and Reporting

I. Banking Activity

1. The Board shall collect the highest rate of interest, consistent with safety, obtainable on daily balances in the hands of the treasurer of each institution. (Code 262 §10)

2. Demand deposit accounts and other similar accounts can only be established at banks approved pursuant to I.C. 12C and previously approved by the Board. Proposed changes in the banking relationships shall be reviewed by the Banking Committee and approved by the Board. (I.C. §12C.2)

3. A deposit of public funds in a depository pursuant to this chapter shall be secured as follows (I.C. §12C.1.3):

   a. If a depository is a credit union, then public deposits in the credit union shall be secured pursuant to sections 12C.16 through 12C.19 and sections 12C.23 and 12C.24.

   b. If a depository is a bank, public deposits in the bank shall be secured pursuant to sections 12C.23A and 12C.24.
Zuid—Investment Policy

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Investment Policy

A. Introduction

The Board of Regents establishes policy and sets objectives for the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, the University of Northern Iowa, Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, and Iowa School for the Deaf.

The objective of the Board’s investment policy is to ensure the financial health of the institutions it governs. The Board thereby seeks to ensure compliance with investment practices that preserve principal, ensure liquidity sufficient for anticipated needs, and maintain purchasing power of its investable assets.

The Board delegates to its Banking Committee the authority for monitoring institutional investment and treasury management practices, for monitoring investment and treasury management performance, and for ensuring compliance with Board policy.

This policy statement identifies the broad investment strategy to be followed in the investment of the assets and any general limitations on the discretion given to the institutions’ investment managers (both internal and external). The investment policy contains the Board’s objectives of satisfying certain needs for both operating and endowment funds. (LC. Sec. 529.10)

The institutions under the governance of the Board of Regents and its Banking Committee control two broad categories of investments—operating assets and endowment assets, both restricted and unrestricted.

The sources of operating assets are state appropriations, student tuition fees, university sales and services (most notably the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics), government and other sponsored research grants, federal appropriations, bond issue proceeds, and other income sources. Operating assets comprise the majority of institutional investments. The balance of institutional investments is endowment assets.

The primary sources of endowment assets are donor gifts and other funds received for specific purposes. Some of the endowment assets are restricted to certain investment types and may also be restricted to certain spending purposes. Different attributes of the institutions’ operating and endowment assets lead to differing investment policies.

Restricted funds have externally imposed guidelines for investment. Restricted funds are defined as those funds existing within both the operating and endowment portfolios which are restricted for investment purposes as imposed by contractual or legal requirements, such as bond indentures, loan or grant agreements, or donor instructions. The restrictions imposed by external donors and funding agencies may both constrain a manager’s ability to invest the portfolio assets and may have a corresponding impact on portfolio performance. The investment of sinking funds, bond reserve funds, and bond proceeds shall comply with LC. Sec. 512 C. 9.

Therefore, the investment performance of restricted funds should be judged in light of these constraints. If this policy and the above restrictions are in conflict, the most restrictive requirements shall apply.
B. Authority

The legislature of the State of Iowa delegates to the Board of Regents the authority to govern the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, University of Northern Iowa, Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School, and Iowa School for the Deaf. It is the responsibility of the Board of Regents and its Banking Committee to set investment policy in accordance with Iowa Code Chapter 129. The Committee shall ensure that the institutions, through the vice presidents of finance and treasurers, comply with Board policy and perform as can reasonably be expected.

The Board delegates management and oversight authority for the investment program at each institution to the vice president for finance. The Board appoints the treasurers for each institution who are delegated authority by the vice president for finance to operate the investment and treasury management activities of the institution within the policy and procedures defined by the Board of Regents and the respective institution and to perform all related activities as specified in Iowa Code Chapter 146.

C. Risk Tolerance

The treasurers, as well as external investment managers, with input from the investment advisor, are directed to manage the investment portfolios for the use and benefit of the respective institutions in a manner that recognizes the following characteristics in determining the risk tolerance of each portfolio:

1. Return objectives
2. Investment time horizon
3. Liquidity requirements
4. Exposure to purchasing power risk
5. Regulatory and legal considerations
6. Need for income stability

D. Asset Class Objectives

The institutions are directed to maintain security safe-keeping controls and internal controls to prevent losses.

