CITY of LAGUNA WOODS
INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE
AGENDA

Special Meeting
Tuesday, April 4, 2017
4:30 p.m.

Laguna Woods City Hall
24264 El Toro Road
Laguna Woods, California 92637

Shari L. Horne
Mayor Pro Tem

Carol Moore
Councilmember

Welcome to a meeting of the Laguna Woods Investment Policy Review Committee!

This meeting may be recorded, televised, and made publically available.

Public Comments: Persons wishing to address the Committee are requested to complete and submit a speaker card to City staff. Speaker cards are available near the entrance to the meeting location. Persons wishing to address the Committee on an item appearing on this agenda will be called upon at the appropriate time during the item's consideration. Persons wishing to address the Committee on an item *not* appearing on the agenda will be called upon during the "Public Comments" item. Persons who do not wish to submit a Speaker Card, or who wish to remain anonymous, may indicate their desire to speak from the floor. Speakers are requested, but not required, to identify themselves.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): It is the intention of the City to comply with the ADA. If you need assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact either the City Clerk's Office at (949) 639-0500/TTY (949) 639-0535 or the California Relay Service at (800) 735-2929/TTY (800) 735-2922. The City requests at least two business days' notice in order to effectively facilitate the provision of reasonable accommodations.

REGULAR MEETING SCHEDULE

The Laguna Woods Investment Policy Review Committee regularly meets on at least a biannual basis.

AGENDA POSTING AND AVAILABILITY

Regular and Adjourned Regular Meetings: Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54954.2 of the Ralph M. Brown Act, the City of Laguna Woods posts agendas at Laguna Woods City Hall, 24264 El Toro Road, Laguna Woods, California 92637; on the City's website (www.cityoflagunawoods.org); and, at other locations designated by Resolution No. 02-33, at least 72 hours in advance of regular and adjourned regular meetings. Agendas and agenda materials are available at Laguna Woods City Hall during normal business hours and on the City's website. Printed copies of agendas and agenda materials are provided at no charge in advance of meetings. After meetings have occurred, a per page fee is charged for printed copies.

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
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I, Yolie Trippy, Deputy City Clerk, City of Laguna Woods, hereby certify under penalty of perjury that this agenda was posted at Laguna Woods City Hall, 24264 El Toro Road, Laguna Woods, California 92637; on the City's website (www.cityoflagunawoods.org); and, at other locations designated by Resolution No. 02-33, pursuant to California Government Code Section 54954.2 of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

Yolie Trippy

YOLIE TRIPPY, Deputy City Clerk

3-29-17

Date

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

IV. PUBLIC COMMENTS

About Public Comments: This is the time and place for members of the public to address the Committee on items *not* appearing on this agenda. Pursuant to State law, the Committee is unable to take action on such items, but may engage in brief discussion, provide direction to City staff, or schedule items for consideration at future meetings.

V. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

5.1 Investment Policy Review Committee Minutes

Recommendation: Approve the Committee meeting minutes for the special meeting on October 4, 2016.

5.2 Orange County Investment Pool

Recommendation: Receive and file a presentation from the County of Orange Treasurer's Office regarding the City's potential investment in the Orange County Investment Pool, and provide feedback to staff.

5.3 Investment of Financial Assets Policy

Recommendation:

1. Discuss and make recommendations to the City Council regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of Administrative Policy 2.2 (Investment of Financial Assets).

AND

2. Recommend that the City Council adopt modifications to Administrative Policy 2.2 (Investment of Financial Assets).

VI. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

VII. ADJOURNMENT

5.1
INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE MINUTES

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CITY OF LAGUNA WOODS CALIFORNIA
INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE MINUTES
SPECIAL MEETING
October 4, 2016
2:00 P.M.
Laguna Woods City Hall
24264 El Toro Road
Laguna Woods, California 92637

I. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Pro Tem Horne called the Special Meeting of the Investment Policy Review Committee of the City of Laguna Woods to order at 2:00 p.m.

II. ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:	PRESENT:	Horne, Moore
	ABSENT:	-

STAFF PRESENT: City Manager Macon, Administrative Services Director/City Treasurer Cady, Deputy City Clerk Trippy

III. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilmember Moore led the pledge of allegiance.

IV. PUBLIC COMMENTS – None

V. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

5.1 Appointment of Committee Chair

Moved by Councilmember Moore, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Horne, and carried unanimously on a 2-0 vote, to appoint Mayor Pro Tem Horne to serve as Chair of the Investment Policy Review Committee to conduct meetings and attest to meeting minutes.

5.2 City Treasurer's Report

The Committee received and filed the City Treasurer's Report on cash, investments, and other financial interests for the interim period as of September 27, 2016.

5.3 Investment of Financial Assets Policy

City Manager Macon made a presentation.

The Committee discussed the adequacy and effectiveness of Administrative Policy 2.2 (Investment of Financial Assets), and the delegation of investment authority pursuant to Government Code Section 53607. Staff answered related questions.

Moved by Mayor Pro Tem Horne, seconded by Councilmember Moore, and carried unanimously on a 2-0 vote, to recommend to the City Council that there be no change to the existing investment policy at this time, and that the existing delegation of investment authority pursuant to Government Code Section 53607 to the City Treasurer be renewed.

VI. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS – None

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

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YOLIE TRIPPY, Deputy City Clerk

Adopted: April 4, 2017

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SHARI L. HORNE, Chair

5.2
ORANGE COUNTY INVESTMENT POOL

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City of Laguna Woods
Agenda Report

TO: Investment Policy Review Committee

FROM: Christopher Macon, City Manager
Margaret Cady, Administrative Services Director/City Treasurer

FOR: April 4, 2017 Special Meeting

SUBJECT: Orange County Investment Pool

Recommendation

Receive and file a presentation from the County of Orange Treasurer's Office regarding the City's potential investment in the Orange County Investment Pool, and provide feedback to staff.

Background

The investment policy authorizes the investment of up to 90% of the City's overall investment portfolio in local government investment pools. Historically, the City has invested in the State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), which is one such local government investment pool. Local government investment pools allow the City to maintain high levels of liquidity and safety for monies that are required to meet immediate cash flow needs.

The Orange County Investment Pool (OCIP) is operated by the County of Orange Treasurer's Office with oversight by the County of Orange Auditor-Controller's Office and a Treasury Oversight Committee consisting of the Auditor-Controller, County Executive Officer, County Superintendent of Schools, and four members of the public appointed by the Orange County Board of Supervisors. Current voluntary pool participants in OCIP include the cities of Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Tustin and Villa Park, as well as the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), Orange County

Mosquito and Vector Control District, and Foothill/Eastern and San Joaquin Hills transportation corridor agencies (The Toll Roads).

Discussion

Today's meeting is an opportunity for the Investment Policy Review Committee to receive and file a presentation from the County of Orange Treasurer's Office regarding the City's potential investment in OCIP, and provide feedback to staff. It is also an opportunity for public comment.

Staff is currently exploring the possibility of recommending that the City Council authorize the City's participation in OCIP in order to provide an additional local government investment pool option. This presentation has been scheduled as part of the City Treasurer's due diligence in considering such a recommendation.

Participation in OCIP would not preclude continued or future investments in LAIF.

Table 1: LAIF and OCIP Average Annual Yields

Fiscal Year	Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) Average Annual Yield	Orange County Investment Pool (OCIP) Average Annual Yield	Difference between OCIP and LAIF Average Annual Yields
2011-12	0.382	0.460	0.078
2012-13	0.307	0.310	0.003
2013-14	0.249	0.261	0.012
2014-15	0.269	0.343	0.074
2015-16	0.434	0.578	0.144
2016-17*	0.677	0.743	0.066

* Fiscal Year 2016-17 Average Annual Yield reflects July 2016 through February 2017.

Fiscal Impact

Funds to support this project are included in the City's budget.

5.3
INVESTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS POLICY

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City of Laguna Woods
Agenda Report

TO: Investment Policy Review Committee

FROM: Christopher Macon, City Manager
Margaret Cady, Administrative Services Director/City Treasurer

FOR: April 4, 2017 Special Meeting

SUBJECT: Investment of Financial Assets Policy

Recommendation

1. Discuss and make recommendations to the City Council regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of Administrative Policy 2.2 (Investment of Financial Assets).

AND

2. Recommend that the City Council adopt modifications to Administrative Policy 2.2 (Investment of Financial Assets).

Background

Local government investment policies and activities are subject to standards and limitations set forth in California Government Code, including Section 53601 et seq., which describes permissible investment types and maximum investments.

The existing investment policy is set forth in Administrative Policy 2.2 (Investment of Financial Assets) and was last reviewed and adopted by the City Council at the regular meeting on November 16, 2016. At that time, no changes were made from the policy adopted the year prior. The Investment Policy Review Committee had reviewed and recommended adoption of the same to the City Council at the special meeting on October 4, 2016.

Discussion

Today's meeting is an opportunity for the Investment Policy Review Committee to discuss and make recommendations to the City Council regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing investment policy, including proposed modifications (attachments A and B). It is also an opportunity for public comment.

In January 2017, the existing investment policy was certified by the California Municipal Treasurers Association (CMTA). CMTA's certification is a reflection of the City's due diligence in adopting an investment policy that conforms to standards developed by CMTA and the State of California's Debt and Investment Advisory Commission. To receive certification, the City was required to demonstrate the implementation of best practices in 18 different content areas.

After considering feedback provided by CMTA, as well as the City's experience implementing the investment policy since its initial adoption in November 2015, staff is proposing several modifications to the investment policy.

Fiscal Impact

Funds to support this project are included in the City's budget.

