



CITY OF PITTSBURG INVESTMENT POLICY (September 17, 2018)

I. Statement of Purpose and Adoption of Policy

It shall be the investment policy of the City of Pittsburg (the “City”) that all funds not required for immediate expenditures are invested in compliance with this statement, as well as applicable federal, state and local legislation governing the investment of public funds. Funds shall be invested in a manner that will provide the highest investment return with the appropriate level of security, while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the City.

Safeguards will be set into place to ensure that adequate operating reserves are established and maintained to provide that cash in enough amounts will be available to pay for immediate expenditures as authorized by the City’s budget. Funds so maintained will be deposited in a manner best serving the City.

The City has a responsibility to monitor the security of its assets and always maintain a level of quality so that the public at large will have the highest confidence that its best interests are being served.

The purpose of this document is to identify various policies and procedures that enhance opportunities for a systemic investment process. The initial step toward a prudent investment policy is to organize and formalize investment related activities. Related activities, which comprise good cash management, include accurate cash projection, the expeditious collection of revenue, the control of disbursements, cost effective banking relations and a short-term borrowing program, which coordinates working capital requirements and investment opportunities.

The City’s Investment Policy shall be adopted by resolution of City Council. The policy shall be reviewed at least annually by the City Treasurer, City Manager and the Finance Director, and any modification must be approved by City Council.

II. SCOPE

It is intended that this policy cover all operating funds and investment activities under the direct authority of the City. These funds are described in the City’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and include its General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Enterprise Funds, Trust and Agency Funds, Capital Project Funds and Successor Agency Trust Funds.

The Investment Policy applies to all transactions involving the financial assets and related activities of the foregoing funds. Except for cash held in separate restricted funds, the City will pool cash balances from all funds for investments to maximize earnings and efficiencies concerning investment pricing, safekeeping and administration. Investment income will be allocated to the City’s funds based upon

their respective average monthly balances and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

The employee's retirement and deferred compensation funds are not included. Bond proceeds are not covered under this policy and shall be governed by their applicable bond documents. However, if the bond documents are silent in regard to the investment of bond proceeds and reserves, the terms set forth in this policy shall govern the respective investment of bond proceeds.

III. OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The overall program shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism worthy of the public trust. The City's primary investment objectives, in priority order, shall be:

1. **Safety:** Safety of principal is the foremost objective the City's investment program, followed by liquidity and yield. Investments of the City shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the City's portfolio. To obtain this objective, the City will diversify its investment by investing funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns and financial institutions. Each investment transaction shall seek to first ensure that capital losses are avoided, whether they are from securities default or erosion of market value. Investment decisions should not incur unreasonable investment risks in order to obtain current investment income.
2. **Liquidity:** The City's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the City to meet all operating requirements, which might be reasonably anticipated. This need for investment liquidity may be tempered to the extent that the City is able to issue short-term notes to meet its operating requirements. Emphasis will be on marketable securities with low sensitivity to market risk. Maturities of investments for which there is limited opportunity for resale shall be staggered to maximize liquidity.
3. **Yield:** The City maintains an active investment strategy and its investment portfolio shall be designed to attain a rate of return which approximates benchmarks to be selected by the City's investment advisory committee throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the City's investment risk constraints, the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio, and state and local laws, ordinances or resolutions that restricts the investment of funds.

IV. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Pursuant to California Government Code 53607 and the City's Municipal Code, the City Council's management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated for a one-year period to the Finance Director who shall be responsible for the investment of idle funds consistent with this investment policy. Subject to review, the City Council may renew the delegation of authority pursuant to this section each year. The Finance Director may delegate these duties to his/her designee upon approval of the City Council. The day-to-day investment decision-

making and execution authority may also be delegated to an investment advisor under the supervision of the Finance Director. The investment advisor shall follow this Policy and such other written instructions as are provided.

