MINUTES OF THE

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER
STATE TREASURER'S INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING
Santa Fe, New Mexico
9:00 AM, April 8, 2009

The Regular Meeting of the State Treasurer's Investment Committee (STIC) was called to order by Mr. Mark Valdes, Chairman Designee, on this date at approximately 9:00 AM in the Bob Barth Conference Room at the office of the State Treasurer, 2019 Galisteo Street, Building K, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ROLL CALL

A quorum was present, as follows:

Members Present:
Mr. James B. Lewis, State Treasurer
Mr. Mark Valdes, Chairman Designee and Deputy State Treasurer
Mr. Steven Bohlin, Public Member
Mr. Paul Cassidy, Public Member
Mr. Scott Newman, Interim Chief Investment Officer
Ms. Olivia Padilla-Jackson, Director, Board of Finance

Staff Present:
Ms. Randilynn Lord, Attorney
Mr. Arsenio Garduño, Collateral Manager
Mr. Joaquin Lujan, BPIP Portfolio Manager
Mr. Orlando Romero, State Cash Manager

Others Present:
Mr. Gillis Lang, DFA Economist
Mr. Dan White, LFC Analyst

[All items in the Committee packet for all agenda items are incorporated herewith to these minutes by reference. The original Committee packet is on file in the State Treasurer's Office.]

1. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Member Bohlin moved approval of the Agenda, seconded by Member Padilla-Jackson. The motion was voted on and passed 6-0 by voice vote.

2. APPROVAL OF MARCH 10, 2009, MINUTES

Member Padilla-Jackson suggested that the last sentence in the third paragraph on page five read as follows: "She said that her preference would be to clarify the policy to provide a specific section for TLP with its own limit or bring it down to 40%, which is the limit for corporate bonds."

Mr. Bohlin suggested that the last sentence in the next to the last paragraph on page four read as follows: "He agreed that there is a 35% policy in place for any single agency position."

> **Member Cassidy moved approval of the Minutes of March 10, 2009, as amended, seconded by Member Bohlin. The motion was voted on and passed 6-0 by voice vote.**

INVESTMENT REPORTS
Month ended March 31, 2009

3. GENERAL FUND INVESTMENTS

Mr. Newman presented a summarization of the investment activity as of March 31, 2009. The market value of the General Fund Investment Portfolio, net of TRANS, was $1.701 billion, which was roughly unchanged from February 28 levels. This compares to $2.26 billion at the same point last year and $2.41 billion at the same point two years ago. The market value of the portfolio decreased by $111,033 or 0.01% from February 28 levels.

The purchase yield was 1.72% at month-end, down from 1.93% in February. The weighted average term of the portfolio decreased to 471 days. Effective duration of the CORE segment was 1.15 years, which is 58% of the benchmark's duration of 1.98 years. The shortening of duration is associated with selling longer term fixed rate assets and replacing them with floating rate instruments.

During March, there were five purchases for the CORE portfolio with an aggregate par value of $165 million. Both floating rate TLG securities and short fixed rate agency mortgage backed securities were purchased. Additionally, 11 securities were sold during the period, realizing gains of $4.95 million. These sales amounted to an aggregate par amount of $238.5 million. Fixed rate TLG securities were sold, gains realized and proceeds were reinvested into the aforementioned floating rate TLG paper. This is in line with the thinking that the excess spread has been squeezed out of the TLG paper. Additionally, treasuries and agencies were sold for liquidity purposes. As they had been forewarned, in March they got into an issue with liquidity and had to sell some bonds to meet liquidity. There were two purchases of Certificates of Deposit in the LIQUIDITY portfolio with an aggregate par value of $8 million.

March earnings were $7.07 million, representing a 61% increase from February earnings of $4.40 million. This increase was due to gains realized on the sales of securities. Fiscal year earnings total $64.83 million, compared to $97.79 million through the same period last fiscal year.

Interestingly, the General Fund outperformed its benchmark with an earned yield of 4.50%, compared to a 2.35% two-year CMA/CMT 12-month moving average month-end yield. However, on a total return basis, the CORE was 0.00% for the month of March, while the benchmark realized an annualized total return of 5.59%. The underperformance of the CORE was due, in part, to its shorter duration but, more significantly, to its exposure to non-guaranteed corporates that experienced dramatic spread widening during the month.