Attachments: A – Proposed Investment of Financial Assets Policy
B – Proposed Investment of Financial Assets Policy (redline from existing)

CITY OF LAGUNA WOODS
ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY 2.2

INVESTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

2.2.01. Statement of Purpose.

This Administrative Policy is intended to assist the City of Laguna Woods with the investment of the City's financial assets in a manner that ensures adequate safety and liquidity, while maximizing yield (return) and complying with the requirements of California Government Code sections 5921 and 53600 et seq.

2.2.02. Scope.

This Administrative Policy generally applies to all financial assets of the City. Such funds are accounted for, or disclosed, in annual audited financial statements and include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and the Capital Projects Fund. Funds invested separately with independent fiduciaries, including funds held and managed by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) for the purpose of funding employee retirement obligations and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are exempt from this Administrative Policy.

2.2.03. Objectives.

The objectives of the City's investment activities, in priority order, shall be:

1. Safety – Safety of principal shall be the foremost objective. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall investment portfolio and the mitigation of credit risk and interest rate risk. This Administrative Policy recognizes that market conditions may warrant the sale of individual securities that would incur market losses in order to protect from further capital losses. The intent of this Administrative Policy is to ensure that capital losses are minimized on a portfolio level rather than on each transaction. To attain the safety objective, diversification of investments among a variety of securities with independent returns and institutions is required.

2. Liquidity **–** The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid (i.e., capable of being converted to cash quickly) in order to enable the City to meet all reasonably anticipated cash demands and operational requirements and to maintain compliance with all applicable indenture agreements. Since unusual

or unanticipated cash demands and operational requirements may occur from time-to-time, the portfolio shall primarily consist of investments in securities with active secondary and resale markets.

3. Yield (Return) – The investment portfolio shall be designed in a manner that seeks to attain the highest rate of return, consistent with established safety and liquidity objectives. While it is acknowledged and understood that occasional measurement losses may occur, the overall portfolio should generally earn at least market interest rates (market-average rates of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles for similar investments).

2.2.04. Delegation of Authority.

City Treasurer

No person other than the City Treasurer or Acting City Treasurer (hereafter referred to jointly as the “City Treasurer”) shall engage in an investment transaction using the City’s financial assets. The City Treasurer shall additionally be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish and maintain a system of internal controls to regulate all investing activities.

In accordance with Government Code Section 53607, the City Council delegates investment authority for a one-year period to the City Treasurer. Such delegation of authority is subject to annual review and renewal by the City Council, as well as revocation at the City Council’s discretion. Adoption of this Administrative Policy shall constitute renewal of such delegation for an additional one-year period.

Pursuant to Laguna Woods Municipal Code Section 2.10.010, the City Treasurer is appointed by, and reports to, the City Manager. The City Manager may serve as, or appoint, an Acting City Treasurer at any time during the absence of a permanent City Treasurer. During his or her appointment, the Acting City Treasurer shall have all of the powers and duties of the City Treasurer.

The City Treasurer and City Manager (with respect to his or her role appointing and supervising the City Treasurer, and participating in investment decisions) shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual investment’s performance or losses, market price changes, and the performance of or losses incurred by the overall portfolio provided that (1) actions were undertaken in accordance with this Administrative Policy and applicable federal and state law, (2) significant deviations from expectations were reported to the City Council in a timely manner, and (3) appropriate action was taken to mitigate future adverse developments.

Investment Policy Review Committee of the City Council

The City Council shall appoint two of its members to serve on an Investment Policy Review Committee for calendar year terms commencing on January 1 of each year. The Investment Policy Review Committee shall be responsible for conducting at least biannual reviews of the adequacy and effectiveness of this Administrative Policy and preparing related recommendations for City Council consideration.

The Investment Policy Review Committee shall be considered a standing committee, subject to all applicable provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

2.2.05. Public Trust.

The City Council, City Manager, City Treasurer, and all individuals authorized to participate in investment decisions on behalf of the City shall act as custodians of the public trust and recognize that the investment portfolio is subject to public review and evaluation. The City's overall approach to investment shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust.

2.2.06. Prudence.

The City Council, City Manager, City Treasurer, and all individuals authorized to participate in investment decisions on behalf of the City, are considered to be trustees and, therefore, fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. The prudent investor standard is summarized in Government Code Section 53600.3, as follows:

> *All governing bodies of local agencies or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of those local agencies investing public funds pursuant to this chapter are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. 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.

2.2.07. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest.

As set forth in the City's Conflict of Interest Policy, and as otherwise required by the Political Reform Act and Fair Political Practices Commission, public officials who manage public investments are required to file economic interest disclosures.

In addition to federal, state and local statutes relating to conflicts of interest, the City Council, City Manager, City Treasurer, and all individuals authorized to participate in investment decisions on behalf of the City shall refrain from personal business association or activity that conflicts with proper execution of this Administrative Policy, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

2.2.08. Internal Controls and Routine External Review.

The City Treasurer shall develop, implement, and maintain a system of internal controls designed to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of investment activities, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and the reliability of financial reporting. Such internal controls shall seek to prevent the loss of public funds due to fraud, error, misrepresentation, and unanticipated market changes.

As a part of their annual review of internal controls, the City's independent, external auditors shall review internal controls related to investment activities.

2.2.09. Authorized Financial Dealers, Depositories, and Institutions.

In accordance with Government Code Section 53601.5, investments shall either be purchased (1) directly from the issuer, (2) from an institution licensed by the State of California as a Broker-Dealer, as defined in Corporations Code Section 25004, provided that the institution is a primary or regional dealer qualified under federal Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1 (Uniform Net Capitol Rule), (3) from a member of a federally regulated securities exchange, (4) from a national or state-chartered bank, from a savings association or federal association, as defined by Financial Code Section 5102, or (5) from a brokerage firm designated as a primary government dealer by the Federal Reserve bank. In addition, investments shall only be purchased from entities or deposits made in qualified public depositories, as established by State law, with full knowledge of applicable California law and at least five years' experience providing similar services to California municipalities.

The selection of financial dealers, depositories, and institutions shall follow a periodic competitive procurement process (e.g., requests for proposals or requests for qualifications) and be subject to ultimate approval of the City Council or City Manager in accordance with established purchasing regulations and policies. The nature of the competitive procurement process, frequency thereof, and submittals required, shall be designed and determined by the City Treasurer.

On an annual basis, the City Treasurer shall send a copy of the current version of this Administrative Policy to all financial dealers, depositories, and institutions approved to do business with the City. Receipt of this Administrative Policy shall be considered confirmation that the parties to whom they were distributed understand the City's authorized investment types and requirements thereof.

2.2.10. Authorized Investments.

In accordance with the requirements set forth in this Administrative Policy and in Government Code sections 53601, 53601.6, 53601.8, 53635, 53635.2, 53638, and 53684, the following types of investment are authorized:

A. Monies required to meet immediate cash flow needs:

- *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insured Accounts*
  Fully insured under $250,000 or collateralized at 110% of principal and accrued interest in accordance with California Government Code
- *Local Government Investment Pools and other pooled investment funds such as money market mutual funds*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating (Money Market Mutual Funds): AAA, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aaa, or other rating service equivalent

B. Monies not required to meet immediate cash flow needs, but which can be reasonably anticipated to be required over the following 12 months:

- *Bankers' Acceptances*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: A-1, Minimum Moody's Rating: P-1
- *Commercial Paper*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: A-1, Minimum Moody's Rating: P-1

- *Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit*
  Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, or state or federal savings and loan association, as defined by Financial Code Section 5102; and (1) with an "A" or better rating on its long-term debt as provided by Standard & Poor's or Moody's or (2) with minimum short-term ratings by two rating services. For (2), the minimum Standard & Poor's rating shall be A-1 and the minimum Moody's rating shall be P-1.
- *Passbook Savings Demand Deposits*
  Fully insured by FDIC or collateralized
- *Repurchase Agreements*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: AA, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aa
- *All investments authorized under Section 2.2.10(A).*

C. Monies not required to meet immediate cash flow needs, and which cannot be reasonably anticipated to be required over the following 12 months:

- *United States Treasury Obligations (notes, bonds, bills, or other certificates or coupons)*
  Explicit full faith and credit guarantee of the United States Government.
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating for Bonds: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating for Bonds: Aa3 or P-1
- *United States Agency Obligations*
  Implied full faith and credit guarantee of the United States Government.
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating for Bonds: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating for Bonds: Aa3 or P-1
- *State of California and Others States-issued Obligations (notes, bonds, or warrants)*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating for Bonds: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating for Bonds: Aa or P-1
- *California Local Government-issued Municipal Obligations (notes, bonds, warrants, or other indebtedness issued by a California county, city, or local district/agency)*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aa or P-1
- *Negotiable Certificates of Deposit*
  Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, or state or federal savings and loan association, as defined by California Financial Code Section 5102.

Collateral shall comply with Chapter 4, Bank Deposit Law, Section 16500 et seq., and Chapter 4.5, Savings and Loan Association and Credit Union Deposit Law, Section 16600 et seq., of California Government Code.

- *All investments authorized under sections 2.2.10(A) and (B).*

2.2.11. Local Government Investment Pools and Other Pooled Investment Funds.

While local government investment pools generally provide significant safety and liquidity, the City Treasurer shall complete a thorough investigation prior to making any such investment and consider the same during the monthly compliance review required by Section 2.2.13. Due diligence in investigations shall generally include a review of written statements of investment policies, objectives, fees schedules, and reporting schedules, as well as issues related to (1) eligible investors and securities, (2) the permitted frequencies and sizes of deposits and withdrawals, (3) security safeguards, including settlement processes, (4) the frequency with which securities are priced and the program audited, (5) the treatment of gains and losses, including interest calculations and distribution, (6) whether and, if so, how reserves, retained earnings, and similar funds are utilized by the investment pool, and (7) whether the investment pool is eligible for and, if so, accepts bond proceeds. In addition, only local government investment pools with at least five years' experience providing similar services to other California municipalities may be utilized. Similar due diligence and investigative procedures shall be performed prior to investing in any other pooled investment funds, such as money market mutual funds.

