

Policy Type: Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors
Policy Title: Fiscal Year 2026-27 Investment Policy Guidelines
Date Adopted: June 16, 2026
Resolution No: 06.16.26.02
Date Amended:

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investment of public funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the Florin Resource Conservation District (District) and conforming to all state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds.

II. POLICY

This policy applies to all surplus financial assets of the District. These funds are accounted in the monthly financial reports and the annual comprehensive financial report of District financial activities.

III. INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

In accordance with the section 53600 et. seq. of the Government Code of the State of California, the authority to invest public funds is expressly delegated to the District Board of Directors (Board) for subsequent re-delegation to the Finance Manager/Treasurer.

A. Delegation of Authority

Management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated, pursuant to Section 53607 of the Government Code, to the Finance Manager/Treasurer, who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy. This responsibility includes authority to select Brokers, establish safekeeping accounts, enter into wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts, and collateral/depository agreements. The Finance Manager/Treasurer shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls to regulate the activities of subordinate officials. This delegation shall be for no greater than one (1) year and may be revoked at any time, or, upon review, renewed each year.

IV. PRUDENCE

The standard of prudence to be used by investment officials in the management of District funds shall be the "prudent investor" standard which shall be applied in the context of managing all aspects of the overall portfolio. Investments shall be made with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence, under circumstances then prevailing, including the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the District, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence 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 District.

It is the District's intent, at the time of purchase, to hold all investments until maturity. However, investments may be sold prior to maturity for cash flow purposes or to take advantage of principal appreciation.

V. OBJECTIVE

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

A. Safety

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the District shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.

B. Liquidity

The District's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the District to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated.

C. Return on Investments

The District's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a rate of return commensurate with the District's investment risk constraints and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

VI. ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that conflicts with proper execution of the investment program or impairs their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Additionally, the Finance Manager/Treasurer is required to annually file applicable financial disclosures as required by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) and/or the District's Conflict of Interest Code.

VII. AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS AND INSTITUTIONS

The District shall transact business only with banks, associations, and with broker/dealers licensed by the State of California. The broker/dealers should be primary government dealers regularly reporting to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The Finance Manager/Treasurer shall annually send a copy of the current investment policy to all broker/dealers approved to do business with the District. Confirmation of receipt of this policy shall be considered evidence that the dealer understands the District's investment policies and intends to sell the District only appropriate investments authorized by this investment policy.

VIII. INVESTMENTS

A. Authorized and Suitable Investments

All investment vehicles allowed by Sections 53601 of the California Government Code may be used by the Florin Resource Conservation District.

1. Government Agency Issues

As authorized in Government Code Sections 53601 (a) through (f), this category includes a wide variety of government securities. There are no

special portfolio limitations on the amount that may be invested in these securities, as follows:

- a. California local government agency bonds, notes, warrants or other indebtedness;
- b. California State warrants, notes, bonds or other indebtedness;
- c. Bonds issued by the Florin Resource Conservation District;
- d. U.S. Treasury notes, bonds, bills or other certificates of indebtedness secured by the full faith and credit of the federal government;
- e. 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.

2. Bankers Acceptances

As provided in Government Code Section 53601 (g), up to 40% of the District's surplus funds may be invested in Bankers Acceptances [that are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System], although no more than 30% of the surplus funds may be invested in Bankers Acceptances of any one commercial bank. Additionally, the maturity period of any Bankers Acceptance shall not exceed 180 days.

3. Commercial Paper

As authorized in Government Code Section 53601 (h), up to 25% of the District's surplus funds may be invested in "prime" commercial paper of quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical-rating organization (NRSRO). Issuing corporation must meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2):

- a. The entity meets the following criteria:
 - Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation.
 - Has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).
 - Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated "A" or higher by a NRSRO.
- b. The entity meets the following criteria:
 - Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company.
 - Has program-wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, overcollateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond.
 - Has commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.

