

AGENDA

**INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
LEUCADIA WASTEWATER DISTRICT**

Wednesday, July 7, 2021 – 10:30 AM

Via Teleconference

Pursuant to the State of California Executive Order N-29-20, and in the interest of public health, the District is temporarily taking actions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by holding meetings by teleconference. The general public may not attend this meeting at the District's office due to social distancing requirements.

Members of the public attending via teleconference will be provided with an opportunity to comment on each agenda item prior to Committee discussion.

To join this meeting via Teleconference please dial: (669) 900-6833

Meeting ID: 834 9415 7137 Password: 940812

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1. **Call to Order**
 2. **Roll Call**
 3. **Public Comment**
 4. **New Business**
 - A. Revised Investment Policy – Redelegate authority to manage LWD's investment program to the General Manager effective September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022, adopt Resolution No. 2351 approving LWD's revised Investment Policy, and receive and file the annual review of the policy. (Pages 2-17)
 5. **Information Items**

None.
 6. **Directors' Comments**
 7. **General Manager's Comments**
 8. **Adjournment**

MEMORANDUM

Ref: 21-7670

DATE: July 1, 2021
TO: Investment and Finance Committee
FROM: Paul J. Bushee, General Manager
SUBJECT: Annual Review of LWD Investment Policy

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests that the Investment and Finance Committee (IFC) recommend that the Board of Directors:

1. Re-delegate authority to manage LWD’s investment program to the General Manager effective September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022
2. Adopt Resolution No. 2351 amending LWD’s Investment Policy.
3. Discuss and take other action, as appropriate.

DISCUSSION:

Tactical Goal: Finance/Financial Policy Reviews/Investment Policy

The Board of Directors last amended Leucadia Wastewater District’s (LWD) Investment Policy in August 2020.

The LWD Investment Policy establishes guidelines to ensure investments are in compliance with California governmental code. It also establishes the types of investment vehicles LWD can use, defines the target rate of return on investments, and the maximum percentages of investments in any one vehicle. Additionally, the Investment Policy requires that the Board of Directors delegate authority to manage the Investment Program. In the past, this authority has been delegated to the General Manager.

The Investment Policy calls for an annual review by the Board of Directors. Staff recently reviewed the Policy to determine if any amendments are warranted. As a result, staff is recommending some changes to the investment policy.

Section 10.0 “Safekeeping and Custody” currently contains a clause requiring a delivery verses payment (DvP) method for all security transactions. A DvP is a technical term for the timing of the exchange of securities and the payment for them, requiring that they both take place simultaneously. The alternative is when the timing of final settlement between the exchange of securities and the payment for them takes place a little later. DvP is not required under state law. This issue came up when the District started adding the additional broker dealer, Time Value Investments (TVI). After researching to add DvP, staff determined that the District would need to add another platform, another bank account, and another safekeeping account, which would add additional layers of complexity and add additional costs. Based on a cost benefit analysis staff determined that the costs and complexity outweighed the slight reduction in timing risk.

Section 11.0 "Diversification" lists the authorized investment and maximum percentage allowed for each type of security. Under the District's current Investment Policy, Medium-Term Corporate Notes are limited to 20% of total District Investments. State law allows a maximum percentage of 30% for Medium-Term Corporate Notes. Recently, staff has been finding good value in Medium-Term Corporate Notes but are unable to take advantage of them since the District is butting up against its current 20% limit.

As a result, Staff is recommending the following adjustments to the investment policy:

- Removing the delivery-versus-payment transaction restriction.
- Increasing the Medium-Term Corporate Notes maximum percentage from 20% to 25%.
- Clarifying some sections of the policy.
- Make some minor administrative changes such as formatting, numbering, and grammar.

CONCLUSION:

Proposed Resolution No. 2351 with the Amended Investment Policy, attached as Exhibit "A", is provided for your review (Attachment 1). The Amended Investment Policy is shown in strikeout format for your convenience. Staff will provide a brief overview of the Policy at the upcoming meeting.

