

COUNTY OF KINGS

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE'S

STATEMENT OF

INVESTMENT POLICY

JANUARY 1, 2012

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Interim Director of Finance

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I. AUTHORITY

Kings County Ordinance No.557, adopted on January 14, 1997 as an urgency ordinance, delegated to the County Director of Finance the authority to continue to invest or reinvest the funds of the County and the funds of other depositors in the County treasury, pursuant to Section 53600 et seq., inclusive of Section 53684, of the California Government Code. The County Director of Finance, as agent of the county, trustee, and fiduciary, assumes full responsibility for the investment program. The Board of Supervisors shall annually review the Director of Finance's performance and may annually renew this delegation of authority for a one-year period. The Board of Supervisors may also revoke the investment authority by County ordinance.

II. POLICY STATEMENT

Annually, the County Director of Finance shall prepare an Investment Policy, pursuant to G.C. 27133 and G.C. 53646, that will be reviewed by the County Treasury Oversight Committee and rendered for approval to the Board of Supervisors and local agencies.

The purpose of this Statement of Investment Policy (Policy) is to establish cash management and investment guidelines for the County Director of Finance, who is responsible for the stewardship of the Kings County Investment Pool. Each transaction and the entire portfolio must comply with California Government Code Section 53601 et seq., Section 53635 et seq., and this policy. All portfolio activities will be judged by the Standard of the Prudence and ranking of investment objectives. Those activities which violate its spirit and intent will be deemed to be contrary to the policy.

III. POOLED INVESTMENT FUND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

In accordance with California Government Code Section 27130 et seq., the Board of Supervisors, in consultation with the County Director of Finance, has created a County Treasury Oversight Committee (Resolution No. 95-081, December 5, 1995) to allow local agency representatives participation in the policies that guide the investment of depositor funds. The primary responsibilities of the committee include: (a) to review and monitor the County Director of Finance's Statement of Investment Policy, (b) to cause an annual audit to be conducted to determine the County Treasury's compliance, and (c) to establish criteria for depositor withdrawal of funds for the purpose of investing or depositing outside the County Treasury pool. The meeting of the Oversight Committee shall be open to the public and subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act.

A member of the Oversight Committee may not be employed by an entity that has contributed to the campaign for any member of a legislative body of any local agency that has deposited funds into the county treasury, in the previous three years or during the period that the employee is a member of the committee. While serving on the Oversight Committee, a member may not directly or indirectly raise money for any member of a legislative body of any local agency that has deposited funds into the county treasury. Finally, a member may not secure employment with, or be employed by, bond underwriters, bond counsel, security brokerages or dealers, or a financial

services firms, with whom the Director of Finance is doing business during the period that the person is a member of the committee or for one year after leaving the committee.

The Oversight Committee is not allowed to direct individual investment decisions, select individual investment advisors, brokers, or dealers, or impinge on the day-to-day operations of the County treasury and investment operations.

IV. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Pooled Investment Fund shall be prudently invested in order to earn a reasonable return, while awaiting application for governmental purposes. The specific objectives for the Pooled Investment Fund are ranked in order of importance.

A. SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL - The preservation of principal is the primary objective. Each transaction shall seek to ensure that capital losses are avoided, whether they are from securities default or erosion of market value. The objective will be to mitigate credit risk and interest rate risk.

1. Credit Risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer. Credit risk is mitigated by: (a) limiting investments to the safest types of securities; (b) pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which the Treasury will do business; and (c) diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities will be minimized.

2. Interest Rate Risk is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in general interest rates. Interest rate risk is mitigated by: (a) structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and (b) by investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities.

B. LIQUIDITY - As a second objective, the Pooled Investment Fund should remain sufficiently flexible to enable the County Director of Finance to meet all operating requirements which may be reasonably anticipated in any depositor's fund. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature concurrent with cash needs to meet anticipated demands (static liquidity). No more than 35% of the portfolio may be invested in securities maturing in three to five years and during peak tax collection no more than 30%. Percent restrictions shall be applicable only for the date of purchase. Any future percent deviations due to cash flow demands reducing the total investment portfolio shall not be considered out of compliance. Furthermore, since all possible cash demands cannot be anticipated, the portfolio shall consist largely of securities with active secondary or resale markets (dynamic liquidity).