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Attachment B
Page 20

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Deleted: Board of Regents Minutes
June 17-18, 1982 p. 561

Deleted: Board of Regents Minutes
October 18, 1994 p. 204

Deleted: Section 202.33 of the Code of law
(Revised Board of Regents Minutes
October 18, 1994 p. 344)

Deleted: The Auditor shall report any non-compliance with state law and Regents investment policy

Deleted: Board of Regents Minutes
June 17-18, 1982 p. 561

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and treasurers
1. The purpose of cash equivalent investments (defined as those securities maturing within one year) is to provide liquidity and preserve capital.

2. The purpose of fixed income investments (defined as those securities with maturities greater than one year) is to provide stability and generate income.

3. The purpose of equity investments is primarily to provide capital appreciation. It is recognized that this requires the assumption of greater market variability and risk than is the case with fixed income investments.

4. The overall objective is for the asset classes to work in concert to manage market fluctuations and their impact on the value of the portfolio.

5. Individual asset class performance will be measured in the short-term and long-term against applicable component benchmarks.

Operating Funds Investment Guidelines

Overview

For investment purposes, operating funds are defined as those general use and restricted funds not included in the institutions’ endowment portfolio. The operating portfolio shall consist of investments which are needed to meet underlying cash requirements of the institutions.

2. Fund Objectives

The primary goals of investment prudence shall be based in the following order of priority: (I.C. 5126.10):

a. Safety of principal.

b. Maintaining the necessary liquidity to match expected liabilities.

c. Obtaining a reasonable return.

The operating portfolio shall be managed to ensure funds are available to support operational needs.


a. The operating portfolio shall not be invested in securities that at the time of purchase have effective maturities exceeding sixty-three months. (I.C. 5126.10.6.4.4) The effective maturity shall be defined as weighted average life.

b. The maximum duration of each institution’s operating portfolio shall not exceed the duration of the Merrill 1-3 year Government/Corporate index by more than 20%.

c. The weighted average credit quality of each institution’s operating portfolio shall be AA or A as rated by Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s, respectively.

d. Short sales, purchase of private placements (other than Rule 144A Fixed Income Securities), stock index and interest-rate futures, purchases of securities on margin credit, purchase of options or investments in commodities or transactions of a similar nature are not authorized investments unless as part of an open-end management company or the Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations as described below in this section.

e. There shall be no borrowing for investment purposes.
f. Diversification by the number of individual securities, industry, economic sector, and within governmental issues is viewed as desirable.

g. Any gift accepted by the Board of Regents for the use and benefit of any institution under its control may be invested in securities designated by the donor; but whenever such gifts are accepted and the money invested according to the request of the said donor, neither the state, the Board of Regents, nor any member thereof, shall be liable therefor or on account thereof.

h. The institutions may change a reasonable management fee to offset expenses.

i. Authorized Investments (i.e., 65:12B, 10:6d and 12B:10A:4d)

a. Obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities.

b. Certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved pursuant to Title 12, Chapter 12C.

c. Prime bankers' acceptances that mature within two hundred seventy days and that are eligible for purchase by a federal reserve bank, provided that at the time of purchase no more than thirty percent of the investment portfolio shall be in investments authorized by this paragraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

d. Commercial paper or other short-term corporate debt that matures within two hundred seventy days that is rated within the two highest classifications, as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the Superintendent of Banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, provided that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of all amounts invested in commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt shall be invested in paper and debt rated in the second highest classification, and provided further that at the time of purchase no more than thirty percent of the investment portfolio shall be in investments authorized by this paragraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

e. Repurchase agreements whose underlying collateral consists of the investments set out in paragraphs "a" through "d" if the treasurer of the institution takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian. Repurchase agreements do not include revendite repurchase agreements.

f. Investments authorized for the Iowa Public Employee Retirement System, not otherwise restricted in this policy, in section 97B.7A.

g. Corporate debt with a maturity of greater than 270 days that is rated investment grade by Standard & Poor's and Moody's (at least BBB- and Baa3, respectively), including Rule 144A Securities that are deemed to be of investment grade credit quality by the external or internal investment manager, at the time of purchase. Rule 144A was introduced by the SEC to allow corporations to place securities directly with large sophisticated institutional investors without extensive registration documents.
h. External investment managers overseeing operating portfolio funds may
purchase mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that
are issued by U.S. government agencies or carry an A rating at the time of
purchase from Standard & Poor's or its equivalent as defined by Moody's.