District shall not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of any one issuer. Maturities may not exceed 270 days.

4. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit or Bonds
As authorized in Government Code Section 53601 (i), up to 30% of District's surplus funds may be invested in negotiable certificates of deposit issued by nationally or state-chartered commercial banks, federally insured credit unions, or the state licensed branch of a foreign bank. There is no limitation on the maturity period for this investment vehicle except for the overall investment constraints.

5. Repurchase Agreements, Reverse Repurchase Agreements, Or Securities Lending Agreements as authorized in Government Code Section 53601 (j), District may invest in repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, or securities lending agreements of any securities authorized in Government Code Section 53601 (a) to (k) or (n) or (o) provided that a master repurchase agreement that complies with the Bond Market Association (TBMA) Model has been executed with the contra-party. These investment vehicles are agreements between the District and the seller for the purchase of government securities to be resold on or before a specified date and for a specified amount. The market value of the securities that underlay the repurchase agreement shall be valued at 102% or greater of the funds borrowed against those securities, adjusted no less than quarterly. As provided in Government Code Section 53601(j)(5), investing in reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements may only be made upon prior approval of the Board of Directors. The proceeds from a reverse repurchase agreement shall solely supplement the income normally received from the underlying securities. Also:
 - a. The maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement must match the maturity of the securities purchased with the proceeds from the sale of the securities on the reverse repurchase agreement, and shall not exceed a term of 92 days, unless the agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of a security using a reverse repurchase agreement and the final maturity date of the same security; and
 - b. The total amount invested in reverse repurchase agreements shall not exceed 20% of the base value of the portfolio; and
 - c. The securities to be sold on the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement must be owned and fully paid for by the District for a minimum of 30 days prior to the settlement of the reverse repurchase agreement; and
 - d. Repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, or securities lending agreements may only be made with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Board of Directors specifically authorizes the Finance Manager/Treasurer to enter into reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements pursuant to the limitations described herein.

6. Medium-Term Corporate Notes

As authorized in Government Code Section 53601 (k), up to 30% of District's surplus funds may be invested in medium term corporate notes. Maturities may not exceed five years. The issuing corporation must be organized and operating within the U.S. and must be rated "A" or better by a nationally recognized rating service.

7. Shares of Beneficial Interest

As authorized by Government Code Section 53601 (l), up to 20% of District's surplus funds may be invested in shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies investing in securities authorized by Government Code Section 53601 (a) to (k), inclusive or (n) or (o), and shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the investment company act of 1940.

If the investment is in shares by a company that invests in securities and obligations authorized by subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive or subdivisions (n) or (o), the company must have attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by two (2) nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or retain an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with at least five (5) years investing the securities authorized by subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive, or (n) or (o) or experience managing money market mutual funds and with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000.

The purchase price of shares shall not include any commission and no more than 10% of the surplus funds may be invested in shares of any one mutual fund.

8. Mortgage Pass-Through Securities

As authorized in Government Code Section 53601 (o) up to 20% of the District's surplus funds may be invested in mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bonds, equipment lease-backed certificates, consumer receivable pass-through certificates, or consumer receivable-backed bonds of a maximum of five (5) years maturity.

Securities eligible for investment under this provision shall be issued by an issuer having an "A" or higher rating for the issuer's debt as provided by a nationally recognized rating service and rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by a nationally recognized rating service.

9. Financial Futures and Financial Option Contracts

As permitted in Government Code Section 53601.1, District may invest in financial futures or financial option contracts in any of the above investment categories, subject to the same overall portfolio limitations.