For the quarterly summary of investment activity, Mr. Newman said that the first quarter of 2009 was an extraordinary time. Direct investment of publicly traded companies by the government has never before been seen, and there were still record budget deficits and uncertainty within financial markets. After slashing the target Fed Funds rate to a range of 0 to 25 basis points and the Fed began a campaign of quantitative easing that has more than tripled the size of the Fed's balance sheet. Mr. Newman said he believes that, whenever support is taken away or when there is a sign of recovery, the result will be a very inflationary environment.

Mr. Newman said in his career, he has been a big proponent of taking on a little risk for extra return and has never been a fan of buying Treasury bonds. However, at present, he does not feel comfortable owning anything but Treasuries. They are taking a different look and getting more conservative because they have questions about everything. Lower returns will be seen from the portfolio until there is a break in the current situation.

Investment activity during the quarter was dominated by investment in TLGP securities. STO was rewarded for its early participation in this market.

The barbell structure of the CORE portfolio has filled in somewhat over the past quarter. Cash positions have been reduced significantly, as have Treasury positions, while TLGP exposure has increased.

For investment strategy going forward, the STO has reduced reliance on money market funds and Treasury bills, and repo and collateralized bank deposits are being used for liquidity. At this point, with the exception of the Reserve Primary Fund, no STO portfolios contain any money market funds.

Mr. Cassidy referred to the listing of broker participation on page eight and noted there were a few brokers with much higher totals. Mr. Newman replied that brokers, such as Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs, are the biggest players in TLGP and, as a result, there is an over weight with them over the last quarter or so. STO has been doing all of its Treasury trades electronically in block sizes of $50 million, and there are not many other dealers that are willing to offer bonds in that block size.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP)

Mr. Lujan reported the market value of the LGIP portfolio was $1.207 billion, compared to a market value of $1.46 billion at the same period last year and $861 million at the same period two years ago. During the month, the market value of the portfolio decreased by 8.5%, from $1.32 billion at February month-end to $1.207 billion. Participant contributions for March totaled $36 million and withdrawals totaled $218 million. There were 22 participant accounts closed for the month of March, with a total withdrawal of $34.6 million.

The gross yield was .4813% at March 31, a 22% decrease from February month-end of .61%. The weighted average maturity was 41 days, down from the February 28 weighted average maturity of 43 days and within the rule 2a-7 requirement of 60 days or less.

March investment activities in the LGIP portfolio totaled $1.3 billion in purchases and $61 million in sales. Purchases included Treasury Bills and building a weekly ladder of bills that mature every week. The Treasury Bill ladder is now established so that about $150 million matures every week. During the month there was an agency security sale of $61 million. LGIP earnings for March totaled $573,000, a 47% decrease from February earnings of $1.1 million. Fiscal year-to-date earnings totaled $17.9 million, compared to $40 million through the same period last fiscal year.

The 30-day net yield of the LGIP as of March 20 was .63%, under-performing the 30-day net S&P Rated Government Investment Pool (GIP) index by .07 basis points. The 30-day gross yield of the LGIP at March 20 was .68%, under-performing the 30-day gross S&P Rated GIP index of .90%. The administrative fee assessed for March was 2.9 basis points. The total fees collected through March 2009 were $22,002.93.

Mr. Newman stated that quarterly activity for the LGIP was dominated by the announcement of the Reserve Primary Fund of its intention to create a special reserve against pending litigation of $3.5 billion of undistributed participant balances. In response, STO suspended its loss amortization plan and bifurcated the LGIP into the good bank-bad bank model. The S&P responded by simultaneously downgrading the LGIP to Dm and upgrading it back to AAAm. The LGIP will continue to be managed within the guidelines that govern AAAm 2a-7 money market funds.

As a side note, STO has been making presentations to the Municipal League and talking to participants, and there seems to be misinformation that Mr. Newman feels these presentations have done a good job of clearing things up. On top of that, it is his understanding that some of the real estate hedge funds are doing the same thing that the STO did with the LGIP in splitting out their bad assets to prevent runs on their funds and to prevent participants from making withdrawals that they are not necessarily entitled to.

The STO is continuing to work with the Attorney General to evaluate information being received from the Reserve Primary Fund.