2.2.12. Prohibited Investments.

Notwithstanding those types of investments that are otherwise prohibited by law or this Administrative Policy, financial derivatives (e.g., futures, options, and interest rate swaps) and foreign investments (e.g., indices and currencies) are prohibited.

2.2.13. Monthly Internal Compliance Review of Investment Portfolio.

Investments shall be in compliance with the ratings and other requirements set forth in this Administrative Policy at the time of purchase. It is acknowledged and understood that some investments may not fully comply with the same following purchase. The City Treasurer shall review the overall investment portfolio on a monthly basis and identify any investments that no longer comply. Non-compliant investments shall be reported to the City Council, City Manager, and City Attorney within 10 business days of discovery and corrected as soon as practical.

2.2.14. Safekeeping and Custody.

All investments shall be registered in the name of the City and all interest, principal payments, and withdrawals shall indicate the City as the sole payee.

All investments, with the exception of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insured Accounts, Local Government Investment Pools, and Money Market Funds shall be held by a third party custodian designated by the City Treasurer and evidenced by custodial agreements or safekeeping receipts. Third-party custodians shall comply with the requirements set forth in Section 2.2.09.

All security transactions, where applicable, shall use a Delivery-versus-Payment (DVP) settlement procedure with the City’s payment due at the time of delivery.

2.2.15. Collateralization.

Collateral for non-negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable certificates of deposit shall comply with Government Code, Chapter 4, Bank Deposit Law Section 16500 et seq. and the Savings and Loan and Credit Union Deposit Law Government Code Section 16600 et seq. In addition, if the Non-Negotiable Certificate of Deposit is not Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured or exceeds the FDIC insured limit, collateral is required equal to 100% of the principal.

Collateral for repurchase agreements shall be 110% of the market value of principal and accrued interest. Collateral can be either United States Treasury securities or United States Agency securities. The City Treasurer is authorized to grant the right of collateral substitution for repurchase agreements.

All collateral shall be held by an independent third party with whom the City has a current custodial agreement. A clearly marked evidence of ownership (safekeeping receipt) must be supplied to the City and retained.

2.2.16. Diversification and Maximum Maturities.

The overall investment portfolio shall be diversified to avoid incurring unreasonable and avoidable risks associated with concentrating investments in specific investment types, maturity segments, or individual financial institutions. In a diversified portfolio, it is acknowledged and understood that occasional measurement losses may occur. Such losses shall be considered within the overall portfolio’s investment return. Diversification also requires investments to be spread among varying security types and institutions.

Authorized investments shall be invested subject to the following:

Table 2.2-1: Diversification and Maximum Maturities Table

Type of Investment	Maximum Amount of Portfolio Investment	Maximum Maturity
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insured Accounts	100%	N/A
Bankers' Acceptances	20% (no more than 5% with one bank)	180 days
Commercial Paper	15% (no more than 10% of a single issuer)	270 days
Local Government Investment Pools	90%	N/A
Money Market Mutual Funds	10%	N/A
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	20% (no more than 5% with one bank or issuer) and no more than 30% of the overall portfolio when combined with Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3 years
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	30% (no more than 5% with one bank or single issuer) and no more than 30% of the overall portfolio when combined with Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3 years
Passbook Savings Demand Deposits	100%	3 years
Repurchase Agreements	10% (no more than 20% of a single issuer)	30 days

<table>
<tr><th>Type of Investment</th><th>Maximum Amount of Portfolio Investment</th><th>Maximum Maturity</th></tr>
<tr><td>United States Treasury Obligations</td><td rowspan="2">90% of overall portfolio for any one investment type (no more than 20% of a single issuer)</td><td>3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>United States Agency Obligations</td><td>3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>State of California and Other States-issued Obligations</td><td rowspan="2">20% of overall portfolio for any one investment type (no more than 5% of a single issuer)</td><td>3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>California Local Government-issued Municipal Obligations</td><td>3 years</td></tr>
</table>

2.2.17. Reporting.

The City Treasurer shall prepare and submit a monthly investment report to the City Council. The report shall include a summary of all investment transactions for the reporting period, as required by Government Code Section 53607, as well as similar information required for optional quarterly investment reports by Government Code Section 53646(b), to the extent that such information is available. The report shall also comply with Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 40 and include the following:

A. Certification that all investment actions executed since the last report have been made in full compliance with this Administrative Policy; and

B. Certification that the City is able to meet all cash flow needs which might reasonably be anticipated for the next 12 months.

2.2.18. Annual City Council Review and Adoption of this Administrative Policy.

This Administrative Policy shall be reviewed, modified as necessary, and adopted, at least annually, by resolution of the City Council at a duly noticed public meeting. Such annual review shall be in addition to the reviews conducted by the Investment Policy Review Committee as described in Section 2.2.04.

2.2.19. Relationship to Federal and State Laws.

Where federal or state laws are more restrictive than or contradict this Administrative Policy, such laws shall take precedence. Where this Administrative Policy is more restrictive than federal or state laws, this Administrative Policy shall take precedence.

The City Treasurer shall advise the Investment Policy Review Committee of any contradictions of federal or state law for consideration during its reviews conducted as described in Section 2.2.04.

2.2.20. Attachments.

Attachment A, "Glossary of Terms and Acronyms," is incorporated by reference.

Attachment B, "California Municipal Treasurers Association Investment Policy Certification"

City Council Adoption: April XX, 2017

Attachment A, "Glossary of Terms and Acronyms"

This Glossary of Terms and Acronyms contains common investment terminology to provide users with a better understanding of basic investment terms. It is intended to be used as a basic reference only, is not intended to be all inclusive, and should not be treated as a substitute for professional counsel or analysis.

ACCRUED INTEREST: Coupon interest accumulated on a bond or note since the last interest payment or, for a new issue, from the dated date to the date of delivery.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES: Securities that are supported by pools of assets, such as installment loans or leases, or by pools of revolving lines of credits. Asset-backed securities are structured as trusts in order to perfect a security interest in the underlying assets.

AVERAGE: An arithmetic mean of selected stocks intended to represent the behavior of the market or some component of it.

BANK DEPOSITS: Deposits in banks or other depository institutions that may be in the form of demand accounts (checking) or investments in accounts that have a fixed term and negotiated rate of interest.

BANK NOTES: A senior, unsecured, direct obligation of a bank or United States branch of a foreign bank.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE: A draft or bill or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution, as well as the issuer, guarantees payment of the bill.

BASIS POINTS: Refers to the yield on bonds. Each percentage point of yield in bonds equals 100 basis points (1/100% or 0.01%). If a bond yield changes from 7.25% to 7.39% that is a rate of 14 basis points.

BENCHMARK: A passive index used to compare the performance, relative to risk and return, of an investor's portfolio.

BOND PROCEEDS: The money paid to the issuer by the purchaser or underwriter of a new issue of municipal securities. These moneys are used to finance the project or purpose for which the securities were issued and to pay certain costs of issuance as may be provided in the bond contract.

<u>BONDS</u>: A debt obligation of a firm or public entity. A bond represents the agreement to repay the debt in principal and, typically, in interest on the principal.

<u>BOOK VALUE</u>: The value at which an asset is carried on a balance sheet.

<u>BROKER</u>: A person or firm that acts as an intermediary by purchasing and selling securities for others rather than for its own account.

<u>CALL OPTION</u>: The terms of the bond contract giving the issuer the right to redeem or call an outstanding issue of bonds prior to its stated date of maturity.

<u>CASH FLOW</u>: A comparison of cash receipts (revenues) to required payments (debt service, operating expenses, etc.).

<u>CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT</u>: A short-term, secured deposit in a financial institution that usually returns principal and interest to the lender at the end of the loan period. Certificates of Deposit (CDs) differ in terms of collateralization and marketability. CDs appropriate to public agency investing include:

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit – Generally, short-term debt instruments that pay interest and re issued by a bank, savings or federal association, state or federal credit union, or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. The majority of negotiable CDs mature within six months while the average maturity is two weeks. Negotiable CDs are traded in a secondary market and are payable upon order to the bearer or initial depositor (investor). Negotiable CDs are insured by the FDIC up to $250,000, but they are not collateralized beyond that amount.

Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit – CDs that carry a penalty if redeemed prior to maturity. A secondary market does exist for non-negotiable CDs, but redemption includes a transaction cost that reduces returns to the investor. Non-negotiable CDs issued by banks and savings and loans are insured by the FDIC up to the amount of $250,000, including principal and interest. Amounts deposited above this amount may be secured with other forms of collateral through an agreement between the investor and the issuer. Collateral may include other securities, including treasuries or agency securities (e.g., issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association).

<u>CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT REGISTRY SYSTEM (CDARS):</u> A private CD placement service that allows local agencies to purchase more than $250,000 in CDs from a single financial institution (must be a participating institution of CDARS) while still maintaining FDIC insurance coverage. CDARS is

currently the only entity providing this service. CDARS facilitates the trading of deposits between the California institution and other participating institutions in amounts that are less than $250,000 each, so that FDIC coverage is maintained.

CD PLACEMENT SERVICE: A service that allows local agencies to purchase more than $250,000 in CDs from a single financial institution while still maintaining FDIC insurance coverage. See “CDARS”.

COLLATERALIZATION OF DEPOSITS: A process by which a bank or other financial institution pledges securities or other deposits for the purpose of securing the repayment of deposited funds.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations or municipalities, with maturities ranging from two to 270 days.

