

RESOLUTION NO. 2889

A Resolution amending Appendix A, Exhibit 1 of Resolution No. 2783 and Resolution No. 2830 to re-adopt the City's Investment Policy

Findings

- A. Resolution No. 2783 was adopted by the City Council on May 19, 2010. This resolution adopted a process for establishing and a mechanism for maintaining Council Policies.
- B. The Investment Policy was included as Appendix A, Exhibit 1 to Resolution No. 27823.
- C. Resolution No. 2830 was adopted by City Council on June 15, 2011 to amend Resolution No. 2786 which was adopted by the City Council on June 16, 2010 to amend Appendix A, Exhibit 1 of Resolution No. 2783.
- D. Section 10 of the Investment Policy requires the City Council to re-adopt the policy on an annual basis.

Based on these findings,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEND RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. The City readopts the Investment Policy, with changes as shown on the attached Exhibit A.
- 2. Resolution No. 2830 is amended by amended Appendix A, Exhibit 1 to read as shown in the attached Exhibit A.

Adopted by roll call vote of the Bend City Council on June 20, 2012.

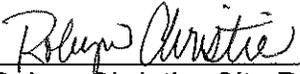
YES: Tom Greene
Scott Ramsay
Mark Capell
Jim Clinton
Kathie Eckman
Mayor Jeff Eager

NO: None



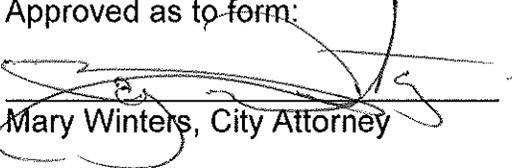
Jeff Eager, Mayor

ATTEST:



Robyn Christie, City Recorder

Approved as to form:



Mary Winters, City Attorney

EXHIBIT A
Modifications to Appendix A, Exhibit 1 to Resolution No. 2783

City of Bend
Investment Policy

Section 1. Purpose:

The City of Bend, Oregon (hereinafter referred to as the City) was incorporated in 1905 and operates under the council-manager form of government. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the governing council, which consists of a mayor and six-member council. The governing council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees and hiring the City Manager. Bend has a population of 76,925 and is located in the heart of Oregon. Oregon's largest city, Portland, is located one hundred sixty five miles northwest of Bend.

The average monthly balance of funds invested in the City's general portfolio, excluding proceeds from bond issues, is approximately \$65 - 85 million. The highest balances in the portfolio occur between November and January after property taxes are collected.

The purpose of this Investment Policy is to establish the investment objectives, delegation of authority, standards of prudence, eligible investments and transactions, internal controls, reporting requirements, and safekeeping and custodial procedures necessary for the prudent management and investment of the funds of the City of Bend.

This Policy has been adopted by the City Council of Bend, Oregon on June 20, 2012 and replaces the City's previous Investment Policy dated April 19, 1989 as revised October 21, 1992, January 5, 2000, June 5, 2002, May 21, 2003, June 16, 2004, June 1, 2005, June 21, 2006, June 20, 2007, June 18, 2008, June 17, 2009, June 16, 2010 and June 15 2011.

Section 2. Scope

This policy applies to activities of the City of Bend (the City) with regard to investing the financial assets of all funds except for funds held in trust for the Pension Portfolio, the Cemetery Permanent Maintenance funds held in trust and deferred compensation funds for the Employees of the City which have separate rules. In addition, funds held by trustees or fiscal agents are excluded from these rules; however, all funds are subject to regulations established by the State of Oregon.

Section 3. Objectives

The City's principal investment objectives are:

- 3.1 Preservation of capital and protection of investment principal.
- 3.2 Conformance with federal, state and other legal requirements.
- 3.3 Maintenance of sufficient liquidity to meet operating requirements that are reasonably anticipated.
- 3.4 Diversification to avoid incurring unreasonable risks regarding specific security types or individual financial institutions.
- 3.5 Attainment of a market value rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles.