For these reasons, staff requests that the IFC recommend that the Board of Directors: (1) re-delegate authority to manage LWD's Investment Program to the General Manager for the period September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022, and (2) adopt Resolution No. 2351.

rad:PJB

Attachment

RESOLUTION NO. 2351

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF LEUCADIA WASTEWATER DISTRICT
AMENDING THE INVESTMENT POLICY**

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Leucadia Wastewater District (LWD) approved Resolution No. 2341 on August 19, 2020 adopting the District's Amended Investment Policy; and

WHEREAS, the Policy requires an annual review by the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desire to modify the Investment Policy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Leucadia Wastewater District does hereby rescind Resolution No. 2341 and hereby approves in its place the Amended Investment Policy attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Leucadia Wastewater District held July 14, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Donald F. Omsted, President

ATTEST:

Paul J. Bushee, Secretary/Manager

(SEAL)

LEUCADIA WASTEWATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2351

EXHIBIT "A"

LWD INVESTMENT POLICY



LEADERS IN
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

LEUCADIA WASTEWATER DISTRICT INVESTMENT POLICY

Ref: [21-723221-7669](#)

1.0 Purpose

This investment policy is intended to establish guidelines for the prudent management and investment of the Leucadia Wastewater District's available funds in conformance with California Government Code requirements governing the investment of public funds. It is also intended that the Board of Directors review this policy annually.

The District shall invest public funds in a manner which will meet the objectives of this investment policy in priority order of Safety, Liquidity, and Return on Investment, while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the District.

2.0 Scope

The District's cash management system is designed to accurately monitor and forecast expenditures and revenues, enabling the District to invest funds to the fullest extent possible. All funds will be invested with the intent of maximizing Safety, Liquidity, and Return on Investment. This investment policy applies to all financial assets of the District, which are accounted for as [Enterprise Funds cash and investments](#) in the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, with the exception of the following funds:

- A. The District's other post-employment benefits trust fund,
- B. Deferred compensation assets held in trust for the benefit of participating employees, and
- C. The proceeds of any debt issued by the District which are invested in accordance with provisions of the applicable debt documents.

3.0 Prudence

The District operates its pool of cash investments under the *Prudent Investor Standard*, Government Code Section 53600.3, which states:

"When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law."

Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and the investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion

and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

The District may invest in a variety of vehicles provided the investment is allowable under current legislation of the State of California, permitted by this policy and complies with the aforementioned Prudent Investor Standard.

4.0 Objective

As specified in California Government Code Section 53600.5, the primary objectives, in priority order, of the District's investment activities shall be:

4.1 Safety: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the District shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, the District will diversify its investments by investing funds among independent financial institutions offering a variety of securities with independent returns.

4.2 Liquidity: The District's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the District to meet all operating requirements that might reasonably be anticipated. These liquid funds shall be, at a minimum, an amount equal to the Districts Operating Reserve as defined by the Districts Reserve Policy, and shall be in cash or cash equivalents.

4.3 Return on Investments: The District's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the District's investment risk constraints identified in the investment policy and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5.0 Delegation of Authority

Authority to manage the District's investment program is derived from the Board of Directors. Management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated to the General Manager for a one-year period as permitted under California Government Code section 53607. Subject to review, the Board of Directors may renew the delegation of the authority pursuant to this section each year. The General Manager, through approval of this investment policy, has established written procedures for the operation of the investment program. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this policy and other procedures consistent with this policy that may be established by the General Manager. The General Manager shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls to regulate the activities of subordinate officials. As authorized by the Board of Directors, a SEC-registered investment advisor may be utilized to assist with the District's investment program under the direction of the General Manager. The investment advisor shall follow this investment policy and such other written instructions as are provided.