In conjunction with the suspension of the loss amortization plan, the LGIP was divested of all money market funds and liquidity needs are being met by a ladder of Treasury Bills and collateralized bank deposits. At quarter end, all assets of the LGIP carry either an explicit or implicit US government guarantee.

For the entire quarter, 28 accounts were closed, which resulted in withdrawals of approximately $35 million. Assets under management decreased from $1.4 billion to $1.2 billion at quarter end.

For the next quarter investment strategy, STO will continue to focus as a portfolio management strategy on safety and liquidity over yield. It will continue to invest in Treasury and TLGP securities, as available, and will continue to research other asset classes, including the Term Asset Back Liquidity Facility (TALF) program, but are not yet comfortable and will consider them when and if that happens.

In response to Member Padilla-Jackson, Mr. Newman stated that some of the participants have gone back to their local banks for CDs. He was told by a big county in March that they had not lost faith in the LGIP, but the direct quote was, "When you are willing to take on more risk and pass on more return, we will come back to the fund." There is no real consensus and the feelings have run the gamut between being worried about safety and not getting enough yield.

Regarding the Reserve Primary Fund, Member Cassidy asked for status on the litigation and what the STO intends to do to keep informed. Also, what progress is being made in separating the LGIP and when the S&P would next review the fund.

Mr. Newman replied that his office is working with the Attorney General's Office on the litigation and that they also continue working on the separation of the LGIP. He added that weekly surveillance is submitted to the S&P. Chair Valdes stated that the S&P visits with them annually.

Treasurer Lewis said he and his staff have visited with the executive directors of the Municipal League and the Association of Counties and walked them through where the STO is in the market. Staff is making it a point to attend all regional meetings of the Municipal League and the Association of Counties, and touching base with the stakeholders to correct any misinformation. They are also working with the media to explain what the fund is doing.

Another thing that has been asked of the STO is if they would consider setting up an advisory board for the LGIP. Treasurer Lewis said that in the past there was an advisory board, but because of time commitments, it was difficult to get it together. He said he has spoken with Mr. Victor Montoya and explained to him that he and any other interested government official are welcome to attend the STIP meetings. Also, the City of Albuquerque has indicated they would like more input and enhanced communications. Treasurer Lewis suggested that the stakeholders be informed of and invited to the meetings to ensure a two-way communication.

Mr. Bohlin agreed that the entities should be kept informed and suggested that they could be included on a conference call during the meetings rather than requiring someone to come to Santa Fe once a month.

Mr. Cassidy stated he has had conversations with some municipal governments, and he did not think they necessarily want to give input on how to invest, but rather they do not understand what the investments are. They assume since the Treasurer is doing it, it is safe, but they now realize they have a fiduciary responsibility to understand their investments. He said it is good the Treasurer and staff are going around the state to give further information to the municipalities.

Member Bohlin added that if the investment policy for the LGIP is separated out, it would go further in making it understandable for participants, as opposed to going through the overall STO investment policy. It might also make the Treasurer's job easier.

5. **BOND PROCEEDS INVESTMENT POOL (BPIP)**

Mr. Lujan reported that the market value of the Tax-Exempt BPIP as of March 31 was $540.9 million. This compares to a market value of $544.2 million one year ago and $565.4 million two years ago. The market value of the fund decreased by 10.5% to $540.9 million from $604 million at February month-end. The month-end purchase yield and term were 2.30% and 2.01 years. The month-end yield was 42 basis points below the two-year constant maturity agency index (12-month moving average) 2.72%. Interest earnings for the month were $1.005 million, with $16.678 million fiscal year to date. Quarterly summary earnings were $5.6 million.

Member Padilla-Jackson expressed her concern with the over-weighting of the TLGP.

Mr. Lujan explained that this will be addressed in the quarterly report and said the plan is to move in the other direction during the next couple of months. He said there was a lot of uncertainty in the market and they were uncomfortable with what he would broadly label as information asymmetry. The objective is to draw down the concentration in the TLGP and restructure the portfolio so it is maturing into funding project expenses.

Mr. Lujan reported that the market value at March 31, 2009, of the Taxable BPIP was $830.6 million. This compares to a market value of $751.9 million one year ago and $729.9 million two years ago. The fund decreased to $830.6 million from $873.2 million at February month-end, which was mainly a function of project expenditure draws. The month-end purchase yield and term were 2.55% and WAM was 1.91 years. The month-end yield was 17 basis points below 2.72%, which is the month-end yield for the two-year Constant Maturity Agency 12-month moving average index.