V. PRUDENCE AND RISK TOLERANCE

The City recognizes that investment risks of the following can result from issuer defaults, market price changes or various technical complications leading to temporary liquidity:

1. Credit risk is the possibility that deterioration of an issuer's creditworthiness will adversely affect the value of its bonds or that an issuer will not make timely payments of interest or principal on its bonds (default). A decline in a bond issuer's credit rating, or creditworthiness, may cause prices for its outstanding bonds to decline. This shall be mitigated by limiting investments to those allowed under this policy and by diversification.
2. Market or Interest Rate risk, defined as market value fluctuations due to overall changes in market price, shall be mitigated by eliminating the need to sell securities prior to maturity and investing operating funds needed for short-term liquidity primarily in short-term securities, money market funds or similar investment pools, thereby limiting the average maturity of the portfolio. Investment shall be made with that degree of judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons or prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation but for investment, considering the safety of their capital as well as the income to be derived.

The standard of prudence to be used by investment officers shall be the "prudent investor standard" and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and the City's investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal liability for an individual security credit risk or market price changes, if deviations from expectations are reported on a timely fashion, and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

VI. INTERNAL CONTROLS

A system of internal controls will be maintained to assure compliance with Federal and State regulations, City Council direction, and prudent cash management procedures.

The controls shall be designed to prevent losses of public funds arising from fraud, employee error, and misrepresentation by third parties, unanticipated changes in financial markets or imprudent actions by employees and officers of the City. Controls deemed most important include: control of collusion, segregation of duties, separating transaction authority from accounting and recordkeeping, custodial safekeeping, clear delegation of authority, specific limitations regarding securities losses and remedial action, written confirmation of telephone transactions, minimizing the number of authorized investment officials, documentation of

transactions and strategies, and code of ethical standards. In addition, whenever possible, pre-formatted wire transfers will be used to transfer funds to pre-authorized accounts.

1. The City Treasurer shall audit and examine all investments made by the City, or its duly authorized personnel, at those times deemed necessary by him/her and shall in his/her discretion report his/her audit and examination to the City Council.
2. Investment Oversight Committee: Quarterly review of procedures and adherence to this Investment Policy is conducted by the Investment Oversight Committee. The Committee, established by the City Council, is comprised of the City Manager, Finance Director, and City Treasurer.
3. Annual Audit: The City's portfolio is included in the annual review of the City's financial management performed by an outside audit firm.

VII. ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall not participate in personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program or which could impair the ability to make impartial investment decisions. Such employees and investment officials shall disclose any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business with the City, and they shall further disclose any large personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the City's portfolio.

VIII. ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS

California Government Code Sections 53600 et. seq. provides basic investment limits and guidelines for government entities. Within the investments permitted by the Government Code, the City seeks to further restrict eligible investment to the investments listed below. In the event an apparent discrepancy is found between this policy and the Government Code, the more restrictive parameters will take precedence.

Rating requirements and percentage limitations, where indicated, apply *at the time of purchase*. In the event a security held by the City is subject to a rating change that brings it below the minimum specified rating requirement, the Finance Director shall notify the City Council of the change. The course of action to be followed will then be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering such factors as the reason for the rate drop, prognosis for recovery or further rate drops, and the market price of the security.

Eligible Investments

1. Securities of the U.S. Government:

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

payment of principal and interest. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the City's portfolio that may be invested in this category.

2. Securities of U.S. Government Agencies

Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises. There is no limitation as to the percentage of the City's portfolio that may be invested in this category.

3. California State and Local Agency Obligations

Obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state that are general obligation bonds or essential service bonds secured with revenue from a water, sewer, power or electric system, provided that such obligations are rated in one of the top three rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO.)

4. Other State Obligations

Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 United States in addition to California, including general obligation bonds or bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency or authority of any of the other 49 United States, in addition to California, provided that such obligations are rated in one of the top three rating categories by a NRSRO.

5. Bankers Acceptances

Time drafts or bills of exchange that are drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank and brokered to investors in the secondary market. Purchasers are limited to issuers whose short-term debt is rated in the highest short-term rating category by a NRSRO. Banker's acceptances cannot exceed a maturity of 180 days. A maximum of 40% of the City's portfolio may be invested in this category.

