



State of Delaware Cash Management Policy Board

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTMENT OF STATE OF DELAWARE FUNDS

Originally adopted January 18, 1982. Revised May 4, 2010.

I. Statutory Authorization

- A. The Cash Management Policy Board (hereinafter the "Board") was created by 63 Del. Laws, c. 142, to establish policies (a) for the investment of all money belonging to the State or on deposit from its political subdivisions, except money deposited in any State Pension Fund or the State Deferred Compensation Program, and (b) to determine the terms, conditions, and other matters relating to those investments including the designation of permissible investments. (29 Del. C. §2716(a)).
- B. The objectives and guidelines, as outlined herein, apply to all cash and special purpose funds for which the State is financially accountable (the "State's Fund"). These funds are categorized as outlined below.
 - 1. Cash Accounts. The State's available cash divided into three parts:
 - ◆ Collection and Disbursement Accounts: The State maintains an amount of cash in its general collection and disbursement accounts sufficient to meet its outstanding obligations.
 - ◆ Cash and Liquidity Accounts: The majority of the State's cash balance available for investment is maintained in the cash and liquidity accounts. These accounts will be managed and invested by investment managers, selected by the Board through competitive bid, in order to maximize the return to the State while, at the same time, providing for safety of principal and sufficient liquidity for the State to meet its cash needs. The State will manage its short-term (12- to 18-month) investments to ensure sufficient liquidity and prevent their premature sale for the purpose of covering expenditures. Short-term investments should mature at face value in sufficient amounts to meet any needs.
 - ◆ Reserve Cash (Intermediate) Account: To the extent cash is not expected to be needed on short notice, the Board will direct the funding of a third part. This fund shall be managed and invested by an investment manager or managers, selected by the Board after a competitive bid, in order to maximize the return on said money to the State while providing for the safety of principal. The State will manage its intermediate investments to ensure they are made under circumstances and in amounts in which the State would not be forced to liquidate them at a loss.
 - 2. Special Purpose Accounts. There are two primary types of Special Purpose accounts:
 - ◆ Endowment Accounts: Endowment accounts consist of funds set-aside for specified purposes.
 - ◆ Authority Accounts: The State's Authorities maintain a variety of fund types, including various operating funds, bond funds and debt service reserve funds.
- C. As mandated by 29 Del. C. §2716, the State's funds shall be invested pursuant to the prudent person standard under the guidelines set forth below. The Board will review regularly its investment policies and strategies in light of the State's experience as well as economic and financial conditions. Any modifications to these guidelines shall be promptly communicated in writing to the investment managers acting pursuant thereto. The Board will consider special exceptions to these guidelines on a case-by-case basis. To the extent certain funds are subject to additional restrictions, the most limiting of the guidelines will apply to those funds.

- D. Appendix A hereto lists the accounts within the State's Fund and the investment managers currently responsible for them.

II. Investment Objectives and Maturity Restrictions

- A. Each of the accounts within the State's Fund shall be invested consistent with the primary objective for the account and the following general guidelines:
1. Where appropriate, the manager shall maintain a pool of liquid funds that is considered sufficient to meet the uncertainty of cash demands.
 2. The remainder of the assets will be managed to produce the highest return available, consistent with liquidity and quality constraints, given the investment manager's outlook for interest rates and the economic environment.
 3. In the event that an investment manager purchases any security that violates the guidelines at the time of purchase, the Board expects the investment manager to remove the security from the State's portfolio as soon as possible. The Board will not require the investment manager to sell such securities at a loss. The investment manager will, however, absorb any investment losses or extraordinary costs associated with the purchase and sale of the security.
 4. In the event that an investment manager holds any security that violates the guidelines after the time of purchase, as the result of a downgrade to below the specified purchase criteria, the Board requires the investment manager to remove the security from the State's portfolio immediately. The manager will notify the State Treasurer's Office of any such occurrence immediately.
- B. The objectives and maturity restrictions for each of the investable account types are outlined below.
1. Cash Account Investment Objectives:
 - ◆ The funds in the Cash Account must be available to support State governmental programs and activities. Since the amount of assets available for investment will fluctuate, the investment program adopted must allow the State to meet both anticipated and unanticipated cash demands. The primary objective of this account is, therefore, to be invested so as to provide sufficient liquidity to meet the State's needs for funds as they arise. (In this respect, liquidity is defined as the ability to realize, when required, the amount originally invested).
 - ◆ In order to facilitate the management of the Cash Account, each week the Cash Management Unit of the State Treasurer's Office will provide its best estimate of revenue receipts and expected expenditures to the investment manager for the succeeding one, two, three, and four-week periods. The investment manager shall recognize that it must allow for daily variations in cash demands by maintaining a portion of the account in overnight investments.
 - ◆ Maturity Restrictions: The maximum maturity for any investment at the time of purchase for the Cash Account shall be one year.