There were four purchases of floating rate TLGP notes and five sales of fixed rate TLGP notes during February with an aggregate par amount of $275 million. These trades realized losses in fixed rate bonds, while repositioning into floating rate bonds in an up-rate environment.

March interest earnings totaled $1.27 million, a decrease from February earnings of $3.06 million. Fiscal year to date earnings totaled $21.90 million.

Mr. Newman pointed out that, as far as the taxable position is concerned, the increase in percentage size of TLGP paper does not represent a net inflow of TLGP assets. In fact, they divested $14 million more of TLGP than was brought in. The increase in percentage size was more a function of a shrinking asset pool.

Mr. Bohlin noted that when $145 million was sold and $130 million was purchased, in theory, they were moving slightly in the direction of divesting. He felt the discussion being held now in terms of the changes to the investment policy just specifically for this situation is something to keep in mind, and perhaps the STO could move toward the 40% total piece, while it is contemplating changes to the investment policy. He said he did not have a problem with the credit, but it is a concentration.

Mr. Lujan concurred with that caution and said it is a fluid market. What was new in December had not been seen for a long time. Basically GSE paper was money good and very liquid, and then in December, the bid yield was 40 basis points behind what it was on the screen. That type of dynamic exists currently in TLGP paper.

Mr. Lujan went on to the quarterly investment activity for the BPIP and said the TLGP paper came at wide price concessions that are now gone. Currently, it is lumped in with what they call interest rate products and is a function of interest rates. Much of the TLGP paper they bought later during the time of issuance was Morgan Stanley and it had a coupon of 1.95, rates have backed up so that those bonds have lost. They have been switching out of those trying to maintain a positive spread to restructure to the time and place when rates start to increase.

The BPIP portfolios will remain focused on maintaining some positive spread to the Libor curve but will more actively take gains off the table and even reinvest at sub-Libor levels in order to restructure the portfolio into a more defensive position that has the ability to wait out the choppiness associated with selling pressure on one hand and the Fed's purchase program on the other. Portfolio managers will achieve this by a) swapping some fixed bonds to floating rate bonds, b) rebuilding the BPIP ladders, and c) decreasing concentration to certain financial names that, absent the FDIC's guarantee, could trade poorly because of solvency issues.

6. SUMMARY OF BROKER PARTICIPATION

Mr. Newman stated they used about half of the brokers in the month of March. He responded to Member Cassidy's question regarding the General Fund and said these concentrations have to do with what is being bought. They are buying across all the portfolios and had a heavy concentration with the CORE, which happened to be the way the securities fell out. They are still doing a good job of spreading the business out. It is not a conscious effort to do so, it is just going to those players who are strong.

Member Padilla-Jackson asked if three bids are still being received.

Mr. Newman replied that, with the exception as noted in the investment policy on new issue paper, the STO is committed to go with three bids unless there is only one issuer. Other than that, for every issue that is bought, they document that they have a minimum of three bids or offers.

7. ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

Mr. Lujan presented the economic and investment outlook and said that increased Treasury and GSE supply, waning foreign demand and slackening flight-to-quality demand have coalesced to incite upward pressure on rates. In order to arrest this momentum, and acting as a sort of buyer of last resort, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) announced on March 18 that it will purchase up to $300 billion of longer-term Treasury securities over the next six months. Basically from the beginning of the year to today, there has been a lot of pressure for rates to go up, which forced the FOMC's hand to commit to purchasing them.

The FOMC coming in to at least keep yields low, in combination with other things, makes the STO buyers of Treasuries. With the Feds supporting the low rates, they can sit in a holding pattern as long as is needed. The government has various stimulus plans put in place. They are all good and well intentioned, but how things will work is left to be realized.

The Public Private Investment Partnership (PPIP) that was rolled out to great fanfare also leaves a lot to be desired in terms of how it will work. When everything is centered on trying to find prices in the market and prices that clear the market and rid the banks of these assets, there are only five so-called prime investors that at this point are qualified to bid on those bank assets.