Section 4. **Delegation of Authority**

- 4.1 The ultimate responsibility and authority for the investment of City funds resides with the City Council. The City hereby designates the Finance Director as the Investment Officer for the City's funds. The Investment Officer shall invest City funds in accordance with ORS Chapter 294, Public Financial Administration, and with this Investment Policy. This Policy shall constitute a "written order" from City Council per ORS 294.035. The Investment Officer, with the consent of the City Manager, may further delegate the authority to invest City funds to additional City Finance personnel.
- 4.2 Subject to required procurement procedures, the City may engage the support services of outside professionals in regard to its financial program, so long as it can be demonstrated or anticipated that these services produce a net financial advantage or necessary financial protection of the City's resources. External service providers shall be subject to Oregon Revised Statutes and the provisions of this Investment Policy.
- 4.3 In order to optimize total return through active portfolio management, resources shall be allocated to the cash management program. This commitment of resources shall include financial and staffing considerations.

Section 5. **Prudence and Indemnification**

- 5.1 The standard of prudence to be used, by the Investment Officer, in the context of managing the overall portfolio is the prudent investor rule which states: *Investments will 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 as well as the probable income to be derived.*

Section 11. **Qualified Institutions**

- 11.1 The City shall maintain a list of all authorized financial institutions and dealers that are approved for investment purposes. Any firm is eligible to make an application to the Investment Officer and upon due consideration and approval, will be added to the list. Additions and deletions to the list will be made at the City's discretion. All qualified institutions shall provide evidence of insurance covering invested City funds. Such insurance may include FDIC, F.S.L.I.C. and S.I.P.C. Further, there should be in place, proof as to all the necessary credentials and licenses held by employees of the brokers/dealers who will have contact with the City of Bend as specified by but not necessarily limited to the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), etc.
- 11.2 Securities dealers not affiliated with a bank shall be required to have an office located in Oregon.

Section 12. **Investment Maturity**

- 12.1 Maturity limitations will depend upon whether the fund balances being invested are considered short-term or long-term funds. All fund balances will be considered short term, and limited to maturities not exceeding 18 months, except those reserved for capital projects, funded depreciation, funds held for debt retirement, insurance reserves, revenue stabilization reserves and endowment funds. Fund balances reserved for these specific purposes will be limited to maturities not exceeding 7 years.
- 12.2 Investment maturities shall be scheduled to coincide with projected cash needs and following maturity guidelines:

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Less than 30 days | 10% |
| Less than 1 year | 50% |
| Less than 18 months | 65% |
| Less than 7 years | 100% |

Section 13. **Portfolio Diversification**

- 13.1 All investments of the City shall be made in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes: ORS 294.035 (Investment of surplus funds of political subdivisions; approved investments), ORS 294.040 (Restriction on investments under ORS 294.035), ORS 294.135 (Investment maturity dates), ORS 294.145 (Prohibited conduct for Investment Officer including not committing to invest funds or sell securities more than 14 business days prior to the anticipated date of settlement), ORS 294.805 to 294.895 (Local Government Investment Pool). Any revisions or extensions of

these sections of the ORS shall be assumed to be part of this Investment Policy immediately upon being enacted.

- 13.2 The City will diversify the investment portfolio to avoid incurring unreasonable risks, both credit and interest rate risk, inherent in overinvesting in specific instruments, individual financial institutions or maturities.

| <u>Instrument Diversification:</u> | <u>Maximum % of Portfolio*</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|
| U.S. Treasury Obligations | 100% |
| Federal Instrumentality Securities | 100% |
| Commercial Paper and Corporate Indebtedness | 35% |
| Banker's Acceptances | 25% |
| Local Government Investment Pool(<i>up to Statutory limit</i>) | 100% |
| Time Certificates of Deposit | 25% |
| Repurchase Agreements | 100% |
| Obligations of the States of Oregon, California, Idaho, and Washington | 25% |

**As determined on the settlement date.*

Section 14. Competitive Transactions

The Investment Officer will obtain quotes before purchasing or selling an investment. The Investment Officer will select the quote, which provides the highest rate of return within the maturity required and within the parameters of this policy.

Section 15. Monitoring, Adjusting and Evaluating the Portfolio

The Investment Officer will routinely monitor the contents of the portfolio, the available markets and the relative values of competing instruments and will adjust the portfolio accordingly.