C. PUBLIC TRUST - In managing the Pooled Investment Fund, the County Director of Finance and the authorized investment staff should avoid any transactions that might impair public confidence in Kings County and the participating local agencies. Investments should be made with precision and care, considering the probable safety of the capital as well as the probable income to be derived.

D. MAXIMUM RATE OF RETURN - As the fourth objective, the Pooled investment Fund is designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the investment risk constraints and liquidity needs. Return on investment is of least importance compared to the safety and liquidity objectives described above. The core of investments are limited to relatively low risk securities in anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed. Securities can be sold prior to maturity for the following reasons: (1) a declining credit security to minimize loss of principal; (2) a security swap to improve the quality, yield, or target duration in the portfolio; (3) the liquidity needs of the portfolio require that the security be sold; or (4) to realize a profit. If there is a realized loss of principal, the loss will first be allocated against the interest earned in the current quarter on the sold security. If the security's current interest is not sufficient to cover the loss, then the Director of Finance may allocate the loss against a profit realized from selling a security in the same quarter, and/or the total current and future portfolio interest earnings. In the event of an imminent loss of principal for which the security's interest would not be sufficient to cover the loss, the Director of Finance may withhold from the total current and future portfolio interest earnings to reserve against a future maximum anticipated actual loss.

V. STANDARD OF CARE

A. PRUDENCE - The County Director of Finance, as a trustee and therefore a fiduciary, is subject to the prudent investor standard. The standard of prudence to be used by investment staff shall be the "prudent person" standard, which provides, "Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital, liquidity needs, as well as the probable income to be derived." This standard shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio.

When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling and managing public funds the County Director of Finance shall act with the care, skill, prudence and diligence to meet the aims of the investment objectives listed in order in Section IV., Investment Objectives. Investment staff acting in accordance with written procedures and this Policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and the liquidity and the sale of securities are carried out in accordance with the terms of this policy.

B. ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST - Treasury staff involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. The investment staff shall disclose any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business. They shall further disclose any personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. The investment staff shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of the treasury.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 27133(d), the County Director of Finance, individual Treasury employees, or any member of the County Treasury Oversight Committee may not accept honoraria, gifts, and gratuities from advisors, brokers, dealers, bankers, or other persons with whom the County Treasury conducts business in an amount exceeding \$50.00.

C. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY - Authority to manage the investment program is granted to the County Director of Finance by the Kings County Board of Supervisors. The moneys invested will be actively managed by the Director of Finance and his/her staff, who shall carry out established written procedures and internal controls for the operation of the investment program consistent with this Policy. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this Policy and the procedures established by the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls to regulate the activities of subordinate staff. (See also Safekeeping and Custody, Internal Controls VI B. below). The authority to execute investment transactions for the portfolio shall be limited to the Assistant Director of Finance - Treasury, the Treasury Manager, and in the absence of the Treasury Manager, the Accounting Specialist-Treasury Operations.

VI. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

A. DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS – As far as possible, all money belonging to, or in the custody of the County Director of Finance shall be deposited for safekeeping in state or national banks selected by the Director of Finance, or may be invested as set forth in Section VII. To be eligible to receive funds, the bank shall have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities pursuant to Section 2906 of Title 12 of the United States Code.

B. AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS - Schedule 1- Statement of Authorized Firms, on page 15, is a list of County Director of Finance approved financial institutions and broker/dealers authorized to provide investment services to the Treasury. Authorized firms can be added or deleted only with the Director of Finance’s approval. Any changes will result in modification to Schedule 1, but will not be considered a revision to this policy. Changes to authorized firms shall be reported to the County Treasury Oversight Committee and Board of Supervisors within two (2) weeks. The authorized parties include mostly "primary" dealers selected on the basis of creditworthiness, capital adequacy, availability of investment inventory, and experience in trading in authorized investments. Firms utilized for money market mutual funds must either attain the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two of the three largest nationally recognized statistical-rating organizations (NRSRO) OR have retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years experience (i) investing in the securities and obligations as authorized in G.C. 53601, or (ii) managing money market mutual funds; and have assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified firms for County Treasury investment transactions must supply the audited financial statements, proof of National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) certification, proof of State registration, completed broker/dealer questionnaire, and certification of having read

the Kings County Investment Policy. An annual review of the financial condition of qualified firms will be conducted by the Treasury Manager.