6.0 Ethics and Conflicts of Interests

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment policy and program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials shall disclose to the General Manager any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business within this jurisdiction, and they shall further disclose any large personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the District's portfolio. The General Manager shall make a like disclosure to the Board of Directors. Employees and officers shall

subordinate their personal investment transactions to those of the District, particularly with regard to the time of purchases and sales. All bond issue participants, including but not limited to, underwriters, bond-counsel, financial advisors, brokers and dealers will disclose any fee sharing arrangements or fee splitting to the District's General Manager prior to the execution of any transaction. See District's Conflict of Interest Code for additional disclosures and requirements.

7.0 Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions

The General Manager shall maintain a list of financial dealers and institutions authorized for investment transactions. Direct investments made by the District in LAIF, CAMP and the San Diego County pool are exempt from these requirements. Before adding a financial institution to the approved list, the General Manager shall review the entity's credit worthiness, credit characteristics, and financial history. Annually, financial dealers and institutions doing business with the District shall submit their most recent report on financial condition and certified that they have read the District's Investment Policy. Securities dealers utilized by the District must be members of a federally regulated securities exchange. Public deposits shall be made only in a qualified public depository as established by state laws.

For investment transactions initiated through an investment manager, the investment manager may use their own list of approved broker/dealers and financial institutions, which it will maintain and review periodically.

8.0 Authorized and Suitable Investments

8.1 All investments shall be made in accordance with Sections 53600 *et seq.* of the Government Code of California and described within the Investment Policy. In the event an apparent discrepancy is found between this policy and the Government Code, the more restrictive parameters will take precedence. To the extent possible, the District will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. The maximum maturity of individual investments shall not exceed the limits set forth below or in the California Government Code. (See authorized investment chart under section 11). Where no maturity limit is stated, no investment shall exceed a maturity of five years from the date of purchase unless the Board of Directors has granted express authority to make that investment either specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the Board of Directors no less than three months prior to the investment.

8.2 Permitted investments under the Investment Policy are listed below. Concentration limits are found in section 11.

U.S. Treasury Instruments. United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged for payment of principal and interest. (Code section 53601(b))

Federal Agency and Instrumentality Securities. 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. (Code section 53601(f))

State of California and Local Debt. Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of any local agency within this state including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a

department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency. Purchases are limited to securities rated at least "A-," or equivalent, by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO"). (Code sections 53601(c) & (e))

Bonds issued by Leucadia Wastewater District. Bonds issued by the District, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled or operated by the District or by a department, board, agency or authority of the District, if and in the manner which it is permitted by their governing documents.. (Code section 53601(a))

Medium-Term Notes. Medium-term corporate notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States. Purchases are limited to securities rated at least "A-," or equivalent, by a NRSRO. (Code section 53601(k))

Bankers Acceptances. Purchases of bankers acceptances may not exceed 180 days' maturity. Purchases are limited to issuers with senior debt ratings of at least "A-," or equivalent, by a NRSRO. (Code section 53601(q))

Commercial Paper. The entity that issues the commercial paper shall have met either of the following criteria: (1) The corporation shall be organized and operating within the United States, shall have total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000), and shall issue debt, other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated "A" or higher by a NRSRO; or (2) The corporation shall be organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company, has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond; has commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or equivalent by a NRSRO. Eligible commercial paper may not exceed 270 days' maturity nor represent more than 10 percent of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation. (Code section 53601(h))

Bank Deposits. FDIC insured or collateralized bank deposits, including, without limitation, savings accounts, and market rate accounts in financial institutions located in California. No deposit of public funds shall be made except in a qualified public depository as established by state laws and the requirements of the California Government Code. Bank deposits are required to be collateralized as specified under the California Government Code Section 53630 et. seq. The General Manager may waive collateral for any portion that is covered by federal deposit insurance. The District shall have a signed agreement with any depository accepting District funds per California Government Code Section 53649. (Code sections 53630 et seq.)

Placement Service Deposits. Deposits placed through a deposit placement service in accordance with California Government Code Section 53601.8 and 53635.8. The full amount of the principal and the interest that may be accrued during the maximum term of each deposit shall at all times be insured by federal deposit insurance. (Code section 53635.8)

Bank Certificates of Deposit - FDIC/NCUA Insured

FDIC or NCUA insured certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a state or federal association, a state or federal credit union, or by a state license branch of a foreign bank This category includes certificates of deposit purchased through a broker/dealer.