10. Time Certificates of Deposit

As authorized in Government Code Sections 53601.8 and 53630 and following, up to 30% of the District's surplus funds may be invested in non-negotiable, fixed-term Certificates of Deposit collateralized in accordance with the Government Code requirements. In order to secure such deposits, an institution shall maintain in the collateral pool securities having a market value of at least 10% in excess of the total amount deposited (50% in excess of the total amount of deposits secured by promissory notes secured by first mortgages and first trust deeds). District is permitted to waive the first \$100,000 of collateral security for such deposits if the institution is insured pursuant to federal law. There are no special portfolio limits on the amount or maturity for this investment vehicle. TCDs may be purchased from banks, associations, federally insured credit unions, and federally insured industrial loan companies which meet the requirements set forth in the Government Code.

11. Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

Deposits with the LAIF, which is managed by the California State Treasurer's Office, are also permitted. This investing is authorized by Government Code Section 16429.1. The District is a current participant in this fund.

B. Prohibited Investments

The District shall not invest any funds, pursuant to Government Code 53601.6 or pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630), in inverse floaters, range notes, mortgage-derived, or interest-only strips that are derived from a pool of mortgages. Nor shall the District invest in any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity.

C. Investment Pools

The Finance Manager/Treasurer shall have a thorough understanding of the operational areas listed below for each pool and/or fund prior to investing, and on a continual basis.

1. A description of eligible investment securities, and a written statement of investment policy and objectives; and
2. A description of interest calculations and how interest is distributed, and how gains and losses are treated; and
3. A description of how the securities are safeguarded (including the settlement processes), and how often the securities are priced, and the program is audited; and
4. A description of who may invest in the program, how often, and the permissible size of deposit and withdrawal; and
5. A schedule for receiving statements and portfolio listings; and
6. Whether reserves, retained earnings, etc. are utilized by the pool/fund; and
7. A fee schedule, and when and how it is assessed; and
8. Whether the pool/fund is eligible for bond proceeds and/or whether it will accept such proceeds.

IX. SAFEKEEPING, CUSTODY AND DELIVERY

A. Safekeeping and Custody

To protect against fraud or embezzlement or losses caused by collapse of an individual securities dealer, all securities owned by the District shall be held in safekeeping by a third-party custodian, acting as agent for the District under the terms of a custody agreement or TBMA agreement executed by the Finance Manager/Treasurer. All security transactions will settle delivery vs. payment (DVP) through the District's safekeeping agent. Securities purchased from brokers/dealers shall be held in third party safekeeping by the trust department of the District's main bank, or by another third-party trustee designated by the Finance Manager/Treasurer.

B. Delivery

The purchase of an eligible security shall require delivery of the securities to the District, including those purchased for the District by financial advisors, consultants, or managers using the District's funds, by book entry, physical delivery, or by third party custodial agreement. The transfer of securities to the counter party bank's customer book entry account may be used for book entry delivery. A counter party bank's trust department or separate safekeeping department may be used for the physical delivery of the security if it is held in the District's name.

X. MAXIMUM MATURITY

Pursuant to Government Code Section 53601 where the Government Code does not specify a limitation on the maturity term of a security, the Finance Manager/Treasurer is authorized, as part of the District's investment program set forth herein, to invest in individual instruments in the portfolio to a maximum maturity of ten (10) years. The maximum weighted average maturity of the portfolio shall not exceed five (5) years.

XI. INTERNAL CONTROL

A. Separation of Functions

Separation of functions between the Finance Manager/Treasurer and the Finance Supervisor is designed to provide an ongoing internal review to prevent the potential for converting assets or concealing transactions.

B. Proper Documentation

Existing procedures require all wire transfers to be approved by the Finance Manager/Treasurer and Finance Supervisor. Proper documentation obtained from confirmation and cash disbursement wire transfers is required for each investment transaction. Timely bank reconciliation is conducted to ensure proper handling of all transactions.

C. Investment Portfolio

The investment portfolio and all related transactions are reviewed and balanced to appropriate general ledger accounts by the Finance Manager/Treasurer on a monthly basis.

D. Investment Bonding

All employees involved in the investment of District funds are properly bonded.