The Treasury shall not do any investment business with any broker, brokerage, dealer, or securities firm that has, within any consecutive 48-month period following January 1, 1996, made a political contribution, in an amount exceeding the limitations contained in Rule G-37 of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, to any member of the Board of Supervisors or any candidate for those offices. Firms must provide corporate policy statements regarding compliance with political contributions limitations of Rule G-37.

C. INTERNAL CONTROLS - The County Director of Finance is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the investment portfolio are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Daily, or when next available, the County Director of Finance or his designee will

(1) Review and initial all Investment Purchase Orders to verify compliance with the overall Policy, Investment Parameters, and Authorized Institutions.

(2) Review and initial the “Daily Balance Sheet” to insure continuous compliance of portfolio investments (percentage distribution) to the Policy and Investment Parameters.

Weekly, the County Director of Finance or designee will verify that the Portfolio Percentage Report by investment type is balanced to the Daily Balance Sheet.

Monthly, all funds maintained by the County Director of Finance, including cash in treasury, deposits in transit, Kings County Department of Finance’s checking account balance, and investment holdings will be audited by the County Department of Finance – Accounting Division.

Quarterly, the County Director of Finance or designee will report compliance of the investment portfolio to the Director of Finance’s Statement of Investment Policy. (See Section IX. Reporting Methods on page12)

Annually, the County Treasury Oversight Committee shall hire an external auditor to conduct an independent review to assure compliance of the Director of Finance’s investment activities with the Statement of Investment Policy.

D. SAFEKEEPING - All securities purchased either outright or on repurchase agreements shall be held in safekeeping by a third party bank trust department acting as agent for the County under terms of a custody agreement executed by the bank and the Director of Finance. The only exceptions authorized are purchases from Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), collateralized

time deposits, collateralized bank money market accounts, and investments in money market mutual funds.

E. VOLUNTARY DEPOSITORS - If a local agency determines the agency has excess funds which are not required for immediate use and with the consent of the County Director of Finance, the legislative or governing body may, by resolution or minute order, authorize the deposit of excess funds into the County Treasury for the purpose of investment pursuant to Government Code Section 53635. At no time will the County Treasury accept deposits of personal funds unless by Court order.

The County Director of Finance shall, on a case by case basis, determine the terms and conditions under which a city, public district, or any public or municipal corporations located within Kings County, and not required to deposit their funds in the County Treasury, may voluntarily deposit funds for investment purposes. The County Director of Finance shall evaluate each proposed deposit request prior to approving the deposit into the Treasury. The County Director of Finance must make a finding that the proposed deposit will not adversely affect the interests of the other depositors in the County Investment pool, prior to approving the deposit.

F. WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS FOR EXTERNAL INVESTMENT -The County Treasury Oversight Committee's approved policy statement on "Treasury Restrictions on Withdrawal for External Investment" establishes the terms and conditions for Treasury depositors withdrawing funds for investment outside the County investment pool. (See Appendix A on page 17 and 18)

Any local agency, public entity, or public official that has funds on deposit in the County Treasury investment pool and that seeks to withdraw funds for the purpose of investing or depositing those funds outside the County Treasury pool, shall submit a resolution or minute order approved by the legislative or governing body requesting the withdrawal of the funds. Funds withdrawn shall become the responsibility of the requesting legislative body, and the Director of Finance will be held harmless from liability.

The County Director of Finance shall evaluate each proposed withdrawal for its consistency with the County Treasury Oversight Committee policy prior to approving the withdrawal. The County Director of Finance must also make a finding that the proposed withdrawal will not adversely affect the interests of the other depositors in the County Treasury pool, prior to approving the withdrawal.

VII. SUITABLE AND AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS

A. INVESTMENT TYPES - The County treasury may invest money among the following authorized investments and within the limits imposed by Government Code 53601 et seq.