- ◆ Up to 100 percent of the Cash Account may be invested in the DELGIP Fund at Wilmington Trust Company. See Appendix B for the DELGIP Fund Investment Guidelines.

2. Liquidity Accounts

- ◆ Investment Objectives: The primary investment objectives of the Liquidity Accounts are to maximize yield and to maintain safety of principal. In the event a cash withdrawal is necessary, the investment manager will be given as much advance notification as possible.
- ◆ Maturity Restrictions: The maximum maturity for any investment at the time of purchase shall be two years for the Liquidity Accounts.

3. Reserve Cash (Intermediate) Account

- ◆ Investment Objectives: The Reserve Cash Account has been established to provide funding over an intermediate horizon. The primary investment objectives, therefore, are to maximize yield and maintain safety of principal during the investment period.
- ◆ Maturity Restrictions: The maximum maturity for any investment at the time of purchase shall be ten years. The maximum average maturity of the portfolio shall be seven years.

4. Endowment Accounts

- ◆ Investment Objectives: Endowment accounts are established to provide a long-term funding source. The primary investment objectives are to maximize yield and maintain safety of principal.
- ◆ Maturity Restrictions: The maximum maturity for any investment at the time of purchase shall be ten years. The maximum average maturity of the portfolio shall be seven years. The Board shall consider tailoring maturity restrictions to meet specific purposes for endowment accounts to be established in the future.

5. Authority Operating, Bond and Debt Service Reserve Fund Accounts

- ◆ Investment Objectives: State Authorities maintain various operating, bond and debt reserve funds, the investment of which is governed by statutes, bond trust agreements or Federal guidelines. The investment objectives of the operating, bond and debt service reserve funds include maximizing yield and maintaining the safety of principal. (Current tax law requires that aggregate earnings in excess of the bond yield on bond and debt service reserve funds, however, must be rebated to the Federal government).
- ◆ Maturity Restrictions: The maximum maturity for any investment at the time of purchase shall be ten years, except when prudent to match a specific investment instrument with a known specific future liability, in which case the maturity limitation shall match the maturity of the corresponding liability.

III. Investment Restrictions

- A. The Board has adopted the following restrictions and policies relating to the investment of its assets. The policies are fundamental and may not be changed without written approval of the Board.
- B. The investment manager may not:
 - 1. Purchase any securities other than money market and other securities described under Section IV, "Permissible Investments," subject to the percentage of account limitations as defined in Section VI, "Percentage of Account Limitations," hereof;
 - 2. Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management of an issuer;
 - 3. Purchase or sell real estate (other than money market securities secured by real estate or money market securities issued by companies which invest in real estate, or interests therein), commodities or commodity contracts, interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs;
 - 4. Purchase any securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities;
 - 5. Make short sales of securities or maintain a short position or write, purchase or sell puts, calls, straddles, spreads or combinations thereof;
 - 6. Make loans to other persons, provided that the investment manager may purchase money market securities or enter into repurchase agreements;
 - 7. Mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer as security for indebtedness any securities owned or held;
 - 8. Invest in securities (except for repurchase agreements or variable rate master demand notes) with legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which no readily available market exists; except for private placements considered not to be illiquid, but, instead, readily marketable by issuing dealers and the investment manager.
 - 9. Act as an underwriter of securities; or
 - 10. Buy or sell any authorized investment when it is a party or any related or affiliated party in the transaction on both sides, except that it may enter into a repurchase agreement with itself when the maturity does not exceed one business day and the amount does not exceed \$500,000.