i. "Yankee" bonds—dollar-denominated bonds issued in the U.S. by foreign
corporations, banks, and governments that meet the credit quality guidelines
outlined in this policy.

l. An open-end management investment company organized in trust form
registered with the federal securities and Exchange Commission under the
federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80a(a), and
operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7.

k. Shares issued by open-end management investment companies and
exchange traded funds registered with the federal Securities and Exchange
Commission and whose investments are limited to those set forth in sections
4 through 7 above.

f. The Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations.

f. Endowment Funds Investment Guidelines.

1. Overview

The endowment funds of the institutions, in recognition of their long-term
charters, shall be managed with the intention of obtaining the highest possible
total return (current income plus net realized and unrealized appreciation), while
adhering to the Investment Policy set by the Board. The real value of the
endowment funds should be preserved over time; that is, a sufficient portion of
total return should be reinvested on average over time to keep pace with cost
increases to sustain program objectives.

The endowment should be sufficient to meet the reasonable spending needs of
the various endowment funds. These funds should be invested in an
Endowment Portfolio consisting of authorized investments defined in this policy
statement.

The Board endorses a long-term approach to managing the endowment assets
but believes this should not be viewed as justification for exposing the
endowment assets to levels of volatility that might significantly affect the principal
value of the endowments.

Quasi-endowment funds are similar to endowment funds; however, there is no
externally imposed restriction that the principal remain intact in perpetuity. The
different attributes of the quasi-endowment fund may lead to a different asset
allocation than the endowment. Therefore, individual quasi-endowment funds
may be invested in either the endowment portfolio, a fixed income portfolio, or
some combination thereof.

Notwithstanding the potential difference in asset allocation, it is the Board's
intention to manage the quasi-endowment funds in accordance with the
restrictions and authorized investments outlined below for the endowment funds.

2. Fund Objectives.

a. In recognition of their long-term charters, these funds shall be managed
actively with the intention of obtaining the highest possible total return

(continued)
(current income plus a net realized and unrealized appreciation) while accepting only prudent risk.

b. These funds shall be managed to maintain and preserve over time the real (i.e., net of inflation) value of the funds.

c. Investment policy must be integrated with the spending policy of the endowment fund. The purpose of the spending rate formula is to provide a stable income stream that keeps pace with inflation and does not erode the real value of the corpus of the endowment over time. The spending formula and spending rate for the endowment will be periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors.

d. The fund shall consist of a prudent, diversified investment portfolio.


a. Short sales, purchase of private placements (other than under Rule 144A Fixed Income Securities), stock index and interest rate futures, purchases of securities on margin credit, purchase of options or investments in commodities or transactions of a similar nature are not authorized investments unless as part of an open-end management company, the Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations as described below in this section, or as specifically noted in this policy.

b. There shall be no borrowing for investment purposes.

c. Diversification by the number of individual securities, industry, economic sector, and with governmental issues is viewed as desirable.

d. The following restrictions shall apply to each individual endowment portfolio and shall be measured by the total market value of each endowment:

1) No more than five percent of the portfolio shall be invested in securities issued by one company.

2) No more than ten percent of any outstanding issue shall be held.

3) No more than five percent of the portfolio shall be invested in initial common stock offerings sold to the public within the prior 12 months.

4) No more than one percent of the portfolio shall be invested in any initial offering of common stock.

5) Common and preferred stocks and convertible bonds shall not normally comprise more than 70 percent of the total value of all endowment funds.

6) No more than ten percent of the portfolio shall be invested in an international equities fund, as specified by the Board.

e. Notwithstanding the above general restrictions and the following list of authorized investments, it is the intent of the Board that portfolios be broadly diversified. The approach to investment shall be disciplined and consistent over time and among asset classes. Allocations among asset classes shall be modified or new classes or investment strategies added when such actions are expected to produce incremental returns, to reduce risk, or both. Opportunities for specific investment requiring changes in investment restrictions will be considered when consistent with overall policy and will be

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subject to evaluation by institutional treasurers and to approval of the Board of Regents based upon the recommendations of the Banking Committee and Board Office.