There appears to be less and less comfort in the forthrightness surrounding the true liabilities and extent of FDIC guarantees. The red flag in the PPIP is that private investors can raise the leverage through the private market and those loans are backed by the FDIC. A lot of things do not make a lot of sense, which makes the STO wary of participating in anything besides Treasuries.

Mr. Newman clarified they have slowed down their purchases to nothing over the last several weeks. They are staying shorter to avoid price volatility in the event the Fed support goes away.

Mr. Lujan summarized the overall strategy going forward in the next couple of months is to decrease exposure to the FDIC guaranty and to restructure the portfolio, build a ladder on the inside of two years, so if the market decides to become even more volatile, the STO can continue to service liquidity needs just with bonds maturing and are not forced to sell securities to meet those needs.

CASH MANAGEMENT AND COLLATERAL REPORTS

8. STATE AGENCY DEPOSIT BALANCES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INTEREST VS. NON-INTEREST BEARING ACCOUNTS – FEBRUARY 28, 2009

Mr. Orlando Romero reported that, pursuant to section 8-6-3.1 NMSA 1978, the State Cash Manager shall submit to the State Board of Finance a report showing state fund balances in each Financial Institution established pursuant to this section. He presented a summary of State Agency Accounts in each institution through the month ending February 28, 2009.

Additionally, the STO is required to report to the State Board of Finance any Financial Institution that exceeds certain equity capital and deposit ratios and notify all state agencies who maintain State Fund Deposits within those institutions of the violation. The agencies are advised not to make any new deposits to those accounts until the violations are corrected. Pursuant to section 6-10-24.1 NMSA 1978, there were no Financial Institutions exceeding the statutory limitations on equity capital and deposit ratios for the month ending February 28, 2009.

Mr. Romero reviewed the State Agency Depository Account Summary and pointed out the state funds balance for 287 accounts had a value of $499,676,010. The non-state funds balance for 176 accounts had a total value of $20,892,815. There were a total of 463 accounts. One account was closed during February and one was opened.

Member Padilla-Jackson asked when these accounts are reviewed. Mr. Romero replied that there is a review process every time there is a request to open an account.

Ms. Padilla-Jackson requested a report be included at the May meeting separating out which accounts are banking outside of Bank of America because there is not a branch.

Mr. Romero replied they would do that for the May report. He stated that the district courts make up a large portion of the accounts and the STO is providing a service to them by taking in major deposits. Because of the transition with SHARE, the district courts have been unable to take over that responsibility.

Mr. Garduño added that the majority of the other district courts that are listed on the non-state funds are litigate funds ordered by the judge to put in a bank account for holding until the litigation settles.

9. COLLATERAL REPORT ON AGENCY DEPOSITS & CDs – FEBRUARY 28, 2009

Mr. Garduño reported there was one depository institution, Bank of America, holding public funds for the month ending February 2009 that was out of compliance with their collateral compliance due to a timing issue of the collateral pledged. This deficiency was corrected on the next business day. All other depository institutions holding public funds met the minimum collateral requirements. The ratio of collateral required by each institution is a result of a quarterly risk assessment analysis.

Treasurer Lewis noted that there were nine banks that are collateralized at 100%. He asked if there were trends in other banks that may be going in that direction as well.

Mr. Garduño replied that there will be several other banks that will be collateralized at 100% in the near future.

Treasurer Lewis explained that the Board of Finance has asked if the STO is watching banks collateral and working to find the best way to revisit some of the collateral.

Mr. Newman stated that, at this point, they are hard pressed to get repo counter parties that meet the rating requirements. To ask them to pledge more collateral than is currently required will have consequences. The already low rate being received on the repo will drop because of the cost of the collateral and it may limit the amount of whatever they have going forward. He said he did not think additional collateral on the repo necessarily would mean additional security.

Mr. Bohlin added that they are not doing term repos, they are primarily all overnight repos. Going from 102% to 104% collateral is not going to change the risk profile on that one iota, because if 102% isn't good enough, 300% would not be. The STO is on an overnight repurchase agreement using agency and Treasury collateral.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

10. ADOPTION OF 2009 OPEN MEETINGS RESOLUTION

Ms. Randilynn Lord presented changes to the State Treasurers Investment Committee Open Meetings Resolution. She said that, other than the changes for format to bring it in line with the new format of the STO's policies and procedures, and other than changes for consistency and clarification, the primary changes are to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, which have to do with notices for regular monthly meetings, changes to the notice for regular monthly meetings, special meetings and emergency meetings.