(Code sections 53630 et seq.)

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.

Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a state or federal association, or by a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank Uninsured purchases are limited to institutions that have a rating of at least “A”, “A-1”, or its equivalent, by an NRSRO. (Code section 53601(i))

Repurchase Agreements. Repurchase agreements are to be used solely as short-term investments not to exceed 30 days. The District may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions rated “A” or better by two NRSROs. Counterparties should also have (i) a short-term credit rating of at least “A-1” or equivalent, by a NRSRO; (ii) minimum assets and capitalized size of \$25 billion in assets and \$350 million in capital; (iii) five (5) 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 District’s custodian bank 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 total dollar value of the money invested by the District for the term of the investment. Since the market value underlying securities is subject to daily market fluctuations, the investments in repurchase agreements shall be in compliance if the value of the underlying securities is brought back up to 102 percent no later than the next business day. For any repurchase agreement with a term of more than one day, the value of the underlying securities must be reviewed on an on-going basis according to market conditions. Market value must be calculated each time there is a substitution of collateral.

The District or its trustee shall have a perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code in all securities subject to repurchase agreement. The District shall have properly executed a master repurchase agreement with each counterparty with which it enters into repurchase agreements. (Code section 53601(j))

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 and following). 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 5 years’ experience managing money market mutual funds with assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). (Code section 53601(l))

State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). LAIF is a special fund in the California State Treasury and an investment alternative for California’s local governments and special districts created and governed pursuant to California Government Code Section 16429.1 et seq. and managed by the State Treasurer’s Office. A maximum of 75% of the portfolio may be invested in this category, however, the amount invested may not exceed the current maximum amount allowed by LAIF. If the District has funds invested in LAIF, the District shall maintain on file LAIF’s current investment policy and its requirements for participation, including limitations on deposits or withdrawals. (Code section 16429.1 et seq.)

California Asset Management Program (CAMP) Pool. California Asset Management Trust a California common law trust established pursuant to Title 1, Division 7, Chapter 5 of the Government Code of the State of California. If the District has funds invested in CAMP, the District shall maintain on file CAMP's disclosure statement listing its investment policy and its requirements for participation, including limitations on deposits or withdrawals. Code section 53601(p))

San Diego County Treasurer's Pooled Money Fund. This is a local government investment pool managed by the San Diego County Treasurer-Tax Collector. If the District has funds invested in San Diego County Pool, the District shall maintain on file the San Diego County Treasurer's Pooled Money Fund Investment Policy and its requirements for participation, including limitations on deposits or withdrawals. (Code section 53684)

9.0 Investment Pools/Money Market Mutual Funds

Investment pools include LAIF, county pooled investment funds, and shares of beneficial interest (mutual funds and money market funds), and joint powers authority pools. A thorough investigation of the pool/fund is required prior to investing, and monitoring is required on a continual basis. District staff will periodically perform due diligence analysis of the pool/fund based on a standardized questionnaire developed to address investment policy and practices. The investigation will include review of the following items: 1) Eligible investments: 2) Investment policy and/or investment objectives; 3) Interest calculation, distribution, and treatment of gains/losses: 4) Securities safeguarding and pricing and program audits; 5) Schedule of receiving statements and portfolio listings: 6) Fees; 7) Utilization of reserves/retained earnings; and 8) Eligibility for bond proceeds.

10.0 Safekeeping and Custody

~~All security transactions entered into by the District shall be conducted on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis.~~ Securities will be held by a third-party custodian designated by the General Manager and evidenced by safekeeping receipts with a written custodial agreement. The securities will be held directly in the name of the District as beneficiary. The only exception to the foregoing shall be: (i) bank deposits, (ii) placement service certificates of deposit, (iii) LAIF, CAMP and the San Diego County Treasurer's Pool, and (iv) money market mutual funds, since these investments are not deliverable. Evidence of each of these investments will be provided monthly by these institutions and held by the District.