E. Confirmation Documentation

Confirmation letters are delivered to the financial institution with the details of the investment transaction. The letters are signed by the Finance Manager/Treasurer with copies to the Finance Supervisor. In the absence of the Finance Manager/Treasurer, the Finance Supervisor may sign the confirmation letter for investments previously authorized. The Finance Manager/Treasurer will review the letter signed during his or her absence by the Finance Supervisor. District receives confirmations from the financial institutions. All investment confirmations received from financial institutions are reviewed for accuracy and filed with the District's letter of confirmation in the Finance Manager/Treasurer's office.

F. Legal Reporting

The District investment accounting software package meets all legal reporting requirements. It has the capability of generating a variety of reports for monitoring and controlling investment activity. An independent confirmation by an external auditor is conducted annually to review internal control, account activity and compliance with policies and procedures.

XII. OTHER GUIDELINES

A. Liquidity

Liquidity refers to the ability to convert investment holdings to cash immediately with minimal loss of principal or accrued interest. This quality is important when the need for unexpected funds suddenly occurs. The secondary duty of the Finance Manager/Treasurer is to ensure that the liquidity needs of the District are met.

B. Competitive Bids

Purchase and sale of securities are made on the basis of competitive offers and bids.

C. Selling Securities Prior to Maturity

Generally, losses are acceptable on a sale before maturity if the earnings from the reinvested proceeds will exceed the income that would have been generated by the old investment considering any capital loss or foregone interest on the original investment.

D. Sale of Investments Before Maturity

Investments may be sold prior to maturity for cash flow or appreciation purposes; however, no investment shall be made solely for the purpose of trading.

E. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCD) Evaluation

NCD are evaluated in terms of the credit worthiness of the issuer, as these deposits are unsecured, and uncollateralized promissory notes.

F. Time Deposit Placement

Time deposits (insured and collateralized certificates of deposit) are not placed with banks, credit unions and/or associations unless an office is maintained in the State of California.

G. Time Certificates of Deposit (TCD) Evaluation

TCD are evaluated in terms of FDIC coverage. For deposits in excess of the insured maximum of \$100,000 approved levels of collateral at full market value are required, as prescribed in the California Government Code.

H. Security Marketability

The marketability (salability) of a security is considered at the time of purchase, as the security may have to be sold prior to maturity in order to meet unanticipated cash demands.

I. Cash Flow Requirements Used to Establish Maturity

Projected cash flow requirements and the overall weighted average maturity of the District's investment portfolio are the primary factors to be used in determining investment maturity terms.

XIII. REPORTING

A. Monthly Report

1. Government Code Section 53067 requires the Finance Manager/Treasurer to make a monthly report to the Board of Directors of transactions made pursuant to the Investment Policy.
2. Water Code Section 24273 requires the Finance Manager/Treasurer to file a report with the Secretary showing: Amount of money in District's treasury, audit of receipts and audit of items of expenditure.

B. Quarterly Report

Government Code Section 53646 requires the Finance Manager/Treasurer to issue a quarterly report within 30 days following the end of the quarter, to the General Manager and the Board, showing the type of investment, issuer and/or institution, date of maturity, amount of investment, current market value for all securities, rate of interest, and other relevant data that may be required. The quarterly report shall state compliance of the investment portfolio with the Investment Policy and shall include a statement denoting the ability of the District to meet its pool expenditure requirements for the next six (6) months. The Finance Manager/Treasurer shall also submit the investment policy annually to the Board, disclose the source of market value information, confirm compliance with the guidelines or explain the differences, and affirm the agency's ability to meet its obligations over the next six (6) months.

XIV. INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION

The District's investment policy guidelines shall be adopted by resolution annually. However, changing economic conditions may make it advisable to review the

guidelines during the year. Legislative changes affecting public agency investment practices may also need to be incorporated into the policy statement prior to year-end. It is anticipated that most changes will be processed at the end of the fiscal year.