6. Commercial paper

The City may purchase commercial paper with short-term ratings of "A-1" or the equivalent or higher by a NRSRO. Long-term ratings, if any, must be "A" category or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper shall meet all the following conditions in either paragraph (A) or paragraph (B):

- (A) The entity meets the following criteria: (i) Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation. (ii) Has total assets more than five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). (iii) Has debt other than

commercial paper, if any, that is rated in the “A” category or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO

- (B) The entity meets the following criteria: (i) Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company. (ii) Has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond. (iii) Has commercial paper that is rated “A-1” or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.

Eligible commercial paper shall have a maximum maturity of 270 days or less and not represent more than 10 percent of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation. A maximum of 25 percent of the City’s portfolio may be invested in this category.

7. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCDs)

Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a state or federally licensed branch of a foreign bank. Purchases are limited to institutions with short-term ratings of “A-1” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO; or long-term obligations rated in a category of “A” or its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO. A maximum of 30 percent of the City’s portfolio may be invested in this category.

8. Time Deposits

The City may invest in non-negotiable time deposits (CDs) that are FDIC insured or fully collateralized in financial institutions located in California, including United States branches of foreign banks licensed to do business in California.

To be eligible for purchase, the financial institution must have received a minimum overall satisfactory rating for meeting the credit needs of California Communities in its most recent evaluation, as provided Government Code Section 53635.2. Purchase are further limited to financial institutions meeting all capital requirements and rated in one of the three highest rating categories by a NRSRO organization. All time deposits must be collateralized in accordance with California Government Code sections 53650 et. seq. The City, at its discretion, may waive the collateralization requirements for any portion of the deposit that is covered by federal insurance. The maximum maturity of a time certificate of deposit shall not exceed 1 year. A maximum of 30 percent of the City’s portfolio may be invested in this category.

9. Repurchase Agreements

The City may enter into repurchase agreements with primary government securities dealers rated in the one of the three highest categories by two NRSROs. Counterparties should also have (i) a short-term credit rating in the highest category; (ii) minimum assets and capital size of \$25 billion in assets and \$350 million in capital; (iii) five years of acceptable audited financial results; and (iv) a strong reputation among market participants.

The following collateral restrictions will be observed: Only U.S. Treasury securities or Federal Agency securities will be acceptable collateral. All securities underlying repurchase agreements must be delivered to the City's custodian bank delivery versus payment or be handled under a properly executed tri-party repurchase agreement. The total market value of all collateral for each repurchase agreement must equal or exceed 102 percent of the total dollar value of the money invested by the City for the term of the investment. For any repurchase agreement with a term of more than one day, the value of the underlying securities must be reviewed on a weekly basis according to market conditions. Since the market value of the underlying securities is subject to daily market fluctuations, the investment in repurchase agreements shall comply if the value of the underlying securities is brought back up to 102 percent no later than the next business day. Market value must also be calculated each time there is a substitution of collateral.

The City or its trustee shall have a perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code in all securities subject to repurchase agreement. The City shall have properly executed a master repurchase agreement with each counter party with which it enters into repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are to be used solely as short-term investments not to exceed 90 days. A maximum of 15 percent of the City's portfolio may be invested in this category.

10. Medium Term Notes

Medium-term notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States. Purchases are limited to securities rated in one of the three highest categories by a NRSRO. A maximum of 30 percent of the City's portfolio may be invested in this category.

11. Asset-Backed Securities

A mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-backed certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond of a maximum of five years' maturity. Securities eligible for investment under this subdivision must be rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a NRSRO and shall be issued by an institution rated in one of the three highest rating categories by a NRSRO. A maximum of 20 percent of the City's portfolio may be invested in this category.

12. Supranational Securities

United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank, with a maximum remaining maturity of five years

or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Securities eligible for investment under this subdivision must be rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a NRSRO. A maximum of 30 percent of the City's portfolio may be invested in this category.