IV. Permissible Investments

The following investments are permissible for all funds under the review of the Cash Management Policy Board, subject to the percentage limitations summarized in Section VI hereof.

- A. United States Government Securities. Marketable securities issued by the U.S. government and supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury either by statute or an opinion of the attorney general of the United States.
- B. Government Agency Securities. Debt securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises, federal agencies, federal financing banks, and international institutions part of whose capital stock has been subscribed for by the United States.

C. Certificates of Deposit, Time Deposits, and Bankers Acceptances.

1. Domestic Institutions: Issued or endorsed by a domestic bank, or a savings and loan association, organized and supervised under federal or any state laws, or any of its branches located in the United Kingdom, the Bahamas, or the Cayman Islands and denominated in U.S. dollars; provided, however, that:
 - ◆ The banking institution has assets of not less than \$5 billion; and
 - ◆ The banking institution is rated not lower than "B" by Fitch, Inc. (formerly Thomson's BankWatch Service).
2. Non-Domestic Institutions: Issued or endorsed by a non-domestic bank organized and supervised under the laws of Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, Holland, Germany, France, or Switzerland and denominated in U.S. dollars, provided, however, that:
 - ◆ The banking institution has assets of not less than \$5 billion; and
 - ◆ The banking institution has a Fitch, Inc. (formerly Thomson's BankWatch Service) "Peer Group Rating" not lower than II.
3. Delaware-Domiciled Institutions: The Cash Account, and only the Cash Account, may also be invested in Certificates of Deposit, Time Deposits, and Bankers Acceptances issued by or endorsed by any bank or savings association domiciled in the State of Delaware and organized and supervised under federal or State of Delaware banking laws which does not meet the requirements of Section IV-C-1 hereto; provided, however, that:
 - ◆ For each of the latest two years, the bank or association has had a return on total average assets of 0.50% or greater and an average capital ratio (defined as total equity capital to total assets) of at least 1 to 20, or the instrument is secured as set forth in Section V, "Collateralization of State Deposits," hereto; and
 - ◆ Not more than the lesser of \$10 million or 25% of an issuer's total equity capital, may be invested in any one issuer. (Investments due to mature in one business day may be excluded from the computation of this percentage.)
 - ◆ The Board expressly affirms that, consistent with these guidelines, Delaware banks and savings associations should be considered as a source of investment.

D. Corporate Debt Instruments. Such instruments include commercial paper, variable rate master demand notes, and non-convertible debt securities (bonds and debentures); provided, however, that:

1. Any such instrument must be issued by a U.S. corporation or a non-domestic corporation subject to the laws of Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, Holland, Germany, France, or Switzerland and denominated in U.S. dollars; and
2. Commercial paper investments must be rated "A-1" by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and/or "P-1" by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and/or "F1" by Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), and the senior long-term debt of the issuer must be rated not lower than "A" by S&P and/or "A" by Moody's and/or "A" by Fitch (excluding asset-backed commercial paper that is rated A1

or better). Investments in corporate bonds and debentures must be rated at least "AA" by S&P and/or "Aa" by Moody's and/or "AA" by Fitch.

3. Any such instrument may be backed fully by an irrevocable, unconditional letter of credit issued by a bank which meets the requirements of Section IV-C-1 or IV-C-2 hereto. The security will count as a holding of the letter of credit provider for purposes of applying the percentage limitations outlined in Section VI hereto.
- E. Repurchase Agreements. The underlying securities shall consist of U.S. government or government agency securities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper or bankers acceptances; provided, however, that:
1. All repurchase transactions must be governed by written repurchase agreements;
 2. Agreements will be entered into only with respect to underlying securities in which the investment manager may otherwise invest as described above, and only with a recognized U.S. Government/broker or a bank which meets the requirements set out under paragraph IV-C above;
 3. In the case of repurchase collateral held in book-entry form in the Federal Reserve System, all deliveries of securities must be made, for the transfer thereof, through the Federal Reserve book-entry system to the account designated by the investment manager for such purpose. Securities held in certificated form must be delivered to the investment manager or a custodian as directed by the investment manager; and
 4. Any collateral employed under this paragraph shall be counted towards the applicable maximum limits set forth within these guidelines for such type of investment, and such collateral shall be valued at market at not less than 102 percent of the maturity value of the agreement and marked-to-the-market as requested by the investment manager.
- F. Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The investment manager may enter into reverse repurchase agreements which involve the sale of money market securities held by the State, with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price, date and interest payment, so long as:
1. The agreement is entered into only with a recognized U.S. government broker/dealer or a bank which meets the requirements set out under Section IV-C above who is acting as a principal to the agreement;
 2. The State's securities are sold at not less than 98% of their fair market value including all accrued interest; and
 3. The investment manager marks-to-market as appropriate.
- G. Money Market Funds. The money market fund(s) selected by the investment manager shall be consistent with the investment quality guidelines as stated in this document.
- H. Canadian Treasury Bills. Marketable securities issued by the government of Canada, which are fully hedged against fluctuations in foreign exchange markets.
- I. Canadian Agency Securities. Debt securities issued by the Export Development Corporation, a Federal Crown Corporation and an agent of Her Majesty in Right of Canada. These securities are issued as U.S. dollar denominated commercial paper having a maximum maturity of 270 days.