CORPORATE NOTES AND BONDS: Debt instruments, typically unsecured, issued by corporations, with original maturities in most cases greater than one year and less than ten years.

COUNTY POOLED INVESTMENT FUNDS: The aggregate of all funds from public agencies placed in the custody of the county treasurer or chief finance officer for investment and reinvestment.

COUPON: The annual rate of interest that a bond’s issuer promises to pay the bondholder in the bond’s face value; a certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

CREDIT RATING: The credit worthiness of an investment. Credit ratings are issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Three highly recognized organizations are Standard and Poor’s, Moody’s, and Fitch. The organizations use a primary letter designation (numbers or symbols may follow the letter designation) to indicate the quality of an investment. As an example, short-term ratings by Standard and Poor’s of A-1+ and Moody’s of P-1 indicate a prime or high grade quality investment. Long-term prime or high grade quality investments would be rated AAA or Aaa by Standard and Poor’s and Moody’s, respectively. Rates beginning with letters B or C would typically indicate an investment of speculative and higher risk quality.

CREDIT RISK: The chance that an issuer will be unable to make scheduled payments of interest and principal on an outstanding obligation. Another concern for investors is that the market's perception of an issuer/borrower's credit will cause the market value of a security to fall, even if default is not expected.

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

DEALER: Someone who acts as a principal in all transactions, including underwriting, buying, and selling securities, including from his or her own account.

DEFAULT RISK: The risk that issuers or borrowers will be unable to make the required payments on their debt obligations.

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 (DVP): The payment of cash for securities as they are delivered and accepted for settlement.

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

DISCOUNT: The difference between the par value of a security and the cost of the security, when the cost is below par. Investors purchase securities at a discount when return to the investor (yield) is higher than the stated coupon (interest rate) on the investment.

DISCOUNT RATE: The interest rate used in discounted cash flow analysis to determine the present value of future cash flows. The discount rate in discounted cash flow analysis takes into account not just the time value of money, but also the risk or uncertainty of future cash flows; the greater the uncertainty of future cash flows, the higher the discount rate.

DIVERSIFICATION: The allocation of different types of assets in a portfolio to mitigate risks and improve overall portfolio performance.

DURATION: A measure of the timing of the cash flows to be received from a security that provides the foundation for a measure of the interest rate sensitivity of a bond. Duration is a volatility measure and represents the percentage change in price divided by the percentage change in interest rates. A high duration measure indicates that for a given level of movement in interest rates, prices of securities will vary considerably.

EFFECTIVE DURATION: A measurement of the weighted average of the present value of the cash flows of a fixed-income investment. Effective duration measures the price sensitivity of fixed-income investments, especially for those with embedded option features such as call options. As yields rise, the effective duration of a callable investment rises to reflect the fact that it has become less likely to be called. The more rates rise, the longer the effective duration will become, approaching the duration to maturity. The converse is true in a declining interest rate environment (that is, the more rates fall, the shorter the effective duration will become, approaching the duration to call). For securities without an embedded option, the duration to call, maturity, and effective duration are all the same. The calculation for effective duration is complicated and involves averaging the duration under a simulation of many possible interest rate scenarios in the future.

EVENT RISK: The risk associated with a changing portfolio value due to a market event causing swings in market prices and/or spreads.

EXTENDABLE NOTES: Securities with maturity dates that can be extended by mutual agreement between the issuer and investor. When investing in these types of securities, the maturity date plus the stated extendable option must not exceed the time frames that are allowed in California Government Code or the investment policy for the investment type.

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

FIDUCIARY: An individual who holds something in trust for another and bears liability for its safekeeping.

FIRST TIER SECURITIES: Securities that have received short term debt ratings in the highest category from the requisite nationally recognized statistical-rating organizations (NRSROs), or are comparable unrated securities, or are issued by money market funds, or government securities. [See SEC Rules: Paragraph (A) (12) of rule 2A-7.]

FLOATING RATE SECURITY: A security that has a variable or "floating" interest rate.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB): A standard-setting body, associated with the Financial Accounting Foundation, which prescribes standard accounting practices for governmental units.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSE): Privately held corporations with public purposes created by the United States Congress to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy. Securities issued by GSEs carry the implicit backing of the United States Government, but they are not direct obligations of the United States Government. For this reason, these securities will offer a yield premium over Treasuries.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACT (GIC): An agreement acknowledging receipt of funds for deposit, specifying terms for withdrawal, and guaranteeing a rate of interest to be paid.

INDEX: An indicator that is published on a periodic basis that shows the estimated price and/or yield levels for various groups of securities.

INTEREST: The amount a borrower pays to a lender for the use of his or her money.

INTEREST RATE RISK: The risk that an investment's value will change due to a change in the absolute level of interest rates, spread between two rates, shape of the yield curve, or any other interest rate relationship.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS: Contracts with respect to funds deposited by an investor. Investment agreements are often separated into those offered by banks and those offered by insurance companies. In the former case, they are sometimes referred to as “bank investment contracts.”

LONDOR INTERBANK OFFERED RATE (LIBOR): The average rate at which a leading bank can obtain unsecured funding in the London interbank market. LIBOR serves as a benchmark for various interest rates. Obligations of parties to such transactions are typically expressed as a spread to LIBOR.

LIQUIDITY: The measure of the ability to convert an instrument to cash on a given date at full face or par value.

LIQUIDITY RISK: The risk that a security, sold prior to maturity, will be sold at a loss of value. For a local agency, the liquidity risk of an individual investment may not be as critical as how the overall liquidity of the portfolio allows the agency to meet its cash needs.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): A voluntary investment fund open to government entities and certain non-profit organizations in California that is managed by the State Treasurer's Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP): Investment pools that range from the State Treasurer's Office Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) to county pools to Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs). These funds are not subject to the same SEC rules applicable to money market mutual funds.

MARKET RISK: The chance that the value of a security will decline as interest rates rise. In general, as interest rates fall, prices of fixed income securities rise. Similarly, as interest rates rise, prices fall. Market risk also is referred to as systematic risk or risk that affects all securities within an asset class similarly.

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

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

MEDIUM-TERM NOTE: Corporate or depository institution debt securities meeting certain minimum quality standards (as specified in California Government Code) with a remaining maturity of five years or less.

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUNDS (MMFs): Mutual funds that invest exclusively in short-term money market instruments. MMFs seek the preservation of capital as a primary goal while maintaining a high degree of liquidity and providing income representative of the market for short term investments.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (MBS): Securities created when a mortgagee or a purchaser of residential real estate mortgages creates a pool of mortgages and markets undivided interests or participations in the pool. MBS owners receive a pro-rata share of the interest and principal cash flows (net of fees) that are "passed through" from the pool of mortgages. MBS are complex securities whose cash flow is determined by the characteristics of the mortgages that are pooled together. Investors in MBS face prepayment risk associated with the option of the underlying mortgagors to pre-pay or payoff their mortgage. Most MBS are issued and/or guaranteed by federal agencies and instrumentalities (e.g., Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)).

MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH OBLIGATIONS: Securities that are created when residential mortgages (or other mortgages) are pooled together and undivided interests or participations in the stream of revenues associated with the mortgages are sold.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR RULE: Regulations for non-dealer "municipal advisors" such as financial advisors, swap advisors, GIC brokers, etc. In addition, the rule pertains to banks and broker dealers acting as municipal advisors. Municipal advisors have a fiduciary responsibility to the government agency receiving their services and they must register with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). Municipal finance professionals that do not have a fiduciary duty to issuers cannot provide advice to governments unless certain exemptions are met. The SEC has published a list of frequently asked questions: www.sec.gov/info/municipal/mun-advisors-faqs.pdf.

MUNICIPAL NOTES, BONDS, AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS: Obligations issued by state and local governments to finance capital and operating expenses.

MUTUAL FUNDS: An investment company that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities, including fixed-income securities and money market instruments.

NEW ISSUE: Securities sold during the initial distribution of an issue in a primary offering by the underwriter or underwriting syndicate.

NET ASSET VALUE (NAV): A determination of the average price per share of a pool or mutual fund. How this measure varies over time provides information on whether the pool is stable or variable. NAV is the market value of all securities in a mutual fund, less the value of the fund's liabilities, divided by the number of shares in the fund outstanding. Shares of mutual funds are purchased at the fund's NAV.

NET PRESENT VALUE: An amount that equates future cash flows with their value in present terms.

NOTE: A written promise to pay a specified amount to a certain entity on demand or on a specified date. Usually bearing a short-term maturity of a year or less (though longer maturities are issued—see "Medium-Term Note").

OPTIONS: A contract that gives the buyer the right to buy or sell an obligation at a specified price for a specified time. Exchange Traded Options are standardized option contracts that are actively traded on the Chicago Board of Exchange on a daily basis whereas Over-the-Counter Options are traded directly between the buyer and seller at agreed upon prices and conditions (the former type of option is therefore more liquid than the latter).

PAR AMOUNT OR PAR VALUE: The principal amount of a note or bond which must be paid at maturity. Par, also referred to as the "face amount" of a security, is the principal value stated on the face of the security. A par bond is one sold at a price of 100 percent of its principal amount.

PASSBOOK SAVINGS DEMAND DEPOSITS: An interest-bearing bank deposit that unlike time deposits which have a specified term, is typically considered readily available funds and can be withdrawn without advance notice.

PLACEMENT SERVICE DEPOSIT: Deposits at depository institutions placed by a private sector placement service entity.

PLACEMENT SERVICE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: Certificates of deposit placed with a private sector entity that assists in the placement of certificates of deposit with eligible financial institutions located in the United States.