APPENDIX A – Glossary

APPENDIX B – Sources

Appendix A

Accrued Interest	Interest that has accumulated between the most recent payment and the sale of a bond or other fixed income security. At the time of sale, the buyer pays the seller the bond's price plus accrued interest.
Agencies	Securities issued by government-sponsored corporations or agencies of the U.S. Government such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Small Business Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Amortize	Accounting method whereby the cost of acquisition of an asset gradually is reduced to reflect the theoretical resale value of the asset.
Asked Price	The price at which securities are offered for sale. Also called the Ask Price, Asking Price, or Ask.
Bankers' Acceptance	A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. It is the customary means of effecting payment for merchandise sold in import-export transactions and a source of financing used extensively in international trade.
Basis Point	.01% of yield (1/100 of 1%) on a fixed-income security.
Bear Market	Prolonged period of falling prices. A bear market in stocks is usually brought on by the anticipation of declining economic activity, and a bear market in bonds is caused by rising interest rates.
Bearish	Having the opinion that securities will fall in market value.
Bid	The price offered by a buyer of securities. (When you are selling securities, you ask for a bid.) See Offer.
Bond	Any interest-bearing or discounted government or corporate security that obligates the issuer to pay the bondholder a specified sum of money, usually at specific intervals, and to repay the principal amount of the loan at maturity.
Book Entry	Holders of the securities are recorded on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the issuer. Interest and principal payments are sent to the investor when due. No physical certificates are issued or delivered to the investor. Bonds issued in book entry form are transferred via the Federal Reserve wire or book entry system to member financial institutions. Book entry securities are said to be wireable.
Book Value	Value at which an asset is carried on the balance sheet.
Broker	A person who acts as an intermediary between a buyer and seller.

Bull Market	Prolonged rise in the prices of stocks, bonds, or commodities. Bull markets usually last at least a few months and are characterized by high trading volume.
Bullish	The belief that prices will rise or will continue to rise.
Call	The action whereby a company elects to redeem a security prior to its maturity date.
Callable Bond	Bond that may be called (redeemed) by the issuer on or after a specified date before maturity.
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate.
Collateral	Securities, evidenced of deposit or other property which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.
Commercial Paper	Short-term obligations with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days issued by banks, corporations, and other borrowers to investors with temporarily idle cash. Such instruments are unsecured and usually discounted, although some are interest bearing.
Confirmation	Formal memorandum from a broker to a client giving details of a securities transaction.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Measure of change in consumer prices, as determined by a monthly survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Coupon	(a) The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value. (b) A certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.
Current Yield	The annual interest received on a bond in relation to the amount paid for the bond expressed as a percentage.
Debenture	A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.
Delivery Versus Payment (DVP)	There are two methods of delivering securities: delivery versus payment (DVP) and delivery versus receipt. DVP is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.
Depository Trust Company (DTC)	A central securities certificate depository, and member of the Federal Reserve System, through which members may arrange deliveries of securities between each other through computerized debit and credit entries without physical delivery of the certificates.
Derivatives	(1) Financial instruments whose return profile is linked to, or derived from, the movement of one or more underlying index or security, and may include a leveraging factor, or (2) financial contracts based upon notional amounts whose value is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities or commodities).