- J. Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Cash Reserve (Intermediate) Account, Endowment Account, and Liquidity Account may invest in AAA-rated Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (FHLMC) mortgage-backed securities in the form of pass-throughs. The average life of these securities in the Liquidity Account is not to exceed two years.

Asset Backed Securities. These investments include auto loan receivables, credit card receivables, home equity loans, and manufactured housing loans. These can be fixed or floating rate and purchased tranches must be rated AAA by a major rating agency. The average life of these securities must not to exceed two years.

- K. Municipal Obligations. Taxable and tax-exempt securities issued by state and local governments and public authorities in the U.S. These investments are permissible only for the Cash Reserve (Intermediate) Account and the Endowment Account.

Additional Permissible Investments for Special Purpose Accounts Only:

- L. Guaranteed Investment Contracts. From time to time, a situation arises whereby it is prudent to match a specific investment instrument with a known specific future liability. Guaranteed investment contracts, subject to the credit quality guidelines outlined in paragraph IV-D-2 above and with adequate exit provisions in the event of the future downgrade of the issuer, are permitted to be purchased in these circumstances.
- M. Asset Backed Securities and Trust Certificates. Securities secured by specific collateral and specified related acquisition payments assigned by a trust agreement, contract or indenture.

V. Collateralization of State Deposits

If the State of Delaware deposits any funds in any financial institution, those funds will be subject to the following collateralization requirements. The financial institution shall:

- A. Collateralize the State's total average monthly ledger balance(s) if, for any quarter during the most recent eight quarters, the bank has not met both of the following two criteria:
- ◆ Return on total average assets of 0.50 percent or greater.
 - ◆ Average capital ratio (total equity to total assets) of 5.00 percent or greater.
- B. If either criterion in paragraph V-A is not satisfied collateral must be pledged and shall consist of one or more of the following securities:
- ◆ U.S. Government securities.
 - ◆ U.S. Government agency securities.
 - ◆ Federal Home Loan Board letters of credit.
 - ◆ State of Delaware securities.
 - ◆ Securities of a political subdivision of the State of Delaware with a Moody's rating of "A" or better.

- C. Ensure that the securities pledged as collateral (except for Federal Home Loan Board letters of credit) have a market value equal to or greater than 102 percent (102%) of the total average monthly ledger balance(s) (net of FDIC insurance limits) held in all accounts. The financial institution is required to make any necessary collateral adjustments by the third business day of the following month.
- D. Ensure that securities pledged as collateral are housed at the Federal Reserve Bank.
- E. Provide reports on a monthly basis to the State Treasurer's Office detailing the collateral pledged.
- F. Provide a Call Report (Consolidated Report of Condition and Income, FFIEC 031) on a quarterly basis to the State Treasurer's Office.

VI. Percentage of Account Limitations

The purchase of the securities outlined in Section IV cannot exceed the following percentage limits of the Account, valued at market. Investments due to mature in one business day may be excluded from the computation of said percentages.