f. Notwithstanding provision 3.a above, the Banking Committee may authorize covered call writing and the use of stock index and interest rate futures and options for endowment purposes only. A decision to authorize these derivative instruments shall be for particular and limited purposes and shall be justified in writing. Authorized derivative instruments are to be used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for speculative designs.

g. 2) The Institutions may continue to hold in their endowment funds any gifts-in-kind where it is prudent to do so, without regard to the following list of authorized investments. C. 82602.144 and 633.123.2-4. Gifts accompanied by donor instructions to purchase an unauthoized investment are allowed if the investment is carefully evaluated as to its investment merit by the institution and if notice of such investment is provided immediately to the Executive Director of the Board and the Banking Committee. Unrestricted gifts to endowments shall be incorporated into the asset allocation outlined under this policy statement as soon as is practical.

h. The Institutions may charge a reasonable fee to offset management and other donor-related expenses.

i. Exceptions to the restrictions noted above may occur when stocks or bonds are donated to the endowment funds or as a result of significant price movements in the market or in a particular issue. The Executive Director of the Board and Banking Committee shall be informed immediately of any exception.

d. Authorized investments

da. All investments designated as qualified investments for the institutions' operating portfolios as defined in section E.4 of this policy.

b. Domestic Equities

1) Stocks of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, or National Association of Security Dealers Automatic Quotation System. ADRs existing prior to 1984 are exempt in accordance with SEC rules.


3) New issues of high quality common stock registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

c. International Equities

1) The restrictions on the purchase of domestic equities for the endowment portfolio do not apply to international equities.

2) The Fund Manager is responsible for maintaining the character of the portfolio in accordance with the investment guidelines, as stipulated in the agreement between the University and the Manager, and the following:
a) The Fund Manager shall invest only in developed market countries that are included in the MSCI World ex-US Index.

b) The Fund Manager may engage in currency hedging transactions in so far as the transactions shall be for investment not speculative purposes, and intended only to protect expected earnings.

2. Exceptions to this approach must be approved in advance by the Banking Committee, noted in the Committee minutes, and provided in writing to the Fund Manager and the university treasurers.

4. Fixed Income

1) Investment grade corporate bonds. Investment grade bonds are defined as being those rated at or better than BBB ("regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest/dividends and repay principal") as defined by Standard and Poor's or its equivalent by Moody's. Up to 20 percent of the total endowment portfolio may be invested in bonds rated A and BBB in order to enhance portfolio yield. Any bonds downgraded below investment grade subsequent to purchase shall be reviewed in accordance with section 1. Performance Evaluation Standards, of this policy statement.

2) Zero-coupon securities otherwise authorized in this policy.

3) Convertibles - corporate bonds that can be exchanged, at the option of the holder, for a specific number of shares of the company's preferred stock or common stock.

4) There is no explicit limit on the average maturity of fixed income securities in the endowment portfolio. The expected duration of each fixed income portfolio shall be within a range of plus or minus 25% of the duration for that portfolio's established benchmark.

5. Mutual Funds/Exchange Traded Fund

Shares issued by open-end management investment companies and exchange traded funds registered with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission whose investments are limited to those set forth in sections 3a and 3b.

6. Asset Allocation Guidelines

The allocation ranges shown below are intended to serve as a guide to the individual investor in formulating asset mixes for their portfolio and may be in the future changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Allowable Range</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Equities</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>55-65%</td>
<td>Wilshire 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cap Core</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cap Index</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Cap Growth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Russell 2000 Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Cap Value</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>Russell 2000 Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Bonds</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25-35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International equities | 7% | 4-10% | MSCI EAFE
Other* | 0% | 0-15%

* Other asset classes to be added in the future.

The treasurers shall reallocate to the established targets during the quarter following the quarter ended whenever the asset class allocation falls outside of the allowable range specified above.

G. Selection of External Providers

Preference shall be given to purchasing services from Iowa-based businesses if the bids submitted therefore are comparable in price to those submitted by out-of-state businesses and otherwise meet the required specifications. A.I.C. §51.21(7)(a). Selections shall be made in a manner that will advance the economy of this state, and in particular, will result in increased employment of the residents of this state.

1. Investment Advisor

Selection of external investment advisors shall take place in accordance with [Policy Manual Section 7.05.2.01, Professional Services Contracts. For the Investment Advisor, a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process shall occur no less than every five years.

