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AGENDA REPORT

TO: Sabrina B. Landreth
City Administrator

FROM: Katano Kasaine
Director of Finance

SUBJECT: City of Oakland Investment Policy For
FY17-18

DATE: May 22, 2017

City Administrator Approval

Date:

5/30/17

RECOMMENDATION

Staff Recommends That The City Council Adopt:

- 1) A Resolution For The City Of Oakland Investment Policy For Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-2018; And
- 2) A Resolution Pursuant To Government Code Section 53607 Delegating Investment Authority Of The Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency To The Agency Treasurer For FY 2017-2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a continuing best practice and sound financial management policies, the Treasury Bureau continues to submit its annual investment policy to the City's legislative body (the "City Council"). The California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission ("CDIAC") annually revises its Local Agency Investment Guidelines to include statutory changes that affect local government investments.

The proposed City of Oakland Investment Policy for FY 2017-18 (**Attachment A**) incorporates statutory changes, and captures minor edits and changes in dates to reflect the current fiscal year.

BACKGROUND / LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The City Treasurer ("Treasurer") is responsible for sound financial management practices when managing the City Portfolios.

Item: _____

Finance and Management Committee

July 11, 2017

The proposed policy describes the primary goals of the Treasurer when investing funds as follows:

- Preservation of capital - to safeguard the funds under the Treasurer's control;
- Liquidity - to meet short term cash needs;
- Diversity - to reduce the portfolio risks; and
- Yield - to maximize the portfolio overall return.

The proposed policy adequately balances the needs of safety, liquidity, diversity, and yield.

ANALYSIS AND POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Senate Bill No. 974 (SB 974) **Attachment B** was approved and signed by the Governor on September 14, 2016. Under Chapter 366, Statutes of 2016 (SB 974) clarifies and amends statutory rating requirements contained in Government Code 53601. The rating requirements now specifically refer to a rating category which is inclusive of any rating modifiers such as ("+"/"-" or numbers) and equivalent rating from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).

The specific sections of the code that were amended were Government Code Sections 53601(h)(1)(C) Commercial Paper, 53601 (k) Medium Term Notes, and 53601(q) Supranationals.

The proposed City of Oakland Investment Policy for FY17-18 (**Attachment A**) incorporates these statutory changes, and captures minor edits and changes in dates to reflect the current fiscal year.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact associated with this report.

PUBLIC OUTREACH / INTEREST

This item did not require any additional public outreach other than the required posting on the City's website.

COORDINATION

This report and resolution has been prepared by the Treasury Bureau in coordination with City Attorney's Office and Budget Office.

SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Economic: This report insures sound financial management policies and practices.

Environmental: The City's policy is to invest, when possible, in companies that promote the use and production of renewable and "green" energy resources.

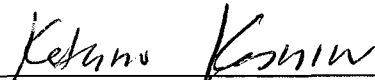
Social Equity: The City's policy is to invest in socially responsible companies when possible.

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt the Resolution for City of Oakland Investment Policy for FY17-18 and a Resolution Pursuant to Government Code Section 53607 Delegating Investment Authority of The Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency to the Agency Treasurer for FY17-18.

For questions regarding this report, please contact KATANO KASAINÉ, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, at (510) 238 2989

Respectfully submitted,



Katano Kasaine
Director of Finance, Finance Department

Reviewed by:
David Jones, Interim Treasury Manager
Treasury Bureau

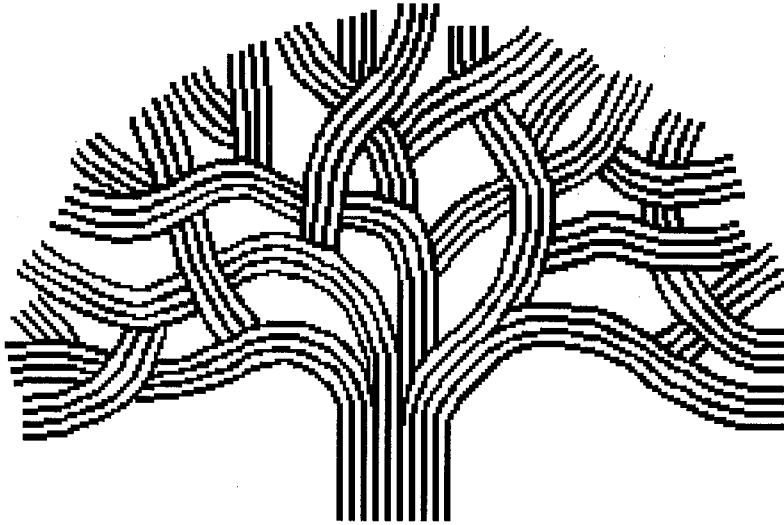
Prepared by:
Max Kumar, Investment Officer
Treasury Bureau

