

Investment or Deposit Type

Common Stock (U.S. and foreign stocks held in separately managed accounts or internally managed by institution investment staff; exclude mutual or commingled funds)

Equity/Stock Mutual Funds

Balanced Mutual Funds (where target allocation is > 50% equities)

"Commonfund" Equity Commingled Funds

Other Equity Commingled Funds (if primarily invested in publicly traded equities)

Preferred Stock

Other - list by type

Total Publicly Traded Equity and Similar Investments

0.00

Real Estate (include direct ownership & investments in real estate limited partnerships, private REITs, or similar vehicles; include a portfolio of publicly traded REITs if managed as a separate asset allocation category rather than comprising part of a broadly diversified stock portfolio)

Other Real Asset Investments (e.g. investments in infrastructure funds)

Private Equity

Hedge Funds

"Commonfund" Alternative Asset Commingled Funds (Real Estate, Private Equity, Hedge Funds, Commodities, etc.)

Annuities

Commodities

Collectibles

Other - list by type

Total "Other" Investments - Other than Publicly Traded Equity & Debt Investments

0.00

U.S. Government Securities ("Treasuries")

U.S. Government Agency Securities ("Agencies")

Mortgage Pass-Throughs - "Agency"



Explanation of Investment and Deposit Types

(For use in preparing the State Auditor's Office's Annual Investment Report (Including Deposits))

Investment or Deposit Type	Explanation
Common Stock (publicly traded)	Also referred to as equities, or equity securities, common stock represents units of ownership in a publicly held corporation. Shareholders typically have rights to vote and to receive dividends. Claims of common stock holders are subordinate to claims of creditors, bond holders, and preferred stock holders.
Corporate Obligations (U.S. or foreign corporations)	Debt securities issued by U.S. or foreign corporations. Excludes debt issued by governmental entities (see Sovereign Debt). (Group by credit rating category, or, if applicable, as "not rated.")
Equity/Stock Mutual Funds	Mutual funds that invest primarily in stocks, although at times they might hold some fixed-income and money market securities. (See also Balanced Funds description.)
Equity Securities	Stock as opposed to bonds. The term is often used to refer to "common stock" (see Common Stock definition); however "preferred stock" is also considered an equity security (see Preferred Stock definition).
Fixed Income/Bond Mutual Funds	Mutual Funds that, by policy, invest in the fixed-income sector. (See also Mutual Funds.)
GICs (Guaranteed Investment Contracts)	GICs represent contracts issued by insurance companies that promise to pay a specified rate of interest on the invested capital over the life of the contract. GICs are sometimes referred to as "guaranteed insurance contracts."
Hedge Funds	Hedge funds may be broadly defined as pooled funds that are not registered with the SEC; are typically available only to institutional investors or individuals with a high net worth; and use advanced trading strategies such as leverage, derivatives, short selling, and arbitrage.
Highly Rated Corporate Obligations	Based on the description notW n BT /TT1 e1C1>>BDC u0.7aolutrid (l)-9.6n(v)3.4(es)-11.5(t)-9.6(m)-21.7(n(t)-9. a hit rut ing cuteo(r)067gies an(ar)0.7dd(and)0.5PSSandFi it R10.6(ut)-965(i)-5.9(nds)-11.4(ar)0.6(eAC u0.7AS)-8.7AC u0

Explanation of Investment and Deposit Types

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Investment or Deposit Type	Explanation
Not Rated (NR) Corporate Obligations	Issues that have not been rated by a major rating agency. Standard and Poor's uses NR to designate issues for which no rating was requested, there was insufficient information on which to assign a rating, or, by policy, it does not rate that particular obligation.
Other Commercial Paper - lower rated	Commercial paper rated below the highest short-term rating categories used by major rating agencies (i.e., below A-1, P-1, or equivalent ratings).
Other Investment Grade Corporate Obligations	Corporate debt obligations that are not categorized as "Highly Rated Corporate Obligations" but, nevertheless, receive an "investment grade" rating from a nationally recognized investment rating agency. Ratings of A or BBB by Standard and Poor's or Fitch Ratings and A or Baa by Moody's are considered "investment grade."
Other Real Asset Investments	