Section 16. List of Authorized Investments

- 16.1 U.S. Treasury Obligations: Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Treasury Bonds and Treasury Strips with maturities not exceeding seven years from the date of purchase.
- 16.2 Federal Instrumentality Securities: Debentures, discount notes, callable securities and stripped principal or coupons with final maturities not exceeding seven years from the date of purchase issued by the following only: Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Farm Credit Banks (FFCB), Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA), Resolution Funding Corporation (RFCORP), Financing Corporation (FICO), and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

- 16.3 Commercial Paper issued by a commercial, industrial or utility business or issued by or on behalf of a financial institution with maturities not exceeding 270 days from the date of purchase. Commercial paper must be rated at least A-1 by Standard and Poor's, or P-1 by Moody's, or F-1 by Fitch at the time of purchase by each service which rates the commercial paper. If the commercial paper issuer has senior debt outstanding, the senior debt must be rated by each service that publishes a rating on the issuer of at least A by Standard and Poor's, or A by Moody's, or A by Fitch. Ownership of commercial paper and corporate bonds shall be limited to a combined total of thirty-five percent of the portfolio, with no more than five percent of the portfolio held in any one issuer or its affiliates or subsidiaries.
- 16.4 Corporate Bonds issued by a commercial, industrial or utility business or issued by or on behalf of a financial institution with final maturities not exceeding three years from the date of purchase. Authorized corporate bonds shall be limited to obligations of United States dollar denominated corporations organized and operating within the United States. The debt must be rated at least AA by Standard and Poor's, or Aa by Moody's, or AA by Fitch. Ownership of corporate bonds and commercial paper shall be limited to a combined total of thirty-five percent of the portfolio, with no more than five percent of the portfolio held in any one issuer or its affiliates or subsidiaries.
- 16.5 Bankers Acceptances which are (a) guaranteed by and carried on the books of a financial institution located and licensed to do banking business in the State of Oregon; or a financial institution located in the States of California, Idaho or Washington that is wholly owned by a bank holding company that owns a financial institution that is located and licensed to do banking business in the State of Oregon. (b) Banker's acceptances shall be eligible for discount by the Federal Reserve System; and (c) the institution issuing a letter of credit shall have a short term rating of at least A-1 by Standard and Poor's or P-1 by Moody's, or F-1 by Fitch. Maturities shall be limited to 180 days from the date of purchase and ownership of bankers acceptances shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the portfolio, with no more than ten percent of the portfolio held in any one issuer.
- 16.6 State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool organized pursuant to ORS 294.805 through 294.895. Participation in the Pool shall not exceed the maximum limit annually set by ORS 294.810, which as of March, 2012 was \$ 44,474,164. This limit may temporarily be exceeded by local governments for 10 business days due to pass-through funds.
- 16.7 Time Deposit Open Accounts, Certificates of Deposit, and Savings Accounts in insured institutions as defined in ORS 706.008 that are located and licensed to do banking business in the State of Oregon. Certificates of Deposit that are purchased in amounts exceeding Federal

Insurance may only be purchased from well capitalized financial institutions.

Certificates of deposit that are purchased by the City shall be FDIC insured or collateralized through the state collateral pool in accordance with ORS 295.015 and ORS 295.018. Ownership of time certificates of deposit shall be limited to twenty-five percent of the portfolio, with no more than five percent with any one financial institution at the time of purchase, and maturities shall not exceed 18 months.

- 16.8 Repurchase Agreements with maturities of 90 days or less collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities with the maturity of the collateral not exceeding seven years. For the purpose of this section, the term collateral shall mean purchased securities under the terms of the City approved Master Repurchase Agreement. The purchased securities shall have an original minimum market value including accrued interest of 102 percent of the dollar value of the transaction, as prescribed by written policy of the Oregon Short Term Fund Board. Collateral shall be held delivery versus payment in the City's custodian bank as safekeeping agent, and the market value of the collateral securities shall be marked-to-the-market daily. Broker/dealers and Financial Institutions must have an executed Master Repurchase Agreement with the City.

Repurchase Agreements shall be entered into only with:

- 16.8.1 City approved Primary Dealers reporting to the Market Reports Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; or
- 16.8.2 City approved depository banks, which have a Sheshunoff Public Peer Group Rating of 30 or better in the most recent publication of Sheschunoff Bank Quarterly.
- 16.8.3 Primary Dealers approved as counterparties shall have a short term rating of at least A-1 or the equivalent, and a long term rating of at least A or the equivalent. The Investment Officer shall maintain a copy of the City's approved Master Repurchase Agreement.
- 16.9 Obligations of the States of Oregon, California, Idaho, and Washington: Lawfully issued debt obligations of these states and their political subdivisions that have a long-term rating of AA or an equivalent rating or better or are rated in the highest category for short-term municipal debt by a nationally recognized rating agency. Such obligations are authorized only if there has been no default in payment of either the principal or the interest of obligations of the issuing entity within five years preceding investment, ORS 294.040. Ownership of such obligations shall be limited to twenty-five percent of the portfolio, with no more than ten percent of the portfolio held in any one issuer. Maturities for these obligations shall not exceed seven years.