Attachments (2):

- A: ***City of Oakland and Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency Investment Policy for Fiscal Year 2017-2018***
- B: ***Senate Bill No. 974 Chapter 366***

Item: _____
Finance and Management Committee
July 11, 2017

**City of Oakland
Investment Policy
For
Fiscal Year 2017-2018**



**Prepared by
Treasury Bureau
Adopted by the City Council
On June 20, 2017
(Effective July 1, 2017)**

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1.0 POLICY

The purpose of this Investment Policy (“Policy”) is to establish overall guidelines for the management and investment of the City of Oakland (the “City”) public funds pursuant to Council Resolution Nos. 75855 C.M.S and 00-38 C.M.S and in accordance with Government Codes Section 53607. This Investment Policy is now amended and adopted as of June 20, 2017 and will serve as the City of Oakland’s Investment Policy for Fiscal Year 2017-18 and until it’s further revised.

2.0 SCOPE

The Investment Policy applies to the operating funds of the City of Oakland, and the Port of Oakland (the “City Operating Pool”), which includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds and all other funds comprised in City Operating Pool.

2.1 Proceeds of notes, bonds issues or similar financings including, but not limited to, reserve funds, project funds, debt service funds and capital trust funds derived from such financing, are not governed by this Investment Policy, but rather shall be invested pursuant to their respective bond indentures or the State of California Government Code 53600, as applicable.

2.2 Retirement/Pension Funds and Deferred Compensation Funds are also not governed by this Investment Policy, but rather by the policies and Federal or State statutes explicitly applicable to such funds.

3.0 PRUDENCE

All investments and evaluation of such investments shall be made with the Prudent Investor Standard as set forth by California Government Code, Section 53600.3 and 27000.3, is defined as;

Prudent Investor Standard: Acting with care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the professional management of their business affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived.

4.0 OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives, in order of priority, of the City Portfolio are:

4.1 Preservation of Capital (Safety)

The first and primary goal of the Portfolio is the preservation of capital. Investment shall be undertaken in a manner to avoid losses due to market value risk, issuer default and broker default. To attain this objective; investments are diversified.

4.2 Liquidity

The Portfolio will be structured in a manner that will provide cash as needed to meet anticipated disbursements. Cash flow modeling ensures that investments mature as needed for disbursements.

4.3 Diversity

The objective is to avoid over-concentration in issuers, instruments, and maturity sectors. No more than 5 percent of the total assets of the investments held by the City may be invested in the securities of any one issuer, except the obligations of the United States government or government-sponsored enterprises.

4.4 Yield

The Portfolio is also managed to maximize its overall market return with consideration of the safety, liquidity, and diversity parameters discussed above.

5.0 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Management responsibility for the investment program is specifically delegated by the City Administrator or designee to the Treasurer or designee who shall establish procedures for the investment programs, which are consistent with the Investment Policy. Authorization for investment decisions is limited to the Treasurer or designee. The Assistant Controller-Treasury and/or Investment Officer may execute investment transactions in the absence of the Treasurer or designee per the Treasurer's instructions or prior authorization.

An Assistant Controller-Treasury or Investment Officer may make decisions only with respect to overnight investments, but may implement investment decisions received directly from the Treasurer or designee.

6.0 INTERNAL CONTROL

The Treasurer or designee shall maintain a system of internal controls designed to ensure compliance with the Investment Policy and to prevent losses due to fraud, employee error, and misrepresentations by third parties or unanticipated changes in financial markets.

7.0 ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All officers and employees involved in the investment process shall not engage in any personal business activity, which could conflict with proper execution of investments subject to this Policy. Any material financial interests in financial institutions which do business with the City should be disclosed to the City Administrator. All individuals involved in the investment process are required to report all gifts and income in accordance with California State Law.

8.0 SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

All security transactions, including collateral for repurchase agreements, entered into by the City shall be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment (DVP) basis pursuant to approved custodial safekeeping agreements. All securities owned by the City shall be held in safekeeping by the City's custodial bank, which acts as agent for the City under the terms of custody agreement.

9.0 APPLICABLE ORDINANCES

9.1 Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance

Under the guidelines of a voter-approved Measure, the Oakland City Council approved Ordinance No. 11062 C.M.S effective December 16, 1988, which restricts the City's investments in U.S Government Treasuries. The Treasurer shall make every attempt to invest in any available short-term option that provides approximately the same level of security and return as Treasuries. In the event that no reasonable alternatives exist, or to the extent that the City may experience financial hardship as a result of investment in these alternatives, the City Council may adopt a waiver for a period not to exceed 60 days, as authorized by the Ordinance, allowing the City to invest in U.S securities.