- 1. United States Treasury Bills, Notes, Bonds, and Certificates of Indebtedness**, or those for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.
- 2. Registered state warrants or treasury notes or bonds of the State of California**, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the State or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the State.
- 3. Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of any local agency within the State of California**, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Banker's Acceptances (BA)** otherwise known as Bills of Exchange or Time Drafts, both domestic and foreign, drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank.
- 6. Commercial Paper (CP)** of "prime" quality issued by corporations that are organized and operating within the United States and having total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).
- 7. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit** issued by a nationally or state chartered bank or a savings association or federal association, or by a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank.
- 8. Certificates of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS)** placed with a local CDARS member. CDARS are fully insured as to principal and interest that may be accrued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).
- 9. Collateralized Time Deposits** issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank or savings and loan association within the State of California with an overall rating of not less than "satisfactory" in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California's communities pursuant to Section 2906 of Title 12 of the United States Code.
- 10. Repurchase Agreements or Reverse Repurchase Agreements, or Securites Lending Agreement** purchased in compliance with the Government Code 53601(j). Repurchase agreements must be issued by nationally or state-chartered banks or primary security dealers with whom the County Director of Finance has entered into a Master Repurchase Agreement.

11. Medium Term Corporate Notes (MTN), defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States.

12. Shares of Beneficial Interest issued by diversified management companies (1) that invests in the securities and obligations as authorized by subdivision (a) to (k), inclusive, or subdivisions (m) to (o) inclusive of Government Code 53601, and that comply with the investment restrictions of Article 2 of the Government Code (commencing with Section 53630), or (2) that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940. (15 U.S.C. Sec 80a-1, and following.)

13. Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) an investment pool created by Government Code 16429.1 in which the State Treasurer invests pooled political subdivision funds.

14. Notes, Bonds, or other obligations secured by a valid first priority security interest in eligible securities listed in Section 53651 having a market value at least equal to that required by Section 53652.

B. RESTRICTIONS ON AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS- In accordance with G.C. 53601.6, the County Treasury shall not invest any funds in inverse floaters, range notes, or mortgage derived interest-only strips. Additionally, no funds shall be invested in any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity. No shares of beneficial interest will be purchased where the principal dollars invested are subject to daily net asset value (NAV) adjustments of the fund's portfolio. The Treasury shall not invest in financial options and futures contracts directly, but may purchase authorized investments of callable securities with imbedded call provisions. The Treasury will not purchase an authorized investment below the credit quality restriction of Schedule 2 - Investment Parameters, but may elect to hold an instrument to maturity that has been later downgraded by the nationally recognized statistical-rating organization i.e. Moody's, Standard and Poors, or Fitch.

C. COMPETITIVE BIDDING - Bids for investment products shall be taken from a minimum of three authorized institutions. Awards will be made giving consideration to safety, liquidity, a balanced portfolio, and diversification. Exceptions to the above would involve repurchase agreements, securities possessing unique characteristics which would make competitive bidding impractical, or market circumstances in which competitive bidding could be adverse to the best interest of the Director of Finance's investment program.

D. COLLATERALIZATION - In accordance with California Government Code 53652, 53601 (j) full collateralization of public deposits is required for collateralized time deposits, collateralized bank money market accounts, and repurchase agreements. The Director of Finance may waive collateralization for that portion of any deposit that is fully insured by the FDIC per Government Code 53653.

VIII. INVESTMENT PARAMETERS

A. DIVERSIFICATION - The investments will be diversified by security type and institution within the percent restrictions of Government Code 53601, 53601.8, 53635, 53635.2, and 53635.8 or as further defined in Schedule 2, Investment Parameters. Percent restrictions shall be applicable only for the date of purchase. Any future percent deviations due to cash flow demands reducing the total investment portfolio shall not be considered out of compliance. Maximum investment amounts in any issuer name shall be limited as provided in the Investment Parameters on page 16.

B. MAXIMUM MATURITIES - Maturity limitations for each instrument type shall be restricted as provided in Government Code 53601, 53601.8, 53635, and 53635.8 or as further defined in Schedule 2 - Investment Parameters on page 16. No investment shall be made in any security, other than a security underlying a repurchase agreement authorized in this policy, which at the time of investment has a term remaining to maturity in excess of five years, unless a legislative body has granted express authority to make that investment either specifically or as part of an investment program approved by that legislative body no less than three months prior to the investment.