- A. U.S. Government. No Restrictions.
- B. Government Agency. 50% total, 20% in any one agency.
- C. CDs, Time Deposits and Bankers Acceptances. 50% total, 5% in any one issuer.
 - 1. Domestic. No additional restrictions.
 - 2. Non-Domestic. 25%.
 - 3. Delaware Domiciled. See IV-C-3-b hereof.
- D. Corporate Debt. 50% total, 25% in any one industry, 5% in any one issuer, 5% of any issuer's total outstanding securities.
 - 1. Domestic. No additional restrictions.
 - 2. Non-Domestic. 25%, 5% in any one issuer.
- E. Repurchase Agreements. 50% total.
- F. Reverse Repurchase Agreements. 25% total.
- G. Money Market Funds. 25% total, 10% in any one fund except for the Cash Account, which may invest 100% of the Account in the DELGIP Fund (the Investment Guidelines for the DELGIP Fund are attached as Appendix B).
- H. Canadian Treasuries. 25% total, 10% in any one agency.
- I. Canadian Agency Securities. 25% total, 10% in any one agency.
- J. Mortgage-backed and asset backed securities. 10% total (combined with VI. M. below if applicable)
- K. Municipal Obligations. 5% in any one issuer.
- L. Guaranteed Investment Contracts. See Section IV-L hereto.

M. Asset Backed Securities and Trust Certificates. 10% total (when combined with VI. J. above).

VII. Account Reviews

The investment manager(s) shall meet with the Board periodically to review the investment outlook, structure of the accounts, and historic results. A general agenda for these meetings shall include but not be limited to:

- A. A review of the investment results achieved over the prior quarter and year in relation to the account restrictions and the investment manager's investment views and internal policies in effect prior to, and during the period;
- B. The investment manager's current outlook for the financial markets during the next six to twelve months;
- C. The investment manager's internal investment policies that have been adopted in response to these expectations;
- D. The appropriateness of the present portfolio given the expectations, internal investment policies and the State's requirements; and
- E. A review of the guidelines relative to any constraint that the investment manager feels limits his/her ability to respond to market developments in a manner consistent with the investment objectives.

APPENDIX A

The names of the various State Funds and their respective investment managers are listed below.

Current Title of Account Investment Manager

Cash Accounts:

- 1. Collection and Disbursement Accounts
 - ◆ General Collection — BNY Mellon Bank
 - ◆ General Disbursement — PNC Bank
- 2. DELGIP Cash Account
 - ◆ Wilmington Trust Company
- 3. Liquidity Accounts
 - ◆ J.P. Morgan
 - ◆ BNY Mellon
 - ◆ Wells Capital Management
 - ◆ Wilmington Trust Company
- 4. Reserve Cash (Intermediate) Account
 - ◆ Schroders Investment Management North America

5. Special Purpose Accounts

- ◆ Endowment Accounts - Schroders Investment Management North America
- ◆ Authority Accounts
 - Operating Accounts — Wilmington Trust Company
 - Bond Accounts — Wilmington Trust Company
 - Debt Service
- ◆ Reserve Funds
 - Wilmington Trust Company

(As of May 4, 2010)

APPENDIX B

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

DELGIP will seek high current income, while preserving capital and liquidity by investing in high quality money market instruments, including bank, corporate and Government obligations.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The following information supplements the information concerning each Portfolio's investment objective, policies and limitations found in the prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated, it applies to the Portfolios through their investment in corresponding master funds, which are series of WT Investment Trust I (the "Series").

Money Market Portfolios. The "Money Market Portfolios" are the Prime Money Market, the Premier Money Market, the U.S. Government and the Tax-Exempt Portfolios. Each DELGIP has adopted a policy requiring it to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share, although this may not be possible under certain circumstances. DELGIP each Portfolio will operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as such, portfolio securities will be valued on the basis of amortized cost. DELGIP maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 90 days or less; purchases only instruments with effective maturities of 397 days or less; and invests only in securities which are of high quality as determined by major rating services or, in the case of instruments which are not rated, of comparable quality as determined by the investment adviser, Wilmington Trust.