PORTFOLIO: Combined holding of more than one stock, bond, commodity, real estate investment, cash equivalent, or other asset. The purpose of a portfolio is to reduce risk by diversification.

PREMIUM: The difference between the par value of a security and the cost of the security, when the cost is above par. Investors pay a premium to purchase a security when the return to the investor (yield) is lower than the stated coupon (interest rate) on the investment.

PRICE: The amount of monetary consideration required by a willing seller and a willing buyer to sell an investment on a particular date.

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

PROSPECTUS: A disclosure 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: A standard of conduct where a person acts with care, skill, prudence, and diligence when investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing funds. The test of whether the standard is being met is if a prudent person acting in such a situation would engage in similar conduct to ensure that investments safeguard principal and maintain liquidity.

REINVESTMENT RISK: The risk that interest rates may be lower than the yield on a fixed income security when the investor seeks to reinvest interest income or repaid principal from the security.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS: An agreement of one party (for example, a financial institution) to sell securities to a second party (such as a local agency) and simultaneous agreement by the first party to repurchase the securities at a specified price from the second party on demand or at a specified date.

RISK: The uncertainty of maintaining the principal or interest associated with an investment due to a variety of factors.

RULE G-37 OF THE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD: Federal regulations to sever any connection between the making of political contributions and the awarding of municipal securities business.

SAFEKEEPING SERVICE: Offers storage and protection of assets provided by an institution serving as an agent.

SAFETY: In the context of investing public funds, safety relates to preserving the principal of an investment in an investment portfolio; local agencies address the concerns of safety by controlling exposure to risks.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC): The federal agency responsible for supervising and regulating the securities industry.

SECURITIES LENDING AGREEMENT: An agreement of one party (for example, a local agency) to borrow securities at a specified price from a second party (for example, another local agency) with a simultaneous agreement by the first party to return the security at a specified price to the second party on demand or at a specified date. These agreements generally are collateralized and involve a third party custodian to hold the securities and collateral. Economically similar to reverse repurchase agreement.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES (TRANS): Notes issued in anticipation of receiving tax proceeds or other revenues at a future date.

TOTAL RETURN: Interest, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses over a given period of time.

TRUSTEE, TRUST COMPANY OR TRUST DEPARTMENT OF A BANK: A financial institution with powers to act in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the bondholders in enforcing the terms of the bond contract.

UNDERWRITER: A dealer that purchases a new issue of municipal securities for resale.

UNITED STATES AGENCY OBLIGATIONS: 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, including federal agency mortgage-backed securities. Types of instruments may include mortgage-backed securities from the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities.

UNITED STATES 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 one year or less and are sold at a discount. Notes are obligations that mature between one year and ten 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, typically expressed in days or years.

YIELD: The current rate of return on an investment security generally expressed as a percentage of the securities current price.

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.

YIELD-TO-CALL: The rate of return to the investor earned from payments of principal and interest, with interest compounded semi-annually at the stated yield when the security is redeemed on a specified call date. In addition, if the security is redeemed at a premium call price, the amount of the premium is also reflected in the yield.

YIELD-TO-MATURITY: The rate of return to the investor earned from payments of principal and interest, with interest compounded semi-annually at the stated yield as long as the security remains outstanding until the maturity date.

YIELD-TO-WORST: For a given dollar price on a municipal security, the lowest of the yield calculated to the pricing call, par option or maturity.

ZERO-COUPON BOND: A bond on which interest is not payable until maturity (or earlier redemption), but compounds periodically to accumulate to a stated maturity amount. Zero-interest bonds are typically issued at a discount and repaid at par upon maturity.

<u>Attachment B, "California Municipal Treasurers Association Investment Policy Certification"</u>

The City's Investment of Financial Assets policy, as adopted by the City Council on November 16, 2016, received certification from the California Municipal Treasurers Association (CMTA) on January 17, 2017. Since receiving certification, the City's modifications of the Investment of Financial Assets policy have been limited to addressing recommendations made by CMTA evaluators.

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL TREASURERS ASSOCIATION

Investment Policy Certification

CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC

Issued on 1/17/2017

City of Laguna Woods

The California Municipal Treasurers Association certifies that the investment policy of the City of Laguna Woods complies with the current State statutes governing the investment practices of local government entities located within the State of California.

CMTA Over 50 Years of Excellence

Margaret Moggia
President

February 13, 2017
Date

CITY OF LAGUNA WOODS
ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY 2.2

INVESTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

2.2.01. Statement of Purpose.

This Administrative Policy is intended to assist the City of Laguna Woods with the investment of the City's financial assets in a manner that ensures adequate safety and liquidity, while maximizing yield (return) and complying with the requirements of California Government Code sections 5921 and 53600 et seq.

2.2.02. Scope.

This Administrative Policy generally applies to all financial assets of the City. Such funds are accounted for, or disclosed, in annual audited financial statements and include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and the Capital Projects Fund. Funds invested separately with independent fiduciaries, including funds held and managed by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) for the purpose of funding employee retirement obligations and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are exempt from this Administrative Policy.

2.2.03. Objectives.

The objectives of the City's investment activities, in priority order, shall be:

1. Safety – Safety of principal shall be the foremost objective. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall investment portfolio and the mitigation of credit risk and interest rate risk. This Administrative Policy recognizes that market conditions may warrant the sale of individual securities that would incur market losses in order to protect from further capital losses. The intent of this Administrative Policy is to ensure that capital losses are minimized on a portfolio level rather than on each transaction. To attain the safety objective, diversification of investments among a variety of securities with independent returns and institutions is required.~~Diversification is required with the goal of ensuring that potential losses on individual investments do not exceed the overall income generated from the balance of the portfolio. In a diversified portfolio, it is acknowledged and understood that occasional measurement losses may occur. Such losses shall be considered within the overall portfolio's investment return.~~

2. Liquidity – The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid (i.e., capable of being converted to cash quickly) in order to enable the City to meet all reasonably anticipated cash demands and operational requirements and to maintain compliance with all applicable indenture agreements. Since unusual or unanticipated cash demands and operational requirements may occur from time-to-time, the portfolio shall primarily consist of investments in securities with active secondary and resale markets.

3. Yield (Return) – The investment portfolio shall be designed in a manner that seeks to attain the highest rate of return, consistent with established safety and liquidity objectives. While it is acknowledged and understood that occasional measurement losses may occur, the overall portfolio should generally earn at least market interest rates (market-average rates of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles for similar investments).

2.2.04. Delegation of Authority.

City Treasurer

No person other than the City Treasurer or Acting City Treasurer (hereafter referred to jointly as the "City Treasurer") shall engage in an investment transaction using the City's financial assets. The City Treasurer shall additionally be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish and maintain a system of internal controls to regulate all investing activities.

In accordance with Government Code Section 53607, the City Council delegates investment authority for a one-year period to the City Treasurer. Such delegation of authority is subject to annual review and renewal by the City Council, as well as revocation at the City Council's discretion. Adoption of this Administrative Policy shall constitute renewal of such delegation for an additional one-year period.

Pursuant to Laguna Woods Municipal Code Section 2.10.010, the City Treasurer is appointed by, and reports to, the City Manager. The City Manager may serve as, or appoint, an Acting City Treasurer at any time during the absence of a permanent City Treasurer. During his or her appointment, the Acting City Treasurer shall have all of the powers and duties of the City Treasurer.

The City Treasurer and City Manager (with respect to his or her role appointing and supervising the City Treasurer, and participating in investment decisions) shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual investment's performance or losses, market price changes, and the performance of or losses incurred by the overall portfolio provided that (1) actions were undertaken in accordance with this Administrative Policy and applicable federal and state law, (2) significant deviations from expectations were reported to the City Council in a timely manner, and (3) appropriate action was taken to mitigate future adverse developments.

Investment Policy Review Committee of the City Council

The City Council shall appoint two of its members to serve on an Investment Policy Review Committee for calendar year terms commencing on January 1 of each year. The Investment Policy Review Committee shall be responsible for conducting at least biannual reviews of the adequacy and effectiveness of this Administrative Policy and preparing related recommendations for City Council consideration.

The Investment Policy Review Committee shall be considered a standing committee, subject to all applicable provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

2.2.05. Public Trust.

The City Council, City Manager, City Treasurer, and all individuals authorized to participate in investment decisions on behalf of the City shall act as custodians of the public trust and recognize that the investment portfolio is subject to public review and evaluation. The City's overall approach to investment shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust.

2.2.06. Prudence.

The City Council, City Manager, City Treasurer, and all individuals authorized to participate in investment decisions on behalf of the City, are considered to be trustees and, therefore, fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. The prudent investor standard is summarized in Government Code Section 53600.3, as follows:

> *All governing bodies of local agencies or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of those local agencies investing public funds pursuant to this chapter are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. 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.

2.2.07. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest.

As set forth in the City's Conflict of Interest Policy, and as otherwise required by the Political Reform Act and Fair Political Practices Commission, public officials who manage public investments are required to file economic interest disclosures.

In addition to federal, state and local statutes relating to conflicts of interest, the City Council, City Manager, City Treasurer, and all individuals authorized to participate in investment decisions on behalf of the City shall refrain from personal business association or activity that conflicts with proper execution of this Administrative Policy, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

2.2.08. Internal Controls and Routine External Review.

The City Treasurer shall develop, implement, and maintain a system of internal controls designed to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of investment activities, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and the reliability of financial reporting. Such internal controls shall seek to prevent the loss of public funds due to fraud, error, misrepresentation, and unanticipated market changes.

As a part of their annual review of internal controls, the City's independent, external auditors shall review internal controls related to investment activities.