11.0 Diversification

The District will diversify its investments by security type, institution, and maturities to prevent incurring unreasonable or avoidable risks regarding specific security types, individual financial institutions or maturity segments.

District funds may be invested in accordance with the following table, which summarizes the allowable allocation of investments by percentage of total funds invested. Percentage holding limits listed below apply at the time the security is purchased. No more than 5% of the total portfolio is to be invested in securities of any single issuer, excluding US Treasuries, Federal Agencies, Bank Deposits, Money Market Funds, and Pools.

Allowable Allocation of Investments

| Authorized Investment | Govt. Code | Max % | Max Maturity |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| US Treasury Instruments | 53601(b) | 100% | 5 years* |
| Federal Agency and Instrumentality Securities | 53601(f) | 75% | 5 years* |
| State of California and Local Debt | 53601(c)&(e) | 10% | 5 years* |
| Bonds Issued by Leucadia Wastewater District | 53601(a) | 10% | 5 years* |
| Medium-Term Corporate Notes | 53601(k) | 2025 % | 5 years |
| Bankers Acceptances | 53601(g) | 10% | 180 days |
| Commercial Paper | 53601(h) | 10% | 270 days |
| Bank Deposits | 53630 et seq. | 30% | 5 years* |
| Placement Service Deposits | 53635.8 | 20% | 5 years* |
| Bank Certificates of Deposit – Insured | 53630 et seq. | 30% | 5 years* |
| Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Uninsured | 53601(i) | 10% | 5 years* |
| Repurchase Agreements | 53601(j) | 10% | 30 days |
| Money Market Funds | 53601(l) | 20% | n/a |
| State of California Local Agency Investment Pool (LAIF) | 16429.1 et seq. | 75% | n/a |
| California Asset Management Program (CAMP) | 53601(p) | 75% | n/a |
| San Diego County Treasurer's Pooled Money Fund (SD Pool) | 53684 | 75% | n/a |

- This investment may exceed a maturity of five years if approved by the Board of Directors prior to investment (See 8.1)

12.0 Internal Control

The General Manager has established a system of internal controls to ensure compliance with the Investment Policy of the District and the California Government Code. The internal control procedures include, but are not limited to, segregation of duties in the different phases of an investment transaction, monthly reconciliation of the investment report to the general ledger, and annual policy compliance reviews. An independent audit is conducted by the District's outside auditors, which includes a compliance review of the District's investment activities to the District's policy, the California Government Code, and Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) requirements regarding investment disclosures.

13.0 Performance Standards

The investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk constraints and the cash flow needs.

The District's investment strategy is passive. Given this strategy, the General Manager has selected LAIF as the benchmark to determine whether market yields are being achieved. The General Manager shall review the selected benchmark on an annual basis.

14.0 Reporting

The General Manager shall submit to each member of the Board of Directors, on a monthly basis, an investment summary, describing the types of investment transactions, investments held by

category, original costs, and average rates of return in accordance with Government Code Section 53607. In addition, the General Manager shall prepare a quarterly investment report in accordance with Government Code Section 53646 (b) (1) The report shall include a complete description of the portfolio; the type of investments, the issuers, maturity dates, interest rates, par values, cost and the current market values of each component of the portfolio. The report must also include a certification that (1) all investment actions executed since the last report have been made in full compliance with the Investment Policy, and (2) the District will meet its expenditure obligations for the next six months, or provide an explanation as to why money shall, or may, not be available. The General Manager shall maintain a complete and timely record of all investment transactions.

15.0 Review of Investment Portfolio and Credit Rating Changes

The securities held by the District must be in compliance with Section 8.0 Authorized and Suitable investments at the time of purchase. Because some securities may not comply with Section 8.0 subsequent to the date of purchase, the General Manager shall at least monthly review the portfolio to identify those securities that do not comply. In the event a major and critical incidence of noncompliance with this policy is identified through the review of the portfolio, the General Manager shall notify the Board 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.