She said she would submit removing the paragraphs that require notice be published in six specific newspapers of general circulation for the state. Instead, have the notice requirement be met when notice is posted on the website maintained by the STO, as well as posting in the office. Notice can still be sent out to the publications, as well as others who would like notification if they have sent a written request for such notification that is on a list maintained by the STO.

The reasons for these particular changes as was previously discussed was the increased interest in the investments of the STO. The Open Meetings Act (OMA) makes notices more timely and easier to access. There is a cost to the STO in getting the notice into six newspapers and publications. Also, because the list is so specific as to which newspapers, this will remove the need to revise the resolution should there be a need to have publication changes.

Mr. Cassidy asked if Attorney Marty Daly had seen the proposed amendments and asked about compliance with the state OMA.

Ms. Lord replied she has not sent the amendments to Ms. Daly. She added that the State Treasurer's office investment committee has voluntarily adopted the OMA. They are complying with OMA, and this is language previously suggested from another entity that has voluntarily adopted the OMA and has switched to publishing on their website as opposed to the newspapers in circulation.

Mr. Cassidy said he would like to have Ms. Daly review the resolution since she has long experience with such issues in the state.

> **Member Bohlin moved to approve Adoption of the 2009 Open Meetings Resolution, as amended, and subject to legal review by the Board of Finance legal staff, seconded by Member Cassidy. The motion was voted on and passed 6-0 by voice vote.**

11. <u>REVISION TO THE STATE TREASURER'S INVESTMENT POLICY</u>

Mr. Newman stated the change resulted from discussion at the March STIP meeting regarding the classification of TLGP securities. He and Ms. Lord met with Member Padilla-Jackson and Ms. Daly to talk about how these securities should be addressed in the investment policy. He submitted the proposed language for Section I. Diversification, paragraph 7, to read:

> Investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds, guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government, may not exceed forty percent (40%) of the assets of each portfolio. Commercial paper and

> corporate bonds, guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government, shall be limited, per issuer, to twenty percent (20%) of each portfolio.

Member Padilla-Jackson thanked Mr. Newman for drafting the amendment and said that she liked the language and it is consistent with what was discussed.

Mr. Bohlin said he felt this was a reasonable compromise. They can do 40% TLGP paper and 40% corporate paper and still be within the investment guidelines. The additional 40% would be required to have the 5% per issuer limitation diversification. He added that the investment guidelines are there so that the prudent man rule will be followed, and this falls within that.

Chair Valdes asked if the change to the investment policy needs to go through public comment period, which means the revision would not take effect for several months.

Member Padilla-Jackson replied public comment is only required for the State Board of Finance policy.

> **Member Bohlin moved approval of the revision to the State Treasurer's Investment Policy as presented, seconded by Member Padilla-Jackson. The motion was voted on and passed 6-0 by voice vote.**

12. GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW/TRANs-SERIES 2009 / AMERICAN REINVESTMENT AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2009

Chair Valdes stated they are in the preliminary planning stages of discussing the issuance of tax and revenue anticipation notes early in fiscal year 2010. During the current fiscal year due to market conditions, they did withdraw the TRAN issue. The purpose of the TRAN is to provide liquidity for general fund cash flow needs and to prevent inter-fund borrowing. As noticed early on in the General Fund portfolio presentation, the fund is at a 40-year low at this point in time for all the years it is compared to. Former Governor Toney Anaya has been appointed by Governor Richardson to set up the management structure for the federal stimulus monies to the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, and Mr. Romero is getting in touch with that office and with the Department of Finance to work with them. Also, Treasurer Lewis has been invited to a meeting at the Governor's office as they are beginning to plan the structure.

OTHER

Chair Valdes pointed out that today, April 8, is Member Steve Bohlin's birthday. The STIP members wished him a happy birthday.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the STIC will be at 9:00 AM, Wednesday, May 13, 2009.

ADJOURNMENT

> **Member Cassidy moved to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Member Bohlin. The motion was voted on and passed 6-0 by voice vote.**

Its business completed, the State Treasurer's Investment Committee adjourned the meeting at approximately 11:00 AM.

Respectfully submitted by Mark Valdes
Chairman Designee and Deputy State Treasurer