9.2 Linked Banking Ordinance

Pursuant to Ordinance No. 12066 C.M.S adopted by Council on July 14,1998, the City has established a Linked Banking Service Program. This reference applies to depositories for both the City of Oakland and the Port of Oakland banking needs. Depositories are defined within the Ordinance as "all banking services utilized by the City including the Port of Oakland operating fund, with the exception of investments made through investment banks and broker/dealers." Depositories providing services to the City and the Port of Oakland must provide to the City, annually, the information enumerated under Section 3 of the Ordinance. The City of Oakland is currently revising the Linked Banking Ordinance.

9.3 Tobacco Divestiture Resolution

On February 17, 1998, Council adopted Resolution No. 74074 C.M.S., which prohibits investment in businesses deriving greater than fifteen percent of their revenues from tobacco products. Treasury Bureau maintains a list of firms excluded from permitted investments due to the tobacco divestiture requirements.

9.4 Fossil Fuel Divestiture Resolution

On June 17, 2014, Council adopted Resolution No. 85053 C.M.S. which prohibits the Investment or ownership stake in any companies that extract, produce, refine, burn or distribute fossil fuels. Treasury Bureau is in full compliance with this resolution

9.5 Firearm or Gun Manufacturer Divestiture Resolution

On March 5, 2013, Council adopted Resolution No. 84242 C.M.S which prohibits investment or ownership stake in any manufacturer of firearms or ammunition. Treasury Bureau does not have any direct investment exposure to firearms or ammunition manufacturer.

10.0 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

When possible, it is the City's policy to invest in companies that promote the use and production of renewable energy resources and any other socially responsible investments, subject to the prudent investment standard.

11.0 REPORTING

11.1 City Council

As best practice and sound financial management practice, the City Administrator or designee will submit a quarterly investment report and an annual investment policy for the City within 30 days following the period being reported to the City Council.

The quarterly cash management report will be deemed timely pursuant to this Investment Policy and Government Code Section 53646, so long as it has been submitted to the Assistant City Administrator within 30 days following the period being reported to be scheduled for the Finance and Management Committee. The quarterly cash management report for the period ending June 30 will be filed in a timely manner, but it will not be approved until September due to the City Council summer recess.

The report will include the information required under Government Code Section 53646 including: the type of investment, issuer, date of maturity, par and dollar amount invested (this data may be in the form of a subsidiary ledger of investments); a description of any investments under management of contracted parties, if any; current market values and source of valuation; statement of compliance or manner of non-compliance with the Investment Policy; and a statement denoting the ability to meet the Fund's expenditure requirements for the next six months. In addition, the report shall summarize economic conditions, liquidity, diversity, risk characteristics and other features of the portfolio. The report will disclose the total investment return for the 3-month period. In meeting these requirements, the report shall include an appendix that discloses all transactions during each month and the holdings at the end of each month during the period being reported.

11.2 Annual Audit

Investment Portfolio is priced to market per Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and reported in compliance with General Accepted Accounting Principals. Annual disclosure requirements such as Custodial Credit Risk, Credit Risk, Concentration of Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk and Foreign Currency Risk are reported in the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (CAFR).

11.3 Internal Audits

Internal audits of treasury operations may be conducted periodically to review its procedures and policies and make any recommendations for changes and improvements if needed.

12.0 TRADING POLICES

12.1 Sales Prior to Maturity

"Buy and hold" is not necessarily the strategy to be used in managing the Funds. It is expected that gains will be realized when prudent. Losses are acceptable if the proposed swap/trade clearly enhances the portfolio yield over the life of the new security on a total return basis.

Sufficient written documentation will be maintained to facilitate an audit of the transaction. Losses, if any, will be recognized and recorded based on the transaction date.

13.0 BROKER/DEALERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The purchase of any authorized investment shall be made either directly from the issuer or from any of the following:

- Institutions licensed by the State of California as a broker/dealer
- Members of a federally regulated securities exchange
- National or state-chartered banks

- Federal or state savings institutions or associations as defined in Finance Code Section 5102
- Brokerage firms reporting as a primary government dealer to the Federal Reserve Bank

The Treasurer or designee will maintain a current and eligible list of reputable primary and regional dealers, brokers and financial institutions with whom securities trading and placement of funds are authorized. A strong capital base credit worthiness, and, where applicable, a broker/dealer staff experienced in transactions with California local governments are the primary criteria for inclusion on the City of Oakland's approved list.