16.0 Investment Policy Adoption

The District's Investment Policy, and any modifications to the policy, shall be adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors. The policy shall be reviewed annually by the Investment and Finance Committee and the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors must approve any modifications made thereto.

17.0 Glossary of Terms

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

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.

BENCHMARK: A comparative base for measuring the performance or risk tolerance of the investment portfolio. A benchmark should represent a close correlation to the level of risk and the average duration of the portfolio's investments.

BID: The price offered by a buyer of securities. (When you are selling securities, you ask for a bid.) See Offer.

BROKER: A broker brings buyers and sellers together and receives a commission for services rendered.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a Certificate. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit are usually large denomination CDs that can be transferred, sold, bought, or exchanged in the secondary market.

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.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR): The official annual report of the (entity). It includes five combined statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.

COUPON: (a) The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value. (b) A certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for its own account.

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

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT: There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery versus payment and delivery versus receipt. 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.

DERIVATIVES: (1) Financial instruments whose return profile is linked to, or derived from, the movement of one or more underlying index or security, and may include a leveraging factor, or (2) financial contracts based upon notional amounts whose value is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities or commodities).

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost price of a security and its maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

DISCOUNT SECURITIES: Non-interest-bearing money market instruments that are issued at a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value (e.g., U.S. Treasury Bills.)

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

DURATION: A measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Rising interest rates mean falling bond prices, while declining interest rates mean rising bond prices.

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES: Agencies of the Federal government set up to supply credit to various classes of institutions and individuals, e.g., S&L's, small business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$250,000 per entity.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently

pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB): Government sponsored wholesale banks (currently 12 regional 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 provide liquidity to the housing related assets of its members who must purchase stock in their district Bank.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA): FNMA, like GNMA 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 (HUD). 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 United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members of the system.

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 the FHA, VA or FHA mortgages. The term "pass-throughs" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

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 bid and asked prices is narrow and a reasonable size transaction can be done at those quotes.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): The Local Agency Investment Fund is a voluntary investment alternative for California's local governments and special districts authorized by the California Government Code. The LAIF is managed by the State Treasurer's Office with oversight by the Local Agency Investment Advisory Board. All securities in LAIF are purchased under the authority of Government Code Sections 16430 and 16480.8.

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase—reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party'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.

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION (NCUA): A federal agency that insures credit union deposits, currently up to \$250,000 per entity.

OFFER: The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities, you ask for an offer.) See Asked and Bid

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 FOMC in order 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.

PLACEMENT SERVICE DEPOSITS: Deposits at a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union that uses a private sector entity that assists in the placement of deposits.

PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

PRIMARY DEALER: A group of government securities dealers who 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.

PRUDENT PERSON RULE: 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 custody state—the so-called legal list. In other states the trustee may invest in a security if it is one which would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

QUALIFIED PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES: A financial institution which does not claim exemption from the payment of any sales or compensating use or ad valorem taxes under the laws of this state, which has segregated for the benefit of the commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

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 the current income return.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (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 him for this.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (REVERSE REPO): A reverse-repurchase agreement (reverse repo) involves an investor borrowing cash from a financial institution in exchange for securities. The investor agrees to repurchase the securities at a specified date for the same cash value plus an agreed upon interest rate. Although the transaction is similar to a repo, the purpose of entering into a reverse repo is quite different. While a repo is a straightforward investment of public funds, the reverse repo is a borrowing.

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 made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION: Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

SEC RULE 15(C)3-1: See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

STRUCTURED NOTES: Notes issued by Government Sponsored Enterprises (FHLB, FNMA, SLMA, etc.) and Corporations, which have imbedded options (e.g., call features, step-up coupons, floating rate coupons, derivative-based returns) into their debt structure. Their market performance is impacted by the fluctuation of interest rates, the volatility of the imbedded options and shifts in the shape of the yield curve.

TREASURY BILLS: A non-interest 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.

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.

YIELD: The rate of annual income return 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.