2. External Investment Managers

The institutions may employ and discharge, subject to approval by the Banking Committee and the Board, external managers to assist in the management of endowment and operating assets. This may be done to provide the institutions with the benefit of external managers' special skills and diverse investment thinking. The external managers should supplement the internal investment management resources of the institutions. The external managers are under no obligation to consider the strategy or tactics of any other manager in reaching decisions for the assets assigned to them. Each manager is to be judged on the basis of individual performance relative to the guidelines contained in this policy.

3. Brokerage Firms

The institutions shall have the discretion to execute transactions with brokerage firms approved by the Banking Committee and the Board. Selection of brokerage firms shall be based on the quality of execution rendered, the value of research information provided, the financial health of the brokerage firm, the general business integrity of the firm, the cost of services and the overall efficiency in executing business. After a brokerage firm is approved by the Board, the Banking Committee shall be notified if any of the above factors change and the institution no longer wishes to execute transactions through that firm.

4. Public Fund Custodial Agreements

The institutions under the control of the Board of Regents shall utilize public funds custodial agreements in compliance with rules promulgated by the Treasurer of State under I.C. §128.10C and A.I.C. 781—15.

H. Execution of Transactions

Execution of transactions will seek to achieve a balance between reduction of commission costs and "best price."
The institutions shall not do business with any brokerage firm that mandates binding arbitration as the only recourse for settlement of a disputed claim.

The institutions and the brokers with whom they execute transactions shall exercise their best efforts in minimizing transaction costs and market impact while achieving executions at competitive prices.

The institutions shall regularly solicit competitive bids from two or more brokers before executing transactions, and shall require that the brokers provide confirmations of trades to the treasurers except in the following circumstances:

a. The security is a new offering of direct obligations of the U.S. government or agencies of the U.S. government.

b. The security is maturing within one year from the purchase date.

c. It is deemed in the best interest of the institution and is approved in writing by the Treasurer or Vice President for Finance, i.e., where timing or placement is a concern and additional solicitation would likely have a detrimental effect or loss of opportunity.

I. External Investment Managers

With the assistance of the Board’s investment advisor and the Board Office, the institutions shall be responsible for evaluating and selecting external managers as the need arises, subject to Banking Committee and Board approval. The Banking Committee shall be offered an opportunity to participate in the interview and selection of external managers. Any written agreement executed between an institution and external manager shall be reviewed by the Board Office.

It is the Board’s desire that each manager clearly understand the role of investment policy. Each manager shall communicate individual portfolio strategy and performance results to the respective institution and to the Banking Committee.

Additional protocols applying to external investment managers are as follows:

a. The investment managers may, within policies and guidelines determined by the Banking Committee and the institution and approved by the Board, have full discretion to buy, sell, invest and reinvest in investment assets on behalf of the institutions, or only be granted advisory authority.

b. Specific guidelines for each manager on the selection and use of appropriate investments shall be incorporated in the investment manager agreement. Guidelines and standards will be developed for each manager, and will be subject to periodic review with each investment manager to confirm their continuing adequacy.

c. Any fundamental amendments in strategy will be discussed at the Banking Committee, Board Office, the institutions and the external managers prior to implementation.

d. The institutions will inform the investment managers as soon as practical of anticipated major additions to or withdrawals from the portfolio. Routine additions to and withdrawals from the portfolio will be reported by the negotiations to the managers. The managers will be free to determine the most appropriate use of cash and securities additions within the established guidelines and will similarly determine the most appropriate
manner in which to raise cash for withdrawals. Monthly accounting statements and investment reviews will be provided to the institutions by the external managers.

e. The Banking Committee and the institutions intend to maintain open communication with the external investment managers. The focus of these exchanges will be to understand the managers' expectations for the economy and capital markets and how these are reflected in the portfolio. A necessary part of the communication process is the evaluation of the progress of the portfolio, and to this end, investment results will be reviewed quarterly.

f. Any extraordinary losses or conditions which could reasonably be expected to lead to an extraordinary loss or any violation of the policies set forth above shall be reported immediately by the investment manager to the institutional officers and Board Office.

g. Analysis of performance will be within the context of the manager's particular investment objectives as determined by the institution and the Banking Committee.