- 16.10 As of the date of this Policy, all of the above securities, deposits and transactions have been approved by the State Treasurer pursuant to ORS 294.046. Such securities are further outlined as permitted investments for governmental entities in a memorandum from the State Treasurer dated September 9, 1997 (revised). It is the intent of the City that the foregoing list of authorized securities is strictly interpreted. Any deviation from this list must be pre-approved in writing by the City Manager.

Section 17. Glossary of Terms

- 17.1 **Accrued Interest:** The interest accumulated on a security since the issue date or since the last coupon payment. The buyer of the security pays the market price plus accrued interest.
- 17.2 **Arbitrage:** Effecting sales and purchases simultaneously in the same or related securities to take advantage of a market inefficiency.
- 17.3 **Basis Point:** One-hundredth of 1 percent. One hundred basis points equals 1 percent.
- 17.4 **Bear Market:** A period of generally pessimistic attitudes and declining market prices. Compare Bull Market.
- 17.5 **Bond:** An interest-bearing security issued by a corporation, government, governmental agency, or other body. It is a form of debt with an interest rate, maturity, and face value, and it is usually secured by specific assets. Most bonds have a maturity of greater than one year and generally pay interest semiannually. See Debenture.
- 17.6 **Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs):** Short-term notes sold by states and municipalities to obtain interim financing for projects that will eventually be financed by the sale of bonds.
- 17.7 **Bond Discount:** The difference between a bond's face value and a selling price, when the selling price is lower than the face value.
- 17.8 **Broker:** An intermediary who brings buyers and sellers together and handles their orders, generally charging a commission for this service. In contrast to a principal or a dealer, the broker does not own or take a position in securities.
- 17.9 **Bull Market:** A period of generally optimistic attitudes and increasing market prices. Compare Bear Market.
- 17.10 **Buyer's Market:** A market in which supply is greater than demand, giving buyers an advantage.

- 17.11 **Call:** An option to buy a specific asset at a certain price within a certain period of time.
- 17.12 **Callable:** A bond or preferred stock that may be redeemed by the issuer before maturity for a call price specified at the time of issuance.
- 17.13 **Call Date:** The date before maturity on which a bond may be redeemed at the option of the issuer.
- 17.14 **Collateral:** Securities or other property that a borrower pledges as security for the repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.
- 17.15 **Commercial Paper:** Short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes issued by businesses.
- 17.16 **Commission:** Broker's or agent's fee for purchasing or selling securities for a client.
- 17.17 **Coupon Rate:** The annual rate of interest that the issuer of a bond promises to pay to the holder of the bond.
- 17.18 **Coupon Yield:** The annual interest rate of a bond, divided by the bond's face value and stated as a percentage. This usually is not equal to the bond's current yield or its yield to maturity.
- 17.19 **Current Maturity:** The amount of time left until an obligation matures. For example, a one-year bill issued nine months ago has a current maturity of three months.
- 17.20 **Current Yield:** The coupon payments on a security as a percentage of the security's market price. In many instances the price should be gross of accrued interest, particularly on instruments where no coupon is left to be paid until maturity.
- 17.21 **CUSIP:** The Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures, which was established under the auspices of the American Bankers Association to develop a uniform method of identifying municipal, U.S. government, and corporate securities.
- 17.22 **Dealer:** An individual or firm that ordinarily acts as a principal in security transactions. Typically, dealers buy for their own account and sell to a customer from their inventory. The dealer's profit is determined by the difference between the price paid and the price received.
- 17.23 **Delivery:** Either of two methods of delivering securities: delivery vs. payment and delivery vs. receipt (also called "free"). 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.