13. Money Market Funds

Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1 et seq.). To be eligible for purchase, the company shall have met either of the following criteria:

- (A) Attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two NRSROs.
- (B) Retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience managing money market mutual funds with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000.

A maximum of 20 percent of the City's portfolio may be invested in this category (10 percent limit per fund).

14. State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

The Local Agency Investment Fund was established by the State to enable local agency treasurers to place funds in a pool for investment (California Government Code Section 16429.1 et seq.). The City uses this investment vehicle for short-term liquidity, investment, and yield when rates are declining. Funds are available on demand and interest is paid quarterly. The City may invest up to the maximum permitted by the LAIF.

15. California Asset Management Program (CAMP)

Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Government Code Section 6509.7 that invests the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (n), inclusive, of Government Code Section 53601.

Summary of Investment Requirements¹

Investment Type	City Minimum Quality Parameters	Code Minimum Quality Parameters	City Maximum % of Portfolio	Code Maximum % of Portfolio	City Maximum Maturity	Code Maximum Maturity
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Investment Type	City Minimum Quality Parameters	Code Minimum Quality Parameters	City Maximum % of Portfolio	Code Maximum % of Portfolio	City Maximum Maturity	Code Maximum Maturity
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None	None	None	None	5 Years	5 Years
Federal Agency Obligations	None	None	None	None	5 Years	5 Years
Bankers Acceptances	A-1/P-1	None	40%/5% issuer ²	40%/30% issuer	180 Days	180 Days
State and Local Obligations	"A-" rated obligation	None	30%/5% issuer ²	None	5 years	5 years
Commercial Paper	"A-1" ST, "A" if LT ratings	"A-1" ST, "A" of LT ratings	25%/5% issuer ²	25%	270 Days	270 Days
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	"A-1" ST or "A" LT rated financial institutions	None	30%/5% issuer ²	30%	5 Years	5 Years
Certificates of Deposit	"A" rated financial institutions	None	30%/5% issuer ²	None	1 Year	None
Repurchase Agreements	"A" rated primary dealers	None	15%/5% issuer ²	None	90 Days	1 Year
Medium-Term Notes	A	A	30%/5% issuer ²	30%	5 Years	5 Years
Asset-backed Securities	"AA" security/"A" rated financial institutions	AA" security/"A" rated financial institutions	20%/5% issuer ²	20%	5 Years	5 Years
Money Market ³ Funds	Multiple ³	Multiple ³	20%/10% per fund	20%	N/A	N/A
Local Agency Investment Fund	None	None	Up to LAIF statutory limit ⁴	Up to LAIF statutory limit	N/A	N/A
CAMP ⁵	None	None	None	None	N/A	N/A
Supranationals	"AA"	"AA"	30%/10% issuer	30%	5 Years	5 Years

Notes:

1. The table is a summary of the key requirements. Additional requirements may apply as listed under this Policy and California Government Code Section 53601.
2. The Policy limits the portfolio's allocation to any one issuer, with the exception of U.S. Treasury securities, Federal Agency securities, supranationals, money market funds, LAIF, and authorized pools, or unless otherwise authorized in this investment policy, to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio.
3. Must receive the highest rating by two of the three largest NRSROs or the fund must retain an investment advisor who is registered with the SEC and has not less than five years experience managing money market funds with assets under management in excess of \$500 million.
4. There is a \$65 million cap for the City of Pittsburg funds, the LAIF maximum as of July 2018. LAIF limits may change from time to time.
5. CAMP is California Asset Management Program.

IX. DIVERSIFICATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

To reduce portfolio risk while attaining market average rates, the City's portfolio will be suitably diversified by type and institution. Except for U.S. Treasury securities, Federal Agency securities, supranationals, money market funds, LAIF, and authorized pools, no more than 30 percent of the total portfolio, and less where stated, will be invested in a single security type with no more than 5 percent invested with a single issuer, unless otherwise specified in this investment policy.

The City may elect to sell a security prior to its maturity and record a capital gain or loss to manage the quality, liquidity or yield of the portfolio in response to market conditions or City's risk preferences.