h. All contracts or agreements with an investment entity or Investment professional employed by an institution governed by the Board of Regents shall require the investment entity or investment professional employed by an institution governed by the Board of Regents to notify in writing the Board of Regents within thirty days of receipt of all communications from an independent auditor or the Auditor of State or any regulatory authority of the existence of a material weakness in internal-control structure, or regulatory orders or sanctions against the investment entity or investment professional, with regard to the type of services being performed under the contracts or agreements. This provision shall not be limited or voided by another contractual provision. (C.C. 1112)

J. Performance Evaluation Standards

It is not anticipated that comparisons with market indices and peer groups will be favorable in every single quarter or year. It is, however, expected that they will be favorable over a full market cycle or a three-year period, whichever is shorter. Analysis of performance will always be within the context of the prevailing investment environment. Specific performance indices will be selected for each institution's operating assets and endowment assets, and incorporated into the investment guidelines statements prepared for each institution. The investment performance of the institutional portfolios will be evaluated relative to, and be expected to exceed, the following standards:

For all portfolios:

1. Each investment manager strategy will be evaluated against the established benchmarks for that component asset class.
2. The 50th percentile of the investment return distribution for representative funds over longer time periods.
3. The entire portfolio return will be evaluated against a weighted average benchmark using the strategic asset allocation within this policy statement.
The aspects of each manager relationship will be monitored through frequent oral and written contacts by each manager and through quarterly performance evaluations. Qualitative assessments will focus on organizational and staff stability, adherence to investment philosophy and process, assistent turnover, and the quality of client service.

A significant and potentially adverse event related to, but not limited to, any of the following qualitative issues or events will generally cause the outside manager to be reviewed, depending on the impact of the event or issue:

- A significant change in firm ownership and/or structure.
- The loss of one or several key personnel.
- A significant loss of clients and/or assets under management.
- A profound shift in the firm's philosophy or process.
- A significant and persistent lack of responsiveness to client requests.
- A change in the Board's asset allocation which eliminates the need for a particular manager's investment style or strategy.

Chronic violations of the investment guidelines outlined in this Policy Statement.

The Investment Advisor and each Investment Manager are responsible for monitoring and reporting on any qualitative issues.

K. Reporting Requirements

1. Extraordinary Losses and Policy Violations

Any extraordinary losses or conditions which could reasonably be expected to lead to an extraordinary loss or substantial violation of the Board's investment policies shall be reported immediately by:

a. External investment managers to the institutional officers and Board Office.

b. The Executive Director of the Board shall consult immediately with the Chair of the Banking Committee and the Board President.

In such cases, the institutions and the Board Office, in consultation with the investment advisor, shall recommend corrective action to avoid imminent loss, to prevent further losses, or to correct a substantial policy violation. The resolution of the issue shall be the express responsibility of the institutional treasurers, vice presidents for finance, with the active consultation and consent of the Executive Director of the Board, the Chair of the Banking Committee and the Board President.

Issues of losses or imminent losses shall be addressed and shall progress toward speedy resolution as soon as practicable. Policy violations shall be addressed immediately and a process initiated to resolve the violation.

2. Institutions

The vice presidents for finance and treasurers shall prepare reports on all internally invested funds no less frequently than quarterly. The report format developed by the Board Office and institutional treasurers shall contain information requested by the Banking Committee.
3. Internal Audit

The internal audit of each institution shall quarterly review and report, to the Board of Regents, the status of the internal audit work, including internal controls over investment.

4. Investment Advisor

The Board of investment advisor will present annually to the Banking Committee a comprehensive evaluation of the performance of the Board's external portfolio managers. The investment advisor's evaluation will include, at a minimum, all of the elements listed above for the investment managers' quarterly reports, as well as an evaluation of the managers' performance including comparisons to the performance of relevant benchmark indices. The review will contain specific recommendations by the investment advisor with regard to maintaining or modifying investment strategies, and asset allocation, and continuing or terminating contracts with portfolio managers.

The Board's investment advisor shall prepare reports on all invested funds no less frequently than quarterly and include, as a minimum, a review of the Board's investment policies and the performance of each external manager.