2.2.09. Authorized Financial Dealers, Depositories, and Institutions.

In accordance with Government Code Section 53601.5, investments shall either be purchased (1) directly from the issuer, (2) from an institution licensed by the State of California as a Broker-Dealer, as defined in Corporations Code Section 25004, provided that the institution is a primary or regional dealer qualified under federal Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1 (Uniform Net Capitol Rule), (3) from a member of a federally regulated securities exchange, (4) from a national or state-chartered bank, from a savings association or federal association, as defined by

Financial Code Section 5102, or (5) from a brokerage firm designated as a primary government dealer by the Federal Reserve bank. In addition, investments shall only be purchased from entities or deposits made in qualified public depositories, as established by State law, with ~~a physical presence in~~full knowledge of applicable California law and at least five years' experience providing similar services ~~to other~~ to California municipalities.

The selection of financial dealers, depositories, and institutions shall follow a periodic competitive procurement process (e.g., requests for proposals or requests for qualifications) and be subject to ultimate approval of the City Council or City Manager in accordance with established purchasing regulations and policies. The nature of the competitive procurement process, frequency thereof, and submittals required, shall be designed and determined by the City Treasurer.

On an annual basis, the City Treasurer shall send a copy of the current version of this Administrative Policy to all financial dealers, depositories, and institutions approved to do business with the City. Receipt of this Administrative Policy shall be considered confirmation that the parties to whom they were distributed understand the City's authorized investment types and requirements thereof.

2.2.10. Authorized Investments.

In accordance with the requirements set forth in this Administrative Policy and in ~~California~~ Government Code sections 53601, 53601.6, 53601.8, 53635, 53635.2, 53638, and 53684, the following types of investment are authorized:

A. Monies required to meet immediate cash flow needs:

- *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insured Accounts*
  Fully insured under $250,000 or collateralized at 110% of principal and accrued interest in accordance with California Government Code
- *Local Government Investment Pools and other pooled investment funds such as money market mutual funds*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating (Money Market Mutual Funds): AAA, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aaa, or other rating service equivalent

B. Monies not required to meet immediate cash flow needs, but which can be reasonably anticipated to be required over the following 12 months:

- *Bankers' Acceptances*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: A-1, Minimum Moody's Rating: P-1
- *Commercial Paper*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: A-1, Minimum Moody's Rating: P-1
- ~~*Local Government Investment Pools*~~
- ~~*Money Market Mutual Funds*~~
  ~~Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: AAA, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aaa~~
- *Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit*
  ~~Fully insured by FDIC or collateralized with a minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: AA, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aa~~Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, or state or federal savings and loan association, as defined by Financial Code Section 5102; and (1) with an "A" or better rating on its long-term debt as provided by Standard & Poor's or Moody's or (2) with minimum short-term ratings by two rating services. For (2), the minimum Standard & Poor's rating shall be A-1 and the minimum Moody's rating shall be P-1.
- *Passbook Savings Demand Deposits*
  Fully insured by FDIC or collateralized
- *Repurchase Agreements*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: AA, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aa
- *All investments authorized under Section 2.2.10(A).*

C. Monies not required to meet immediate cash flow needs, and which cannot be reasonably anticipated to be required over the following 12 months:

- *United States Treasury Obligations (notes, bonds, bills, or other certificates or coupons)*
  Explicit full faith and credit guarantee of the United States Government. ~~with a m~~Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating for Bonds: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating for Bonds: Aa3 or P-1
- *United States Agency Obligations*
  Implied full faith and credit guarantee of the United States Government. Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating for Bonds: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating for Bonds: Aa3 or P-1 ~~with a minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: A1, Minimum Moody's Rating: P1~~
- *State of California and Others States-issued Obligations (notes, bonds, or warrants)*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating for Bonds: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating for Bonds: Aa or P-1

- *California Local Government-issued Municipal Obligations (notes, bonds, warrants, or other indebtedness issued by a California county, city, or local district/agency)*
  Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: AA or A-1+, Minimum Moody's Rating: Aa or P-1
- *Negotiable Certificates of Deposit*
  ~~Minimum Standard & Poor's Rating: A1, Minimum Moody's Rating: P1~~
  Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, or state or federal savings and loan association, as defined by California Financial Code Section 5102.
  Collateral shall comply with Chapter 4, Bank Deposit Law, Section 16500 et seq., and Chapter 4.5, Savings and Loan Association and Credit Union Deposit Law, Section 16600 et seq., of California Government Code.
- *All investments authorized under sections 2.2.10(A) and (B).*

2.2.11. Local Government Investment Pools and Other Pooled Investment Funds.

While local government investment pools generally provide significant safety and liquidity, the City Treasurer shall complete a thorough investigation prior to making any such investment and consider the same during the monthly compliance review required by Section 2.2.13. Due diligence in investigations shall generally include a review of written statements of investment policies, objectives, fees schedules, and reporting schedules, as well as issues related to (1) eligible investors and securities, (2) the permitted frequencies and sizes of deposits and withdrawals, (3) security safeguards, including settlement processes, (4) the frequency with which securities are priced and the program audited, (5) the treatment of gains and losses, including interest calculations and distribution, (6) whether and, if so, how reserves, retained earnings, and similar funds are utilized by the investment pool, and (7) whether the investment pool is eligible for and, if so, accepts bond proceeds. In addition, only local government investment pools with at least five years' experience providing similar services to other California municipalities may be utilized. Similar due diligence and investigative procedures shall be performed prior to investing in any other pooled investment funds, such as money market mutual funds.

2.2.12. Prohibited Investments.

Notwithstanding those types of investments that are otherwise prohibited by law or this Administrative Policy, financial derivatives (e.g., futures, options, and interest rate swaps) and foreign investments (e.g., indices and currencies) are prohibited.

2.2.13. Monthly Internal Compliance Review of Investment Portfolio.

Investments shall be in compliance with the ratings and other requirements set forth in this Administrative Policy at the time of purchase. It is acknowledged and understood that some investments may not fully comply with the same following purchase. The City Treasurer shall review the overall investment portfolio on a monthly basis and identify any investments that no longer comply. Non-compliant investments shall be reported to the City Council, City Manager, and City Attorney within 10 business days of discovery and corrected as soon as practical.

2.2.14. Safekeeping and Custody.

All investments shall be registered in the name of the City and all interest, principal payments, and withdrawals shall indicate the City as the sole payee.

All investments, with the exception of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insured Accounts, Local Government Investment Pools, and Money Market Funds shall be held by a third party custodian designated by the City Treasurer and evidenced by custodial agreements or safekeeping receipts. Third-party custodians shall comply with the requirements set forth in Section 2.2.09.

All security transactions, where applicable, shall use a Delivery-versus-Payment (DVP) settlement procedure with the City's payment due at the time of delivery.

2.2.15. Collateralization.

Collateral for non-negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable certificates of deposit shall comply with Government Code, Chapter 4, Bank Deposit Law Section 16500 et seq. and the Savings and Loan and Credit Union Deposit Law Government Code Section 16600 et seq. In addition, if the Non-Negotiable Certificate of Deposit is not Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured or exceeds the FDIC insured limit, collateral is required equal to 100% of the principal.

Collateral for repurchase agreements shall be 110% of the market value of principal and accrued interest. Collateral can be either United States Treasury securities or United States Agency securities. The City Treasurer is authorized to grant the right of collateral substitution for repurchase agreements.

All collateral shall be held by an independent third party with whom the City has a current custodial agreement. A clearly marked evidence of ownership (safekeeping receipt) must be supplied to the City and retained.

2.2.16. Diversification and Maximum Maturities.

The overall investment portfolio shall be diversified to avoid incurring unreasonable and avoidable risks associated with concentrating investments in specific investment types, maturity segments, ~~–~~or individual financial institutions. In a diversified portfolio, it is acknowledged and understood that occasional measurement losses may occur. Such losses shall be considered within the overall portfolio's investment return. Diversification also requires investments to be spread among varying security types and institutions.

Authorized investments shall be invested subject to the following:

Table 2.2-1: Diversification and Maximum Maturities Table

Type of Investment	Maximum Amount of Portfolio Investment	Maximum Maturity
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insured Accounts	100%	N/A
Bankers' Acceptances	20% (no more than 5% with one bank)	180 days
Commercial Paper	15% (no more than 10% of a single issuer)	270 days
Local Government Investment Pools	90%	N/A
Money Market Mutual Funds	10%	N/A
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	20% (no more than 5% with one bank or issuer) and no more than 30% of the overall portfolio when combined with Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3 years

Type of Investment	Maximum Amount of Portfolio Investment	Maximum Maturity
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	30% (no more than 5% with one bank or single issuer) and no more than 30% of the overall portfolio when combined with Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3 years
Passbook Savings Demand Deposits	100%	3 years
Repurchase Agreements	10% (no more than 20% of a single issuer)	30 days
United States Treasury Obligations	~~30~~90% of overall portfolio for any one investment type (no more than 20% of a single issuer)	3 years
United States Agency Obligations		3 years
State of California and Other States-issued Obligations	20% of overall portfolio for any one investment type (no more than ~~20~~5% of a single issuer)	3 years
California Local Government-issued Municipal Obligations		3 years
~~Negotiable Certificates of Deposit~~	~~30% (no more than 5% with one bank or single issuer)~~	~~3 years~~

2.2.17. Reporting.

The City Treasurer shall prepare and submit a monthly investment report to the City Council. The report shall include a summary of all investment transactions for the reporting period, as required by Government Code Section 53607, as well as similar information required for optional quarterly investment reports by Government Code Section 53646(b), to the extent that such information is available. The report shall also comply with Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 40 and include the following:

A. Certification that all investment actions executed since the last report have been made in full compliance with this Administrative Policy; and

B. Certification that the City is able to meet all cash flow needs which might reasonably be anticipated for the next 12 months.