The City further recognizes that certain types of securities, including variable rate securities, securities with principal paydowns prior to maturity, and securities with embedded options, will affect the market risk profile of the portfolio differently in different interest rate environments. The City, therefore, adopts the following strategies to control and mitigate its exposure to market risk:

- The City will maintain a minimum of six months of budgeted operating expenditures in short term investments to provide sufficient liquidity for expected disbursements.
- The maximum percent of callable securities (does not include "make whole call" securities as defined in the Glossary) in the portfolio will be 20%.
- The duration of the portfolio will generally be approximately equal to the duration (typically, plus or minus 20%) of a Market Benchmark, an index selected by the City based on the City's investment objectives, constraints and risk tolerances. Maximum maturities may not exceed five years.

X. MAXIMUM MATURITY

The City's cash management system is fully designed to accurately monitor and forecast revenues and expenditures thus enabling the City to invest funds possible.

To the extent possible, the City will attempt to match investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Because of inherent difficulties in accurately forecasting cash flow requirements, a portion of the portfolio should be continuously invested in readily available funds

Where this Policy does not specify a maximum remaining maturity at the time of the investment, no investment shall be made in any security, other than a security underlying a repurchase agreement, that at the time of the investment has a term remaining to maturity in excess of five years, unless the City Council has granted express authority to make that investment either specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the City Council no less than three months prior to the investment.

XI. INELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS

Investments not described herein, including but not limited to common stocks and financial futures contracts and options, are prohibited in this fund. As provided in California Government Code Section 53601.6, the City shall not invest any funds in inverse floaters, range notes, mortgage derived interest-only strips or in any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity. The purchase of any security not listed in Section 8 above, but permitted by the California Government Code, is prohibited unless the City Council approves the investment specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the City Council.

XII. BANKS AND SECURITIES DEALERS

The Finance Director shall maintain a list of authorized broker/dealers and financial institutions, which are approved for investment purposes. It shall be the City's policy to purchase securities only from those authorized institutions and firms. The City shall annually send a copy of the current investment policy to all dealers approved to do business with the City. Each broker dealer or financial institution that has been authorized by the City shall be required to submit the firm's most recent financial statement. If an investment advisor is used, they may use their own list of approved broker/dealers and financial institutions for investment purposes.

XIII. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

All security transactions entered by the City shall be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment (DVP) basis. All cash and securities in the City's portfolio, including those that are managed by an investment advisor, shall be held in safekeeping in the City's name by a third-party bank trust department, acting as agent for the City under the terms of a custody agreement executed by the bank and the City. The only exception to the foregoing shall be depository accounts and securities purchases made with: (i) local government investment pools; (ii) time certificates of deposit, and, (iii) money market mutual funds, since the purchased securities are not deliverable. Evidence of each these investments will be held in the Treasury vault. The safekeeping institution shall annually provide a copy of their most recent report on internal controls (Statement of Auditing Standards No. 70, or SAS 70).

XIV. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The investment portfolio will be designed to obtain a market-average rate of return during budgetary and economic cycles, considering the City's investment risk constraints and cash flow needs.

XV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A Quarterly Investment report shall be provided to the City Council, City Manager, and Finance Director.

1. A quarterly investment report will be submitted within 60 days following the period being reported to the City Council. Reports of the investment of bond proceeds are issued monthly by the Trustee and are included in the quarterly report of the pooled investment fund. The quarterly investment report shall include information on the following:
 - Type of Investment
 - Issuer
 - Date of Maturity
 - Par and dollar amount invested on all securities
 - Current market value of each security and the source of the valuation
 - Credit quality of each investment, as determined by one or more nationally recognized credit rating services
 - Listing of investment transactions for the quarter being reported upon.
 - Statement that portfolio follows investment policy, or the way the portfolio is not in compliance
 - Statement denoting ability of City to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months, or provide enough explanation why money is not available

XVI. INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW

The Finance Director shall periodically submit to the City Council a statement of investment policy outlining any proposed changes, which the City Council must consider at a public meeting.