IX. REPORTING

A. METHODS - The County Director of Finance or designee shall prepare an investment report at least quarterly, including a succinct management summary that provides a clear picture of the status of the investment portfolio. This summary will be prepared in a manner, which will allow the reader to ascertain whether investment activities have conformed to the investment policy.

The report will be provided within 30 days following the end of the quarter covered by the report and submitted to the County Board of Supervisors, County Administrative Officer, Auditor-Controller, other members of the County Treasury Oversight Committee, and pool participants.

The report will include the following:

1. A Statement of Compliance with the Investment Policy.
2. A listing of individual securities and moneys held at the end of the reporting period to include:
 - (a) The type of instrument.
 - (b) The name of the issuer.
 - (c) Purchase date, maturity date, and days to maturity.
 - (d) Issuers rating.(Long term or short term, as appropriate)
 - (e) Par and dollar amount invested in each security.
 - (f) The current market value of securities as of the date of the report and the source of the valuation.
3. A statement estimating the ability of the County Treasury to meet its pool's expenditure requirement for the next six months.
4. A statement of the method of interest accounting used.

5. Portfolio Sector Allocation and Quality Allocation graphs.
6. A Statement of Interest Earnings Report for the Quarter.
7. If applicable, a description of any of the local agency's funds, investments, or programs, that are under the management of contracted parties, but excluding funds deposited into the Local Agency Investment Fund administered by the State Treasurer.

B. QUARTERLY INTEREST CALCULATION AND APPORTIONMENT - Gross interest for the quarter is the total interest earned on an accrual basis on the Treasury portfolio investments for that quarter. Administrative expenses pursuant to G.C. 27013 are deducted to arrive at net interest to be apportioned. Administrative expenses consist of audit expenses, direct banking expenses, not otherwise recovered directly from Treasury depositors, safekeeping fees, plus quarterly prorated Treasury operational expenses from the department cost allocation plan. The net earnings for the quarter are divided by the Treasury's total average daily balance creating an "interest allocation factor" or "daily interest factor" for each average dollar invested. Multiply the "interest allocation factor" by the quarterly average daily balance of each fund to determine the interest earnings for each fund. Interest is apportioned quarterly to all depositors in the Treasury pool. The "interest allocation factor" can be converted into the annualized quarterly interest rate; multiply the factor by the number of days in the year, and divide that answer by the number of days in the quarter.

X. POLICY EXCEPTIONS & REVISIONS

A. EXEMPTION - Any previously legal investments, that settled prior to the effective date and that no longer meet the current guidelines of this Policy, shall be exempted from the new requirements. At maturity or liquidation, such moneys shall be reinvested only as provided by this Policy.

Moneys held by a trustee or fiscal agent and pledged to the payment or security of bonds or other indebtedness, or obligations under a lease, installment sale, or other agreement of a local agency, or certificates of participation in those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreements, may be invested in accordance with the statutory provisions governing the issuance thereof. The proceeds of sales, or funds set aside for the repayment, of any notes or other indebtedness issued shall not be invested for a term that exceeds the term of the notes.

B. AMENDMENTS - This policy shall be reviewed at least on an annual basis. Any changes shall be submitted by the Director of Finance to the County Treasury Oversight Committee for consideration and comments, and the Board of Supervisors for review and approval.

**KINGS COUNTY DIRECTOR OF FINANCE'S
SCHEDULE 1 - STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZED FIRMS**

The Treasury is authorized to conduct investment security transactions with the following investment firms and broker/dealers, many of which are designated by the Federal Reserve Bank as primary government dealers. Security transactions with firms, other than those appearing on this list, are prohibited.

- A. Firms designated by the Federal Reserve Bank as Primary Government Dealers or a division of a Primary Dealer:

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.
UBS Financial Services Inc., an affiliate of UBS Securities LLC
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
RBC Capital Markets, LLC
Jefferies & Company, Inc.

- B. Firms designated for the purchase of money market mutual funds pursuant to G.C. 53601 (l):

BlackRock
Bank of America Corporation

- C. Firms designated for repurchase agreements with Master Repurchase Agreements on file:

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.
UBS Financial Services Inc., an affiliate of UBS Securities LLC

- D. State of California, Local Agency Investment Fund

- E. Purchases directly from major issuers of commercial paper, bankers acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit, or collateralized time deposits, meeting the requirements set forth in section 53635, 53601(g), 53601(i), 53601(n), respectively, and 53635.2 of the California Government Code.