2.2.18. Annual City Council Review and Adoption of this Administrative Policy.

This Administrative Policy shall be reviewed, modified as necessary, and adopted, at least annually, by resolution of the City Council at a duly noticed public meeting. Such annual review shall be in addition to the reviews conducted by the Investment Policy Review Committee as described in Section 2.2.04.

2.2.19. Relationship to Federal and State Laws.

Where federal or state laws are more restrictive than or contradict this Administrative Policy, such laws shall take precedence. Where this Administrative Policy is more restrictive than federal or state laws, this Administrative Policy shall take precedence. The City Treasurer shall advise the Investment Policy Review Committee of any contradictions of federal or state law for consideration during its reviews conducted as described in Section 2.2.04.

2.2.20. Attachments.

Attachment A, "Glossary of Terms and Acronyms," is incorporated by reference.

Attachment B, "California Municipal Treasurers Association Investment Policy Certification"

City Council Adoption: ~~November 16, 2016~~April XX, 2017

Attachment A, "Glossary of Terms and Acronyms"

This Glossary of Terms and Acronyms contains common investment terminology to provide users with a better understanding of basic investment terms. It is intended to be used as a basic reference only, is not intended to be all inclusive, and should not be treated as a substitute for professional counsel or analysis.

ACCRUED INTEREST: Coupon interest accumulated on a bond or note since the last interest payment or, for a new issue, from the dated date to the date of delivery.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES: Securities that are supported by pools of assets, such as installment loans or leases, or by pools of revolving lines of credits. Asset-backed securities are structured as trusts in order to perfect a security interest in the underlying assets.

AVERAGE: An arithmetic mean of selected stocks intended to represent the behavior of the market or some component of it.

BANK DEPOSITS: Deposits in banks or other depository institutions that may be in the form of demand accounts (checking) or investments in accounts that have a fixed term and negotiated rate of interest.

BANK NOTES: A senior, unsecured, direct obligation of a bank or United States branch of a foreign bank.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE: A draft or bill or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution, as well as the issuer, guarantees payment of the bill.

BASIS POINTS: Refers to the yield on bonds. Each percentage point of yield in bonds equals 100 basis points (1/100% or 0.01%). If a bond yield changes from 7.25% to 7.39% that is a rate of 14 basis points.

BENCHMARK: A passive index used to compare the performance, relative to risk and return, of an investor's portfolio.

BOND PROCEEDS: The money paid to the issuer by the purchaser or underwriter of a new issue of municipal securities. These moneys are used to finance the project or purpose for which the securities were issued and to pay certain costs of issuance as may be provided in the bond contract.

<u>BONDS</u>: A debt obligation of a firm or public entity. A bond represents the agreement to repay the debt in principal and, typically, in interest on the principal.

<u>BOOK VALUE</u>: The value at which an asset is carried on a balance sheet.

<u>BROKER</u>: A person or firm that acts as an intermediary by purchasing and selling securities for others rather than for its own account.

<u>CALL OPTION</u>: The terms of the bond contract giving the issuer the right to redeem or call an outstanding issue of bonds prior to its stated date of maturity.

<u>CASH FLOW</u>: A comparison of cash receipts (revenues) to required payments (debt service, operating expenses, etc.).

<u>CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT</u>: A short-term, secured deposit in a financial institution that usually returns principal and interest to the lender at the end of the loan period. Certificates of Deposit (CDs) differ in terms of collateralization and marketability. CDs appropriate to public agency investing include:

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit – Generally, short-term debt instruments that pay interest and re issued by a bank, savings or federal association, state or federal credit union, or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. The majority of negotiable CDs mature within six months while the average maturity is two weeks. Negotiable CDs are traded in a secondary market and are payable upon order to the bearer or initial depositor (investor). Negotiable CDs are insured by the FDIC up to $250,000, but they are not collateralized beyond that amount.

Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit – CDs that carry a penalty if redeemed prior to maturity. A secondary market does exist for non-negotiable CDs, but redemption includes a transaction cost that reduces returns to the investor. Non-negotiable CDs issued by banks and savings and loans are insured by the FDIC up to the amount of $250,000, including principal and interest. Amounts deposited above this amount may be secured with other forms of collateral through an agreement between the investor and the issuer. Collateral may include other securities, including treasuries or agency securities (e.g., issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association).

<u>CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT REGISTRY SYSTEM (CDARS): </u>A private CD placement service that allows local agencies to purchase more than $250,000 in CDs from a single financial institution (must be a participating institution of CDARS) while still maintaining FDIC insurance coverage. CDARS is

currently the only entity providing this service. CDARS facilitates the trading of deposits between the California institution and other participating institutions in amounts that are less than $250,000 each, so that FDIC coverage is maintained.

CD PLACEMENT SERVICE: A service that allows local agencies to purchase more than $250,000 in CDs from a single financial institution while still maintaining FDIC insurance coverage. See "CDARS".

COLLATERALIZATION OF DEPOSITS: A process by which a bank or other financial institution pledges securities or other deposits for the purpose of securing the repayment of deposited funds.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations or municipalities, with maturities ranging from two to 270 days.

CORPORATE NOTES AND BONDS: Debt instruments, typically unsecured, issued by corporations, with original maturities in most cases greater than one year and less than ten years.

COUNTY POOLED INVESTMENT FUNDS: The aggregate of all funds from public agencies placed in the custody of the county treasurer or chief finance officer for investment and reinvestment.

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

CREDIT RATING: The credit worthiness of an investment. Credit ratings are issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Three highly recognized organizations are Standard and Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch. The organizations use a primary letter designation (numbers or symbols may follow the letter designation) to indicate the quality of an investment. As an example, short-term ratings by Standard and Poor's of A-1+ and Moody's of P-1 indicate a prime or high grade quality investment. Long-term prime or high grade quality investments would be rated AAA or Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's, respectively. Rates beginning with letters B or C would typically indicate an investment of speculative and higher risk quality.
~~CREDIT RATING: Various alphabetical and numerical designations used by institutional investors, Wall Street underwriters, and commercial rating companies to give relative indications of bond and note creditworthiness. Standard & Poor's~~

~~and Fitch Ratings use the same system, starting with their highest rating, of AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B, CCC, CC, C, and D for default. Moody's Investors Service uses AAA, AA, A, BAA, BA, B, CAA, CA, and D. Each of the services use pluses (+), minuses (-), or numerical modifiers to indicate steps within each category. The top four letter categories are considered investment grade ratings.~~

CREDIT RISK: The chance that an issuer will be unable to make scheduled payments of interest and principal on an outstanding obligation. Another concern for investors is that the market's perception of an issuer/borrower's credit will cause the market value of a security to fall, even if default is not expected.

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

DEALER: Someone who acts as a principal in all transactions, including underwriting, buying, and selling securities, including from his or her own account.

DEFAULT RISK: The risk that issuers or borrowers will be unable to make the required payments on their debt obligations.

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 (DVP): The payment of cash for securities as they are delivered and accepted for settlement.

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

DISCOUNT: The difference between the par value of a security and the cost of the security, when the cost is below par. Investors purchase securities at a discount when return to the investor (yield) is higher than the stated coupon (interest rate) on the investment.

DISCOUNT RATE: The interest rate used in discounted cash flow analysis to determine the present value of future cash flows. The discount rate in discounted cash flow analysis takes into account not just the time value of money, but also the risk or uncertainty of future cash flows; the greater the uncertainty of future cash flows, the higher the discount rate.

<u>DIVERSIFICATION</u>: The allocation of different types of assets in a portfolio to mitigate risks and improve overall portfolio performance.

<u>DURATION</u>: A measure of the timing of the cash flows to be received from a security that provides the foundation for a measure of the interest rate sensitivity of a bond. Duration is a volatility measure and represents the percentage change in price divided by the percentage change in interest rates. A high duration measure indicates that for a given level of movement in interest rates, prices of securities will vary considerably.

<u>EFFECTIVE DURATION</u>: A measurement of the weighted average of the present value of the cash flows of a fixed-income investment. Effective duration measures the price sensitivity of fixed-income investments, especially for those with embedded option features such as call options. As yields rise, the effective duration of a callable investment rises to reflect the fact that it has become less likely to be called. The more rates rise, the longer the effective duration will become, approaching the duration to maturity. The converse is true in a declining interest rate environment (that is, the more rates fall, the shorter the effective duration will become, approaching the duration to call). For securities without an embedded option, the duration to call, maturity, and effective duration are all the same. The calculation for effective duration is complicated and involves averaging the duration under a simulation of many possible interest rate scenarios in the future.

<u>EVENT RISK</u>: The risk associated with a changing portfolio value due to a market event causing swings in market prices and/or spreads.

<u>EXTENDABLE NOTES</u>: Securities with maturity dates that can be extended by mutual agreement between the issuer and investor. When investing in these types of securities, the maturity date plus the stated extendable option must not exceed the time frames that are allowed in California Government Code or the investment policy for the investment type.

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

<u>FIDUCIARY</u>: An individual who holds something in trust for another and bears liability for its safekeeping.

FIRST TIER SECURITIES: Securities that have received short term debt ratings in the highest category from the requisite nationally recognized statistical-rating organizations (NRSROs), or are comparable unrated securities, or are issued by money market funds, or government securities. [See SEC Rules: Paragraph (A) (12) of rule 2A-7.]

FLOATING RATE SECURITY: A security that has a variable or "floating" interest rate.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB): A standard-setting body, associated with the Financial Accounting Foundation, which prescribes standard accounting practices for governmental units.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSE): Privately held corporations with public purposes created by the United States Congress to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy. Securities issued by GSEs carry the implicit backing of the United States Government, but they are not direct obligations of the United States Government. For this reason, these securities will offer a yield premium over Treasuries.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACT (GIC): An agreement acknowledging receipt of funds for deposit, specifying terms for withdrawal, and guaranteeing a rate of interest to be paid.