Glossary of Terms

Accrued Interest: Interest earned but not yet received.

Active Deposits: Funds which are immediately required for disbursement.

Amortization: An accounting practice of gradually decreasing (increasing) an asset's book value by spreading its depreciation (accretion) over a period.

Arbitrage: Transactions by which securities are bought and sold in different markets at the same time for the sake of the profit arising from a yield difference in the two markets.

Asked Price: The price a broker/dealer offers to sell securities.

Average Life: The average length of time that an issue of serial bonds and/or term bonds with a mandatory sinking fund features is expected to be outstanding.

Bankers' Acceptance (BA): A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

Basis Point: One basis point is one hundredth of one percent (.01).

Bid Price: The price a broker/dealer offers to purchase securities.

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

Book Entry: The system maintained by the Federal Reserve, by which most money market securities are delivered to an investor's custodial bank. The Federal Reserve maintains a computerized record of the ownership of these securities and records any changes in ownership corresponding to payments made over the Federal Reserve wire (delivery versus payment.)

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

Broker: A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission paid by the initiator of the transaction or by both sides; he does not take a position. In the money market, brokers are active in markets in which banks buy and sell money and in interdealer markets.

Callable Bond: A bond issue in which all or part of its outstanding principal amount may be redeemed before maturity by the issuer under specified conditions.

Call Price: The price at which an issuer may redeem a bond prior to maturity. The price is usually at a slight premium to the bond's original issue price to compensate the holder for loss of income and ownership.

Call Risk: The risk to a bondholder that a bond may be redeemed prior to maturity.

Cash Sale/Purchase: A transaction which calls for delivery and payment of securities on the same day that the transaction is initiated.

Certificate of Deposit (CD): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a Certificate. Large-denomination CDs are typically negotiable.

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

Commercial Paper: A short-term, unsecured, and negotiable promissory note with a fixed maturity of no more than 270 days. By statute, these issues are exempt from registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR): The official annual financial report for public sector entities/companies. It includes five combined statements and basic financial statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Convexity: A measure of a bond's price sensitivity to changing interest rates. A high convexity indicates greater sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Coupon: The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value.

Credit Analysis: A critical review and appraisal of the economic and financial conditions or of the ability to meet debt obligations.

Credit Risk: The risk to an investor that an issuer will default in the payment of interest and/or principal on a security and a loss will result.

Current Yield: The interest paid on an investment expressed as a percentage of the current price of the security.

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

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

Debenture: A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

Defeased Bond Issues: Issues that have sufficient money to retire outstanding debt when due so that the agency is released from the contracts and covenants in the bond document.

Delivery versus Payment: There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery versus payment and delivery versus receipt (also called free delivery). Delivery versus payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

Derivative: Securities that are based on, or derived from, some underlying asset, reference date, or index.

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

Diversification: Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns.

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

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

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

Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB): Government-sponsored institution that consolidates the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Banks for Cooperatives. Its securities do not carry direct U. S. Government guarantees.

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

Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB): Government sponsored wholesale banks, which lend funds and provide correspondent banking services to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. The mission of the FHLBs is to liquefy the housing related assets of its members who must purchase stock in their district Bank.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac): Established in 1970 to help maintain the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. FHLMC finances these operations by marketing guaranteed mortgage certificates and mortgage participation certificates. Its discount notes and bonds do not carry direct U.S. Government guarantees.

Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA): FNMA was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. FNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. Fannie Mae, as the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-owned corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. FNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC): Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

Federal Reserve System: The central bank of the U.S., which consists of seven-member Board of Governors, 12 regional banks, and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members.

Fitch IBCA, Inc. (Fitch): One of the three best-known rating agencies in the United States, the others being Moody's Investment Service, Inc. and Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB): A standard-setting body, associated with the Financial Accounting Foundation, which prescribes standard accounting practices for governmental units.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae): Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by FHA or VA mortgages. The term pass-through is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

Government Securities: An obligation of the U.S. government, backed by the full faith and credit of the government. These securities are regarded as the highest quality of investment securities available in the U.S. securities market. See "Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds."