To ensure compliance with the County Director of Finance's Investment Policy, firms designated in A and C above are supplied a complete copy of the policy and must certify having read it.

Harold Nikoghosian, Interim Director of Finance

Dated: January 1, 2012

SCHEDULE 2 – INVESTMENT PARAMETERS (Revised 01/01/12)

AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS	DIVERSIFICATION	PURCHASE RESTRICTIONS	MATURITY	CREDIT QUALITY (NRSRO)
U.S. Treasury notes, bills, bonds or other certificates of indebtedness	95% Max.	None	Max. 5 years	N/A
Notes, participations, or obligations issued by Federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises (GSE)	65% Max.	None	Max. 5 years	N/A
Bonds, notes, warrants or certificates of indebtedness issued by the State or local agencies or County of Kings	20% or \$20mm Max.	None	Max. 5 years unless prior BOS approval	L/T rating A or A2 or better
Bankers Acceptances	40% Max.	Max. \$5mm any one name	Max. 180 days	S/T rating A-1 or P-1 L/T rating (if Outstanding) AA- or Aa3 or better
Commercial paper of corporations organized and operating within the U.S. with total assets exceeding \$500 mm	40% Max.	Max. 10% in any one name, No Extendable CP	Max. 270 days.	S/T rating A-1 or P-1 L/T rating (if Outstanding) AA- or Aa3 or better
State of California Local Agency Investment Fund	Max. Dollars allowed by State Treasurer	Max. Transactions allowed by State Treasurer	Overnight liquidity	N/A
Negotiable CD's issued by National or State chartered banks or a licensed branch of a foreign bank	25% Max. (CDs + CDARS)	G.C. 53638 policy restrictions	Max. 3 years	L/T rating AA- or Aa3 or better
Certificates of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS)	25% Max (CDs + CDARS)	G.C. 53601.8 & 53635.8 conditions apply	Max. 3 years	100% FDIC/NCUA insured as to Principal and Interest
Collateralized Time Deposits.	10% Max.	Collateral policy restrictions G.C. 53601(n)	Max. 24 months	
Repurchase Agreements with collateral restricted to U. S. Treasury, Federal Agencies, or United States government-sponsored enterprises (GSE)	10% Max.	Master Repurchase and Tri-Party Custodial Agreements to be on file. 102% haircut	Max. 1 year	
Reverse Repurchase Agreements or Securities Lending on U.S. Treasury & Federal Agency Securities in portfolio	10% Max with approval of the Director of Finance	G.C. 53601(j) Reverse Repurchase and Securities Lending restrictions	Max. 92 days unless guaranteed spread	
Corporate Notes on U.S. Corp or U.S. Subsidiary of a foreign corp.	30% Max.	Max. \$15mm any one name	Max. 5 years	L/T rating AA- or Aa3 or better
Asset Backed Securities on U.S. Corp.	0% Max.	Not authorized	Not authorized	Not Authorized
Money Market mutual funds that invest in eligible securities meeting Government Code requirements.	20% Max. 10% per fund	Fund 5 years or more old No NAV pricing. No front or back loads	Overnight liquidity	L/T rating: Highest rating from two NRSRO, i.e. AAA, Aaa, etc. Retain Investment Advisor per G.C. 53601(l)

APPENDIX A

COUNTY TREASURY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Policy Statement and Authorized Practice Approved March 4, 1996

Treasury Restrictions on Withdrawal for External Investment

Authorization: Pursuant to Government Code Section 27130 and Kings County Board of Supervisor's Resolution No. 95-081, dated December 5, 1995, the Kings County Treasury Oversight Committee is authorized to establish criteria on the withdrawal of funds on deposit in the County Treasury investment pool for the purpose of investing or depositing those funds outside the County Treasury pool.

Request for Withdrawal: Any local agency, public entity, or public official that has funds on deposit in the County Treasury investment pool and that seeks to withdraw funds for external deposit or investment, shall first submit a request by resolution or minute order approved by the legislative or governing body for withdrawal of the funds.