5. External Investment Managers

The managers will be expected to meet with the Banking Committee, Board office, and institutional representatives annually or upon request to review the investment outlook, structure of their portfolios, and past results. At a minimum, the review will include:

a. A review of the investment results achieved over recent time periods such as the prior quarter and year in relation to the managers' investment views and internal policies in effect prior to, and during the periods;

b. The managers' current outlook for the economy and capital markets over the next 6-12 months;

c. The internal investment policies that have been adopted in response to these expectations;

d. The appropriateness of the managers' current investment policy;

e. A review of the guidelines given to the investment manager to determine if changes are necessary.

Any substantive changes expected in the portfolio or in the organization prior to the next review setting.

The amount of funds authorized for investment by the manager.

L. Policy Review

These policies are approved by the Board of Regents and are effective upon Board approval, and are provided to the president, vice president for finance, treasurer, and other appropriate officials at each institution. It is the intention of the Board to review these policies formally with the vice presidents for finance/treasurer, investment.
advisors and any external managers annually to reaffirm their relevancy or revise them as appropriate. Board members, the Banking Committee and the institutions may suggest revisions as changes are warranted.
7.07 Compliance and Reporting

I. Banking Activity

1. The Board shall collect the highest rate of interest, consistent with safety, obtainable on daily balances in the hands of the treasurer of each institution. (Code 202-9(10))

2. Demand deposit accounts and other similar accounts can only be established at banks approved pursuant to I.C. 12C and previously approved by the Board. Proposed changes in the banking relationships shall be reviewed by the Banking Committee and approved by the Board. (I.C. §12C.2)

3. A deposit of public funds in a depository pursuant to this chapter shall be secured as follows (I.C. §12C.1.3):
   a. If a depository is a credit union, then public deposits in the credit union shall be secured pursuant to sections 12C.18 through 12C.19 and sections 12C.23 and 12C.24.
   b. If a depository is a bank, public deposits in the bank shall be secured pursuant to sections 12C.23A and 12C.24.

Deleted: D. The Board has direct responsibility for administration of the John P. Murry Endowment Fund. The Board shall retain total control of the endowment fund, and the Board shall be the executive officer for the fund. The Bank shall administer the fund on a day-to-day basis and shall prepare an annual report of the fund's activities for the Board. The Board shall review the annual report and shall promptly on receipt of any report, including any report of the Bank's activities for the fund, immediately upon receipt. The Board shall have the primary responsibility for the administration of the fund. The Board shall, in its discretion, determine the investment and expenditure policies of the fund.

E. The Board shall have responsibility for the administration of the endowment fund. The Board shall, through the Administrator of the Board, act as the investment officer of the fund.

Finished: F. The Board has direct responsibility for the administration of the endowment fund. The Board shall retain total control of the endowment fund, and the Board shall be the executive officer for the fund. The Bank shall administer the fund on a day-to-day basis and shall prepare an annual report of the fund's activities for the Board. The Board shall review the annual report and shall promptly on receipt of any report, including any report of the Bank's activities for the fund, immediately upon receipt. The Board shall have the primary responsibility for the administration of the fund. The Board shall, in its discretion, determine the investment and expenditure policies of the fund. The Board shall administer the fund on a day-to-day basis and shall prepare an annual report of the fund's activities for the Board. The Board shall review the annual report and shall promptly on receipt of any report, including any report of the Bank's activities for the fund, immediately upon receipt. The Board shall have the primary responsibility for the administration of the fund. The Board shall, in its discretion, determine the investment and expenditure policies of the fund.
a. Short sales

b. Margin purchases
c. Commodities (excluding financial futures and option thereon).
d. The purchase of letter stock
e. Investments in start-up companies
f. Direct investments in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs
g. Direct investments in real estate or interest in real estate

iii. In evaluating equities for inclusion, the Fund Manager shall consider the following characteristics of the market in which the equity is traded:

a. Political stability.
b. Monetary and fiscal stability.
c. Financial and regulatory integrity.
d. Responsible financial accounting standards.
e. Reputable company auditor.
f. Satisfactory settlement and custody procedures.
g. Sufficient marketability.

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Both the perceived ability of the company to achieve future growth in earnings and the current dividend return should be considered in evaluating the potential total return of an issue considered for purchase.