INDEX: An indicator that is published on a periodic basis that shows the estimated price and/or yield levels for various groups of securities.

INTEREST: The amount a borrower pays to a lender for the use of his or her money.

INTEREST RATE RISK: The risk that an investment's value will change due to a change in the absolute level of interest rates, spread between two rates, shape of the yield curve, or any other interest rate relationship.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS: Contracts with respect to funds deposited by an investor. Investment agreements are often separated into those offered by banks and those offered by insurance companies. In the former case, they are sometimes referred to as "bank investment contracts."

LONDOR INTERBANK OFFERED RATE (LIBOR): The average rate at which a leading bank can obtain unsecured funding in the London interbank market. LIBOR serves as a benchmark for various interest rates. Obligations of parties to such transactions are typically expressed as a spread to LIBOR.

LIQUIDITY: The measure of the ability to convert an instrument to cash on a given date at full face or par value.

LIQUIDITY RISK: The risk that a security, sold prior to maturity, will be sold at a loss of value. For a local agency, the liquidity risk of an individual investment may not be as critical as how the overall liquidity of the portfolio allows the agency to meet its cash needs.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): A voluntary investment fund open to government entities and certain non-profit organizations in California that is managed by the State Treasurer’s Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP): Investment pools that range from the State Treasurer’s Office Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) to county pools to Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs). These funds are not subject to the same SEC rules applicable to money market mutual funds.

MARKET RISK: The chance that the value of a security will decline as interest rates rise. In general, as interest rates fall, prices of fixed income securities rise. Similarly, as interest rates rise, prices fall. Market risk also is referred to as systematic risk or risk that affects all securities within an asset class similarly.

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

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

MEDIUM-TERM NOTE: Corporate or depository institution debt securities meeting certain minimum quality standards (as specified in California Government Code) with a remaining maturity of five years or less.

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUNDS (MMFs): Mutual funds that invest exclusively in short-term money market instruments. MMFs seek the preservation of capital as a primary goal while maintaining a high degree of liquidity and providing income representative of the market for short term investments.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (MBS): Securities created when a mortgagee or a purchaser of residential real estate mortgages creates a pool of mortgages and markets undivided interests or participations in the pool. MBS owners receive a pro-rata share of the interest and principal cash flows (net of fees) that are "passed through" from the pool of mortgages. MBS are complex securities whose cash flow is determined by the characteristics of the mortgages that are pooled together. Investors in MBS face prepayment risk associated with the option of the underlying mortgagors to pre-pay or payoff their mortgage. Most MBS are issued and/or guaranteed by federal agencies and instrumentalities (e.g., Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)).

MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH OBLIGATIONS: Securities that are created when residential mortgages (or other mortgages) are pooled together and undivided interests or participations in the stream of revenues associated with the mortgages are sold.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR RULE: Regulations for non-dealer "municipal advisors" such as financial advisors, swap advisors, GIC brokers, etc. In addition, the rule pertains to banks and broker dealers acting as municipal advisors. Municipal advisors have a fiduciary responsibility to the government agency receiving their services and they must register with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). Municipal finance professionals that do not have a fiduciary duty to issuers cannot provide advice to governments unless certain exemptions are met. The SEC has published a list of frequently asked questions: www.sec.gov/info/municipal/mun-advisors-faqs.pdf.

MUNICIPAL NOTES, BONDS, AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS: Obligations issued by state and local governments to finance capital and operating expenses.

MUTUAL FUNDS: An investment company that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities, including fixed-income securities and money market instruments.

NEW ISSUE: Securities sold during the initial distribution of an issue in a primary offering by the underwriter or underwriting syndicate.

NET ASSET VALUE (NAV): A determination of the average price per share of a pool or mutual fund. How this measure varies over time provides information on whether the pool is stable or variable. NAV is the market value of all securities in a mutual fund, less the value of the fund's liabilities, divided by the number of shares in the fund outstanding. Shares of mutual funds are purchased at the fund's NAV.

NET PRESENT VALUE: An amount that equates future cash flows with their value in present terms.

NOTE: A written promise to pay a specified amount to a certain entity on demand or on a specified date. Usually bearing a short-term maturity of a year or less (though longer maturities are issued—see "Medium-Term Note").

OPTIONS: A contract that gives the buyer the right to buy or sell an obligation at a specified price for a specified time. Exchange Traded Options are standardized option contracts that are actively traded on the Chicago Board of Exchange on a daily basis whereas Over-the-Counter Options are traded directly between the buyer and seller at agreed upon prices and conditions (the former type of option is therefore more liquid than the latter).

PAR AMOUNT OR PAR VALUE: The principal amount of a note or bond which must be paid at maturity. Par, also referred to as the "face amount" of a security, is the principal value stated on the face of the security. A par bond is one sold at a price of 100 percent of its principal amount.

PASSBOOK SAVINGS DEMAND DEPOSITS: An interest-bearing bank deposit that unlike time deposits which have a specified term, is typically considered readily available funds and can be withdrawn without advance notice.

PLACEMENT SERVICE DEPOSIT: Deposits at depository institutions placed by a private sector placement service entity.

PLACEMENT SERVICE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: Certificates of deposit placed with a private sector entity that assists in the placement of certificates of deposit with eligible financial institutions located in the United States.

PORTFOLIO: Combined holding of more than one stock, bond, commodity, real estate investment, cash equivalent, or other asset. The purpose of a portfolio is to reduce risk by diversification.

PREMIUM: The difference between the par value of a security and the cost of the security, when the cost is above par. Investors pay a premium to purchase a security when the return to the investor (yield) is lower than the stated coupon (interest rate) on the investment.

PRICE: The amount of monetary consideration required by a willing seller and a willing buyer to sell an investment on a particular date.

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

PROSPECTUS: A disclosure 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: A standard of conduct where a person acts with care, skill, prudence, and diligence when investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing funds. The test of whether the standard is being met is if a prudent person acting in such a situation would engage in similar conduct to ensure that investments safeguard principal and maintain liquidity.

REINVESTMENT RISK: The risk that interest rates may be lower than the yield on a fixed income security when the investor seeks to reinvest interest income or repaid principal from the security.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS: An agreement of one party (for example, a financial institution) to sell securities to a second party (such as a local agency) and simultaneous agreement by the first party to repurchase the securities at a specified price from the second party on demand or at a specified date.

RISK: The uncertainty of maintaining the principal or interest associated with an investment due to a variety of factors.

RULE G-37 OF THE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD: Federal regulations to sever any connection between the making of political contributions and the awarding of municipal securities business.

SAFEKEEPING SERVICE: Offers storage and protection of assets provided by an institution serving as an agent.

SAFETY: In the context of investing public funds, safety relates to preserving the principal of an investment in an investment portfolio; local agencies address the concerns of safety by controlling exposure to risks.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC): The federal agency responsible for supervising and regulating the securities industry.

SECURITIES LENDING AGREEMENT: An agreement of one party (for example, a local agency) to borrow securities at a specified price from a second party (for example, another local agency) with a simultaneous agreement by the first party to return the security at a specified price to the second party on demand or at a specified date. These agreements generally are collateralized and involve a third party custodian to hold the securities and collateral. Economically similar to reverse repurchase agreement.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES (TRANS): Notes issued in anticipation of receiving tax proceeds or other revenues at a future date.

TOTAL RETURN: Interest, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses over a given period of time.

TRUSTEE, TRUST COMPANY OR TRUST DEPARTMENT OF A BANK: A financial institution with powers to act in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the bondholders in enforcing the terms of the bond contract.

UNDERWRITER: A dealer that purchases a new issue of municipal securities for resale.

UNITED STATES AGENCY OBLIGATIONS: 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, including federal agency mortgage-backed securities. Types of instruments may include mortgage-backed securities from the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities.

UNITED STATES 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 one year or less and are sold at a discount. Notes are obligations that mature between one year and ten 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, typically expressed in days or years.

YIELD: The current rate of return on an investment security generally expressed as a percentage of the securities current price.

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.

YIELD-TO-CALL: The rate of return to the investor earned from payments of principal and interest, with interest compounded semi-annually at the stated yield when the security is redeemed on a specified call date. In addition, if the security is redeemed at a premium call price, the amount of the premium is also reflected in the yield.

YIELD-TO-MATURITY: The rate of return to the investor earned from payments of principal and interest, with interest compounded semi-annually at the stated yield as long as the security remains outstanding until the maturity date.

YIELD-TO-WORST: For a given dollar price on a municipal security, the lowest of the yield calculated to the pricing call, par option or maturity.

ZERO-COUPON BOND: A bond on which interest is not payable until maturity (or earlier redemption), but compounds periodically to accumulate to a stated maturity amount. Zero-interest bonds are typically issued at a discount and repaid at par upon maturity.

Attachment B, "California Municipal Treasurers Association Investment Policy Certification"

The City's Investment of Financial Assets policy, as adopted by the City Council on November 16, 2016, received certification from the California Municipal Treasurers Association (CMTA) on January 17, 2017. Since receiving certification, the City's modifications of the Investment of Financial Assets policy have been limited to addressing recommendations made by CMTA evaluators.

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL
TREASURERS ASSOCIATION

Investment Policy Certification

Issued on 1/17/2017

City of Laguna Woods

The California Municipal Treasurers Association certifies that the investment policy of the City of Laguna Woods complies with the current State statutes governing the investment practices of local government entities located within the State of California.

CMTA Over 50 Years of Excellence

Margaret Moggia
President

February 13, 2017
Date