- 17.24 **Discount:** The reduction in the price of a security; the difference between its selling price and its face value at maturity. A security may sell below face value in return of such things as prompt payment and quantity purchase. "At a discount" refers to a security selling at less than the face value, as opposed to "at a premium," when it sells for more than the face value.
- 17.25 **Fannie Mae:** Trade name for Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).
- 17.26 **Finance Committee.** Subcommittee of the City Council appointed by the Mayor on an annual basis.
- 17.27 **Freddie Mac:** Trade name for Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).
- 17.28 **Full Faith and Credit:** Indicator that the unconditional guarantee of the United States government backs the repayment of a debt.
- 17.29 **General Obligation Bonds (GOs):** Bonds secured by the pledge of the municipal issuer's full faith and credit, which usually includes unlimited taxing power.
- 17.30 **Ginnie Mae:** Trade name for the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA).
- 17.31 **Government Bonds:** Securities issued by the federal government; they are obligations of the U.S. Treasury. Also known as "governments."
- 17.32 **Interest:** Compensation paid or to be paid for the use of money. The rate of interest is generally expressed as an annual percentage.
- 17.33 **Interest Rate:** The interest payable each year on borrowed funds, expressed as a percentage of the principal.
- 17.34 **Investment Banking:** A term used to describe the financing of the capital requirements of an enterprise, as opposed to the working capital requirements of a business. Investment bankers buy and sell securities, such as stocks, bonds, and mortgages. They act as the intermediaries between the investor and the corporation or government that needs to finance its operations. An investment bank charges a fee for services relating to securities, such as advisory, negotiation, and distribution services. See Syndicate; Underwriter.
- 17.35 **Investment Portfolio:** A collection of securities held by a bank, individual, institution, or government agency for investment purposes.

- 17.36 **Investment Securities:** Securities purchased for an investment portfolio, as opposed to those purchased for resale to customers.
- 17.37 **Investor:** A person who purchases securities with the intention of holding them to make a profit.
- 17.38 **Liquidity:** The ease at which a security can be bought or sold (converted to cash) in the market. A large number of buyers and sellers and a high volume of trading activity are important components of liquidity.
- 17.39 **Mark to Market.** Adjustment of an account or portfolio to reflect actual market price rather than book price, purchase price or some other valuation.
- 17.40 **Mortgage Bond:** A bond secured by a mortgage on property. The value of the property used as collateral usually exceeds that of the mortgage bond issued against it.
- 17.41 **Municipals:** Securities, usually bonds, issued by a state or its agencies. The interest on "munis" is usually exempt from federal income taxes and state and local income taxes in the state of issuance. Municipal securities may or may not be backed by the issuing agency's taxation powers.
- 17.42 **National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD):** A self-regulatory organization that regulates the over-the-counter market.
- 17.43 **Par Value:** The value of a security expressed as a specific dollar amount marked on the face of the security, or the amount of money due at maturity. Par value should not be confused with market value.
- 17.44 **Pool:** A collection of mortgages assembled by an originator or master servicer as the basis for a security. Pools are identified by a number.
- 17.45 **Portfolio:** A collection of securities held by an individual or institution.
- 17.46 **Prudent Man Rule:** A long-standing common-law rule that requires a trustee who is investing for another to behave in the same way as a prudent individual of reasonable discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.
- 17.47 **Quotation, or Quote:** The highest bid to buy or the lowest offer to sell a security in any market at a particular time. See Bid and Asked.
- 17.48 **Sallie Mae:** Trade name for the Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA).

- 17.49 **Spread:** The difference between two figures or percentages. For example, the difference between the bid and asked prices of a quote or between the amount paid when a security is bought and the amount received when it is sold.
- 17.50 **Trade Date:** The date when a security transaction is executed.
- 17.51 **Trader:** Someone who buys and sells securities for a personal account or a firm's account for the purpose of short-term profit.
- 17.52 **Trading Market:** The secondary market for bonds that have already been issued. See Secondary Market.
- 17.53 **Treasury Bill (T-Bill):** An obligation of the U.S. government with a maturity of one year or less. T-bills bear no interest but are sold at a discount.
- 17.54 **Treasury Bonds and Notes:** Obligations of the U.S. government that bear interest. Notes have maturities of one to ten years; bonds have longer maturities.
- 17.55 **Yield:** The annual rate of return on an investment, expressed as a percentage of the investment. Income yield is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. Net yield, or yield to maturity, is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in the purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.
- 17.56 **Yield to Maturity:** The average annual yield on a security, assuming it is held to maturity; equals to the rate at which all principal and interest payments would be discounted to produce a present value equal to the purchase price of the bond. Also called net yield.