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

Inactive Deposits (Idle Funds): Funds not immediately needed for disbursement.

Investment-Grade Obligations: An investment instrument suitable for purchase by institutional investors under the prudent person rule. Investment-grade is restricted to those obligations rated BBB or higher by a rating agency.

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

Inverse Floating Rate Note: A debt security with an interest rate stated as a fixed rate minus an index. This calculation causes the rate on the inverse floater to move in the opposite direction of general interest rates. This instrument generally performs well in a declining interest rate environment but will lose value if rates rise.

Liquidity: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash without a substantial loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the spread between the bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonable size can be done at those quotes.

Local Agency: County, City, City and County, including a chartered city or county, school district, community college district, public district, or any public or municipal corporation.

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

Make whole call: A type of call provision on a bond that allows the issuer to pay off the remaining debt early. Unlike a call option, with a make whole call provision, the issuer makes a lump sum payment that equals the net present value (NPV) of future coupon payments that will not be paid because of the call. With this type of call, an investor is compensated, or "made whole."

Mark-to-market: The process whereby the book value or collateral value of a security is adjusted to reflect its current market value.

Market Risk: Systematic risk of a security that is common to all securities of the same general class (stocks, bonds, notes, money market instruments) and cannot be eliminated by diversification (which may be used to eliminate non-systematic risk).

Market Value: The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be sold.

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

Maturity: The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

Medium Term Notes: Instruments issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States.

Modified Duration: A measure of exposure to market risk of a security or a portfolio. It is the percent change in the price of a security (portfolio) or a 100-basis point change in the security's (portfolio's) yield.

Money Market: The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptance, etc.) are issued and traded.

Money Market Mutual Fund: Mutual funds that invest solely in money market instruments (short-term debt instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, repos and federal funds).

Moody's: Moody's Investment Service, Inc. One of the three best-known rating agencies in the United States, the others being Standard and Poor's Corporation (S&P) and Fitch IBCA, Inc. (Fitch).

National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD): A self-regulatory organization (SRO) of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter securities business. Its regulatory mandate includes authority over firms that distribute mutual fund shares as well as other securities.

NATIONAL RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO):

A rating organization designated by the SEC as being nationally recognized, such as Moody's Investor Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P), and Fitch Ratings (Fitch).

Net Asset Value: The market value of one share of an investment company, such as a mutual fund. This figure is calculated by totaling a fund's assets, which includes securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, subtracting this from the fund's liabilities and dividing this total by the number of shares outstanding. This is calculated once a day based on the closing price for each security in the fund's portfolio. $[(\text{Total assets}) - (\text{Liabilities})] / (\text{Number of shares outstanding})$

Negotiable Certificate of Deposit: A large denomination certificate of deposit, which can be sold in the open market prior to maturity.

Nominal Yield: The stated rate of interest that a bond pays its current owner, based on par value of the security. It is also known as the "coupon," "coupon rate," or "interest rate."

New Issue: Term used when a security is originally "brought" to market.

Note: A written promise to pay a specified amount to a certain entity on demand or on a specified date.

Open Market Operations: Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the Federal Open Market Committee, (FOMC), to influence the volume of money and credit in

the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit: Sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

Par Value: The amount of principal that must be paid at maturity. Also referred to as the face amount of a bond, normally quoted in \$1,000 increments per bond.

Portfolio: Collection of securities held by an investor.

Premium: The amount by which the price paid for a security exceeds the security's par value.

Primary Dealer: A group of government securities dealers that submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered securities, broker/dealers, banks and a few unregulated firms.

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

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

Prudent Investor Standard: An investment standard. In some states, the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest money only in a list of securities selected by the state, the so-called legal list. In other states, the trustee may invest in a security if it is one that would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

Purchase Date: The date in which a security is purchased for settlement on that or a later date.

Range Note: A debt security with a varied interest payment that depends on the number of days the designated index falls within (or in some cases outside) an established range of interest rates. Should rates move beyond the range on either end, the investor faces the risk of a reduced or zero interest payment for the applicable interest period.