Discount	The difference between the cost price of a security and its maturity amount 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 Rates	Interest rate that the Federal Reserve charges member banks for loans, using government securities or eligible paper as collateral.
Discount Securities	Non-interest-bearing money market instruments that are issued at a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value, e.g., U.S. Treasury Bills.
Diversification	Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns.
Face Value	Value of a bond stated on the bond certificate.
Fed Wire	Computerized network linking the Fed with its district banks, member banks, and primary dealers in government securities.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$100,000 per deposit.
Federal Funds Rate	Interest rate charged by banks with excess reserves at a Federal Reserve district bank to banks needing overnight loans to meet reserve requirements.
Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB)	Government sponsored wholesale banks (currently 12 regional banks) which lend funds and provide correspondent banking services to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. The mission of the FHLBs is to liquefy the housing related assets of its members who must purchase stock in their district Bank.
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	FNMA, like GNMA, was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. FNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. Fannie Mae, as the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-owned corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. FNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)	Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member, while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.
Federal Reserve System	The central bank of the United States created by Congress to regulate the U.S. monetary and banking system.
Flat	A bond that is sold without accrued interest.
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae)	A government-owned corporation, nicknamed Ginnie Mae, which is an agency of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest payments on the mortgage-backed pass-through securities of registered holders.
Illiquid	Used when a security that does not enjoy an active secondary market; thus, the holder may find it difficult to sell the security and thereby go back to cash.
Know Your Customer	Industry obligation that requires a brokerage firm and its registered representatives to know the important facts about the customer with whom they do business.
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 size can be done at those quotes.
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment. In California it is called the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).
Market Value	The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.
Master Repurchase Agreement	A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase -- reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.
Maturity Date	The specified day on which the issuer of a debt security is obligated to repay the principal amount, or face value, of a security.
Money Market	The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, etc.) are issued and traded.

New Issue	Popular term for any new security offered for sale by the issuer.
Odd Lot	Transactions that are for less than the typical unit of trading.
Offer	The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities, you ask for an offer.) See Asked and Bid.
Open Market Operations	Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.
Paper Loss	An unrealized loss on a security position. Paper losses become realized losses only if the security is sold.
Par	Any security whose market or offering price is the same as its face value at the time of redemption.
Portfolio	Collection of securities held by an investor.
Premium	The dollar amount by which the market price of a bond exceeds its par value.
Primary Dealer	A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.
Prime Rate	Interest rate banks charge to their most creditworthy customers.
Prudent Person Rule	An investment standard. In some states the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest money only in a list of securities selected by the custody state -- the so-called legal list. In other states the trustee may invest in a security if it is one which would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.
Quote	A statement of the highest bid and lowest offer for the security.
Rally	Industry term for a sharp rise in the price of the security.
Rate of Return	The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price.
Rating	Judgment of creditworthiness of an issuer made by an accepted rating service.
Registered Bond	A bond that is recorded in the name of the holder on the books of the issuer or the issuer's Registrar and can be transferred to another owner only when endorsed by the registered owner.

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.
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Whereby dealers agree to buy the securities and the investor agrees to repurchase them at a later date.
Safekeeping	A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank’s vaults for protection.
Secondary Market	A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.
Securities 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.
Settlement Date	The date on which a securities contract, by prearranged agreement, must be cleared or settled.
Spread	The difference between yields on various fixed-income securities.
Subject	Term used of a quote made by a dealer, whether a bid or an offer or both, that must be reviewed before a final decision to buy or sell is made.
Swap	Industry jargon for the sale of one security and the purchase of another.
The Bond Marketing Association (TBMA)	A trade association representing banks, dealers, and brokers who underwrite and trade municipals, governments, and federal agency securities.
Treasury Bills	A non-interest-bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months, or one year, in minimum denominations of \$10,000.
Treasury Bonds	Long-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities 10 years or longer issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000.
Treasury Notes	Intermediate securities with maturities of 1 to 10 years.

Yield	The rate of annual income returns on an investment, expressed as a percentage. (a) INCOME YIELD is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) NET YIELD or YIELD TO MATURITY is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.
Yield to Maturity	A measurement of the compound rate of return that an investor in a bond with a maturity of more than one year will receive if: (1) the investor holds the security to maturity and (2) reinvests all cash flows at the same market rate of interest.

Appendix B

1. California Government Code Section 53600
2. Dictionary of Finance and Investment Terms, Second Edition, John Downes and Jordan Elliot Goodman.
3. Debt Securities, A Handbook for State and Local Government Portfolio Managers, Keith Williams.
4. Municipal Treasurers' Association of the United States and Canada, Investment Policy Guidelines.