Assessment of Withdrawal Impact: The County Director of Finance shall evaluate all requests for withdrawal to determine if the interests of the other Treasury depositors in the County Treasury pool will be adversely affected. If the County Director of Finance determines that the combined number of requests or total dollar amount requested is sufficient to constitute a "run on the treasury", no withdrawal requests shall be processed until the County Treasury Oversight Committee has reviewed the treasury financial position and assists the Director of Finance in establishing an action plan.

Approval or Disapproval: The County Director of Finance shall approve all requests upon the finding that other Treasury depositors will not be adversely affected. If other Treasury depositors are perceived to be adversely impacted, the County Director of Finance may postpone action on any withdrawal request until the County Treasury Oversight Committee has reviewed the situation.

Approved Withdrawal Criteria: Approved withdrawals will be processed dependent on availability of funds, the type of investments required to be liquidated, market conditions, settlement periods, and dollar amounts to be withdrawn. The following are target goals for withdrawals:

- a. If adequate liquidity exists in short term investments and requires minimal liquidation and settlement, withdrawals of amounts up to \$1,000,000.00 shall be processed immediately upon the County Director of Finance's approval.
- b. If the County Treasury liquidity position is such as to require liquidation of more difficult investment(s), the below processing times shall apply based on the withdrawal dollar amounts and market factors.
 - (1). If the withdrawal amount is less than \$1,000,000.00, and favorable market conditions exist, requests shall be processed within three workdays.

(2). If the withdrawal amount is greater than \$1,000,000.00, or unfavorable market conditions exist, requests shall be processed within five workdays.

Disclaimer of Liability: Any and all funds withdrawn from the County Treasury investment pool for the purpose of investing or depositing such funds outside the pool shall become the responsibility of the legislative body requesting the action. The County Director of Finance or County of Kings shall in no manner be held responsible or liable for withdrawn funds or investments purchased with said funds. The request of any legislative body, by resolution or minute order, authorizing the withdrawal of funds for deposit or investment outside the County Treasury investment pool must provide a disclaimer of liability. The Director of Finance shall not honor any such withdrawal request if a disclaimer clause is not provided.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AGENCIES OR FEDERAL AGENCIES: Federal sponsored agency securities including discount notes, or interest bearing notes, and bonds. The agencies were created by Congress to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy deemed to be important enough to warrant assistance, such as farmers, homeowners, and students.

ASKED PRICE: The lowest price at which a dealer is willing to sell a security.

BANKERS ACCEPTANCES (BA'S): A time draft or bill of exchange that is accepted payment by banks engaged in financing of international trade. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill as well as the issuer.

BID: Price at which someone is willing here and now to purchase a security.

BOOK VALUE: The value at which a security is carried on the inventory list or other financial records of an investor. The Book Value may differ significantly from the security's current value in the market.

BROKER: Person or firm acting as intermediary between buyer and seller.

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

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT (CD'S): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate. They are issued in two forms negotiable and collateralized.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: May be sold by one holder to another prior to maturity. The issuing bank agrees to pay the amount of the deposit plus interest earned to the BEARER of the certificate at maturity.

Collateralized Time Deposits: These certificates are collateralized and are not money market instruments since they cannot be traded in the secondary market. They are issued on a fixed maturity basis and fixed payee.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT REGISTRY SERVICES (CDARS): Certificates of Deposit that are placed by a member bank with commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, or credit unions, such that the principal and all accrued interest during the term of the certificate are fully insured by either the FDIC OR NCUA.

COLLATERAL: Securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public funds, or an asset pledged by a borrower to a lender.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

COUNTY TREASURY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE: A committee established by Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 95-081, dated December 5, 1995 to allow local agency representatives participation in the policies that guide the investment of depositor funds. The primary responsibilities include: (1) review and monitor the County Director of Finance's investment policy, (2) cause an annual audit to be conducted to determine the county treasury's compliance, and (3) establish criteria for depositor withdrawal of funds for the purpose of investing or depositing outside the county treasury pool.

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

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

DEBENTURE: A longer-term debt instrument issued by a corporation that is unsecured by other collateral. Hence, only the good faith and credit standing of the issuer backs the security.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT: There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery vs. payment and delivery vs. receipt. Delivery vs. payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery vs. receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

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

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

DIVERSIFICATION: A process of investing assets among a range of security types by sector, maturity, and quality rating.