Rate of Return: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond or the current income return.

Rating Agency: Nationally recognized credit rating agency such as Fitch, Moody's or S&P.

Rating Category: A credit rating assignment by a Rating Agency shall mean (a) with respect to any long-term rating category, all ratings designated by a particular letter or

combination of letters, without regard to any numerical modifier, plus or minus sign or other modifier, and (b) with respect to any short-term or commercial paper rating category, all ratings designated by a particular letter or combination of letters and taking into account any numerical modifier, but not any plus or minus sign or other modifier.

Repurchase Agreement (RP or Repo): A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security “buyer” in effect lends the “seller” money for the period of the agreement and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate the buyer for this. Dealers use RP extensively to finance their positions. Exception: when the Fed is said to be doing RP, it is lending money, which is increasing bank reserves.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo): A counter party (e.g. investment dealer) buys the securities from the holder of securities (e.g. the Agency) with an agreement to sell them back at a fixed date. The counter party in effect lends the seller, (e.g. the Agency) money for the period of the agreement with terms of the agreement structured to compensate buyer.

Safekeeping: A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank’s vaults for protection.

Secondary Market: A market for the repurchase and resale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

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

Sec Rule 15C3:1: See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

Securities and Exchange Commission: Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

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

Serial Bond: A bond issue, usually of a municipality, with various maturity dates scheduled at regular intervals until the entire issue is retired.

Sinking Fund: Money accumulated on a regular basis in a separate custodial account that is used to redeem debt securities or preferred stock issues.

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

Standard and Poor’s Corporation (S&P): One of the three best-known rating agencies in the United States, the others being Moody’s Investment Service, Inc. and Fitch IBCA, Inc. (Fitch).

Strip (Bonds): Brokerage-house practice of separating a bond into its principal and interest, which are then sold as zero-coupon bonds.

Supranationals: Multi-national organizations whereby member states transcend national boundaries or interests to share in the decision making to promote economic development in member countries.

Swap: An agreement between two parties (known as counterparties) where one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount.

Term Bond: Bonds comprising a large part or all of a particular issue, which come due in a single maturity. The issuer usually agrees to make periodic payments into a sinking fund for mandatory redemption of term bonds before maturity.

Time Certificate of Deposit: A non-negotiable certificate of deposit, which cannot be sold prior to maturity.

Total Return: The sum of all investment income plus changes in the capital value of the portfolio. For mutual funds, return on an investment is composed of share price appreciation plus any realized dividends or capital gains. This is calculated by taking the following components during a certain time period. $(\text{Price Appreciation}) + (\text{Dividends paid}) + (\text{Capital gains}) = \text{Total Return}$

Treasury Bills: A noninterest bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months or one year.

Treasury Bonds: Long-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

Treasury Notes: Medium-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities from two to 10 years.

Trustee or trust company or trust department of a bank: A financial institution with trust powers which acts in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the bondholders in enforcing the terms of the bond contract.

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

Uniform Net Capital Rule: Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker/dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

U.S. Government Agencies: Instruments issued by various U.S. Government Agencies most of which are secured only by the credit worthiness of the agency.

U.S. Treasury Obligations: Debt obligations of the United States Government sold by the Treasury Department in the forms of Bills, Notes, and Bonds. Bills are short-term obligations that mature in 1 year or less and are sold based on a rate of discount. Notes are obligations that mature between 1 year and 10 years. Bonds are long-term obligations that generally mature in 10 years or more.

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM): The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio that is typically expressed in days or years.

Yield: The rate of annual income returns on an investment, expressed as a percentage. (a) Income Yield is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) Net Yield or Yield to Maturity is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.

Yield to Maturity: The rate of income returns on an investment, minus any premium or plus any discount, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond, expressed as a percentage.

Yield Curve: A graphic representation that shows the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity.

Zero-coupon Securities: Security that is issued at a discount and makes no periodic interest payments. The rate of return consists of a gradual accretion of the principal of the security and is payable at par upon maturity.