(Board of Regents Minutes October 19, 1994, p. 384)

(Board of Regents Minutes June 17-18, 1992; p. 961; April 21, 1993, p. 717)
3) Reserved. (Board of Regents Minutes, February 16, 1994, p. 604-606)

; however, any individual security with a maturity exceeding 15 years shall be carefully evaluated by the investment managers and reported to the Executive Director of the Board and the Banking Committee immediately.

securities in each endowment portfolio shall not exceed 7.5 years. (Board of Regents Minutes October 19, 1994, p. 384; December 13-14, 1994, p. 543)

5) No individual security in the operating portfolio shall exceed 63 months until maturity from the date of purchase. (Board of Regents Minutes June 17-18, 1992, p. 991)

6) Mortgage pass-through securities issued by U.S. government agencies may be purchased for the endowment portfolio. External investment managers overseeing operating portfolio funds may purchase mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that are either issued by U.S. government agencies or carry a Aaa rating from Standard & Poor's or a Aaa rating from Moody's. These holdings will be subject to the operating portfolio's overall maturity restrictions and any specific guidelines issued to the individual investment manager. The investment manager should closely monitor the prepayment risk associated with these securities and its effect on portfolio performance. (Board of Regents Minutes March 21, 1990, pg. 491; October 19, 1994, p. 384; November 15, 1995, p. 402)

1. For the Endowment Portfolios
   a. The average of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the GNP Price Deflator.
   b. A representative performance universe of institutional portfolios managed by other investment organizations.
   c. The 50th percentile of the investment return distribution for representative funds over longer time periods.

2. For the Equity-Only Portion of the Portfolios (to be specified by portfolio type)
   a. The S&P 500 Stock index
b. Restricted. (Board of Regents Minutes October 19, 1994, p. 384)

c. Shearson-Lehman Government/Corporate Intermediate Index (Board of Regents Minutes June 17-18, 1992, p. 961)

3. For the Fixed Income-Only Portfolios

a. Merrill Lynch 1-3 year Government/Agency Index (Board of Regents Minutes June 17-18, 1992, p. 961)

4. For the Cash Equivalent Portfolios

a. 91-day U.S. Treasury Bills (Board of Regents Minutes June 17-18, 1992, p. 961)

The managers will be expected to meet with the Banking Committee, Board Office and institutional representatives annually or upon request to review the investment outlook, structure of their portfolios and past results. At a minimum, the review will include: (Board of Regents Minutes October 19, 1994, p. 384)

1. A review of the investment results achieved over recent time periods such as the prior quarter and year in relation to the managers' investment views and internal policies in effect prior to, and during the periods;

2. The managers' current outlook for the economy and capital markets over the next 6-12 months;

3. The internal investment policies that have been adopted in response to these expectations;

4. The appropriateness of the present portfolio given the expectations and internal policy;

5. A review of the guidelines given to the investment manager to determine if changes are necessary;

6. Any substantive changes expected in the portfolio or in the organization prior to the next review setting.

7. The amount of funds authorized for investment by the manager.

invested funds no less frequently than quarterly and provide those reports to the Banking Committee and the Executive Director of the Board. Other reports for the Banking Committee and the Board Office will typically be generated at three different intervals – monthly, quarterly and annually -- and will comprise different content. Reports will be provided to the Board
no less frequent than annually. The Banking Committee will inform the
institutions of the report content. The Board’s investment advisor shall
collaborate as needed with the vice president for finance and treasurer of
each institution and the Board Office regarding any changes required to the
report content or format.

Guidelines for conducting the comparative review appear in section I of this
investment policy.

(Board of Regents Minutes April 12-13, 1989; p. 727; October 19, 1994, p. 384)

G. Public Records

Public records include all records relating to the investment of public funds
such as investment policies, instructions, trading orders, or contracts whether
in the hands of a public body, fiduciary, or third party.

It is the responsibility of the "Lawful Custodian" to obtain any public records in
the hands of a third party if said records are required pursuant to Section 22.2,
Code of Iowa.

If a third party fails to furnish records requested pursuant to Chapter 22 in a
reasonable period of time, the institution shall not make new investments with
or renew existing investments through the third party. (Board of Regents
Minutes June 17-18, 1992, p. 961)

J. Reports to Auditor of State and Treasurer of State

Institutional treasurers shall make available to the Auditor of State and
Treasurer of State the most recent annual report to shareholders of any
investment entity of professional employed. (Board of Regents Minutes June
17-18, 1992, p. 961)

L. Final Statement