DOLLAR WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY: The sum of the amount of each outstanding investment multiplied by the number of days to maturity, divided by the total amount of outstanding investments.

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

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

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS (FFCB): is a nationwide system of lending institutions that provide credit and related services to farmers, ranchers, producers and harvesters of agricultural products, and other farm related businesses.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB): The institutions that regulate and lend to savings and loan association. The Federal Home Loan Banks play a role analogous to that played by the Federal Reserve Banks vis-à-vis member commercial banks.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION (FHLMC) : is a federally chartered and stockholder-owned corporation. Freddie Mac purchases mortgage loans from qualified financial institutions and resales these loans in the form of guaranteed mortgage securities.

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

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

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM: The central bank of the United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks, their 24 branches, and all national and state banks that are members of the system.

FLOATER: A derivative that has its coupon determined by using the yield of other securities.

FUTURES: Futures contracts are the units of trading at a commodity exchange. They are legally binding agreements made within the confines of an exchange trading area. All futures contracts call for the purchase or sale of a physical commodity of financial instrument on dates from one month to more than two years in the future.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA or Ginnie Mae) Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institution. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie MAE securities are backed by the FHA, VA, or FMHM mortgages. The term "passthroughs" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSE): General term for several privately owned, publicly chartered agencies created to reduce borrowing costs for certain sectors of the economy such as

farmers, homeowners and students. The GSEs that issue debt instruments include: Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Farm Credit System, Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, and the Student Loan Marketing Association.

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

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the California State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment.

MARKET RISK: The risk that the value of a security will rise or decline as a result of changes in market conditions.

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

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase--reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party's rights in the transaction. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

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

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

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUND: Mutual funds that invest solely in money market instruments (short-term debt instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, etc.).

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL-RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO) Independent credit rating agencies which are utilized to analyze and rate the quality of the issuers underlying debt.

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

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS: Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

OPTIONS: The buyer of a call option has the right to buy the underlying security at fixed price. The option seller is obligated to sell the security if the buyer chooses to exercise the option.

PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

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

PRUDENT PERSON RULE: An investment standard. In California the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest money only in a list of securities approved by the State, the authorized investments. The trustee may invest in a security if it is one, which would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

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

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

REINVESTMENT RISK: The risk that a fixed-income investor will be unable to reinvest income proceeds from a security holding at the same rate of return currently generated by that holding.

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

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A dealer of securities buys securities from an investor with an agreement to sell them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security "buyer" in effect lends the "seller" or "investor" money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate the dealer for this. Investors use reverse-repos to meet temporary cash shortages without liquidating the investments.

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

SECONDARY MARKET: A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITY: Any investment instrument authorized for purchase under Government Code 53601 or 53635.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC): Agency created by Congress to protect investor in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

SECURITIES LENDING AGREEMENT: An agreement under which a local agency agrees to transfer securities to a borrower who, in turn, agrees to provide collateral to the local agency. During the term of the agreement, both the securities and the collateral are held by a third party. At the conclusion of the agreement, the securities are transferred back to the local agency in return for the collateral.

SURPLUS FUNDS: All moneys are not required to meet the banks demands on the treasury to redeem check warrants on any given day are considered "surplus funds" for investments.

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

TREASURY NOTES: A interest bearing security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the Federal debt with a maturity range of from zero to ten years.

TREASURY BOND: Long-term U.S. Treasury securities having initial maturities between ten to thirty years.

TRI-PARTY CUSTODIAL AGREEMENT: A third party custodian bank agrees to safekeep the repo collateral in a segregated custody account for the client. The custodian bank independently prices the collateral and ensures that the collateral is properly securitized.

UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE (SEC RULE 15C3-1): Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one-reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

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

YIELD-TO-CALL (YTC): The rate of return an investor earns from a bond assuming the bond is redeemed (called) prior to its nominal maturity date.

YIELD CURVE: A graphic representation that depicts the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity. A normal yield curve may be alternatively referred to as a positive yield curve.

YIELD-TO-MATURITY: The rate of return yielded by a debt security held to maturity when both interest payments and the investor's potential capital gain or loss are included in the calculation of return.