U.S. Government Obligations. DELGIP may invest in debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Although all obligations of agencies and instrumentalities are not direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, payment of the interest and principal on these obligations is generally backed directly or indirectly by the U.S. Government. This support can range from securities supported by the full faith and credit of the United States (for example, securities of the Government National Mortgage Association), to securities that are supported solely or primarily by the creditworthiness of the issuer, such as securities of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Credit Banks the Federal Home Loan Banks and the Student Loan Marketing Association. In the case of obligations not backed by the full faith and credit of

the United States, a Portfolio must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitments.

Bank Obligations. DELGIP may invest in U.S. dollar- denominated obligations of major banks, including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances of major U.S. and foreign banks and their branches located outside of the United States, of U.S. branches of foreign banks, of foreign branches of foreign banks, of U.S. agencies of foreign banks and of wholly owned banking subsidiaries of such foreign banks located in the United States. The Portfolios will only invest in Bank obligations that are in the highest short term category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), such as Moody's, S&P or Fitch. All foreign banks have to be organized and supervised under the laws of Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, Holland, Germany, France or Switzerland.

Corporate Bonds, Notes and Commercial Paper. DELGIP may invest in corporate bonds, notes and commercial paper. These obligations generally represent indebtedness of the issuer and may be subordinated to other outstanding indebtedness of the issuer. Commercial paper consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. DELGIP will only invest in commercial paper rated, in the highest category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), such as Moody's, S&P or Fitch, if not rated, determined by the adviser to be of comparable quality. Corporate notes and bonds must be rated at least AA by a NRSRO, such as Moody's, S&P or Fitch, if not rated, determined by the adviser to be of comparable quality.

Illiquid Securities. DELGIP may not invest more than 10% of the value of its net assets in securities that at the time of purchase have legal or contractual restrictions on resale or are otherwise illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days at approximately the value at which they are being carried on a Portfolio's books.

Investment Company Securities. DELGIP may invest in the securities of money market mutual funds.

Municipal Securities. DELGIP may invest in debt obligations issued by states, municipalities and public authorities.

Repurchase Agreements. DELGIP may invest in repurchase agreements. DELGIP shall have a policy to limit repurchase transactions to primary dealers and banks whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the adviser. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered illiquid for purposes of a Portfolio's investment limitations. All repurchase transactions will be governed by a written repurchase agreement and entered into only with cash, Government securities, or other securities that are rated in the highest rating category by the requisite NRSROs (as defined in Rule 2a-7). DELGIP or its custodian shall have actual possession of the collateral or, in the case of a security registered on a book entry system, the book entry is maintained in the name of DELGIP or its custodian. Any collateral employed under this paragraph shall be counted towards the applicable maximum limits set forth within these guidelines for such type of investment, and such collateral shall be valued at market at not less than 102% of the maturity value of the agreement and marked-to-market as requested by the investment adviser.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. DELGIP may invest in variable and floating rate securities. The terms of variable and floating rate instruments provide for the interest rate to be adjusted according to a formula on certain pre-determined dates. Certain of these obligations also may carry a demand feature that gives the holder the right to demand prepayment of the principal amount of the security prior to maturity. An irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee by a bank usually backs the demand feature. Portfolio investments in these securities must comply with conditions established by the SEC under which they may be considered to have remaining maturities of 397 days or less.

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION

Issuer Diversification. Immediately after the acquisition of any security (excluding U.S. Government securities), DELGIP shall not have invested more than 5% of its total assets in securities issued by the issuer of the security; provided, however, DELGIP may invest up to 25% of its total assets of a single issuer for a period of up to three business days;

Demand Features and Guarantees. Immediately after the acquisition of any demand feature or guarantee, DELGIP, with respect to 75% of its total assets, shall not have invested more than 10% of its total assets in securities issued by, or subject to, demand features or guarantees from that institution;

Industry Diversification. DELGIP will be subject to the following limitations with respect to the portfolio's total assets:

<i>Security</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Asset Limitations</i>
U.S. Government securities	No restrictions.
U.S. Agency Obligations	50% total, 20% in any one issuer.
Bank Obligations	50% total, 25% non-domestic (DELGIP may invest more than 50% for one business day).
Corporate Debt	50% total, 25% in any one industry; 5% of Issuer's total outstanding securities; 25% non-domestic.
Repurchase Agreements	50%.
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	25%.
Municipal Obligations	5% in any one issuer.
Money Market Funds	25%, 10% in any one fund .