Approved dealers and brokers shall be limited to primary dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1 (uniform net capital rule) and which provide: proof of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) certification; proof of California State registration; and a completed City of Oakland broker/dealer questionnaire. In addition, prior to approval and for every two years thereafter, approved dealers and brokers must provide: an audited financial statement; certification of receipt, review of and willingness to comply with the current Investment Policy; and certification of compliance with Rule G-37 of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board regarding limitations on political contributions to the Mayor or any member of the City Council or to any candidate for these offices.

The Treasurer may remove a firm from the approved list at any time due to: any failure to comply with any of the above criteria; any failure to successfully execute a transaction; any change in broker/dealer staff; or any other action, event or failure to act which, in the sole discretion of the Treasurer is materially adverse to the best interests of the City.

14.0 GENERAL CREDIT QUALITY

Short-term debt shall be rated at least "A-1" by Standard & Poor's Corporation, "P-1" by Moody's Investor Service, Inc., "F-1" by Fitch. Long-term debt shall be rated in a rating category of at least "A" by Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or Fitch.

The minimum credit requirement for each security is further defined within the Permitted Investments section of the policy. If securities which are purchased for the Fund are downgraded below the credit quality required by the Fund. The Treasurer, will determine whether to retain or to sell the security. Evaluation of divestiture of securities will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

15.0 PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The following securities are permissible investments pursuant to Section 53601 of the Government Code as well as this Investment Policy. Any other investment not specified hereunder shall be made only upon prior approval by the City Council.

15.1 U. S. Treasury Securities

Bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury which are direct obligations of the federal government.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 20%*
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall

- Credit Requirement: N.A.

*20% limit is a result of the Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance, subject also to prior adoption by Council of a waiver for a period not to exceed 60 days allowing investment in U.S. Treasury securities due to specified findings. There is no limitation under the Government Code

15.2 Federal Agencies and Instrumentalities

Notes and bonds of federal agencies, government-sponsored enterprises and international institutions. Not all are direct obligations of the U. S. Treasury but may involve federal sponsorship and/or guarantees, in some instances.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: None
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall
- Credit Requirement: N.A.

15.3 Banker's Acceptances (BA)

Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank, typically created from a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction.

- Maximum Maturity: 180 days
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 40%
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: 30% of total surplus funds may be in BAs of one commercial bank; maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement: A1, P1, or F1 or better by two or the three nationally recognized rating services. No rating may be lower than any of the rating listed above.

15.4 Commercial Paper

A short-term, unsecured promissory note issued by financial and non-financial companies to raise short-term cash. Financial companies issue commercial paper to support their consumer and/or business lending; non-financial companies issue for operating funds.

- Maximum Maturity : 270 days
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 25%
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: No more than 10% of the total assets of the investments held by the City may be invested in any one issuer's commercial paper; and maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement: A1, P1, or F1 or better by two or the three nationally recognized rating services. No rating may be lower than any of the rating listed above.

- Eligibility Limited to general corporations organized and operating in the United States with assets in excess of \$500 million, and having rating category of "A" or higher ratings for the issuer's debt, other than commercial paper, if any, as provided by NRSRO.

15.5 Asset-Backed Commercial Paper

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper ("ABCP") issued by special purpose corporations ("SPCs") that is supported by credit enhancement facilities (e.g. over-collateralization, letters of credit, surety bonds, etc.)

- Maximum Maturity: 270 days
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 25% (Not to exceed 25% of total secured and unsecured CP)
- Maximum Issuer Exposure : No more than 10% of the total assets of the investments held by the City or Agency may be invested in any one issuer's commercial paper; and maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement: A1, P1, or F1 or better by two or the three nationally recognized rating services. No rating may be lower than any of the rating listed above.
- Eligibility: Issued by special purpose corporations ("SPC") organized and operating in the United States with assets exceeding \$500 million. Restricted to programs sponsored by commercial banks or finance companies organized and operated in the United States.
- Program must have credit facility that provides at least 100% liquidity
- Serialized ABCP programs are not eligible
- Ratings are to be routinely monitored. The Treasurer is to perform his/her own due
- Diligence as to creditworthiness.

15.6 Local Government Investment Pools

For local agencies (including counties, cities or other local agencies) that pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies, investments may be made subject to the following:

- Maximum Maturity : N/A
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 20%
- NAV Requirement: \$1.00
- Credit Requirement: Top ranking or highest letter and numerical rating provided by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations
- Must retain an Investment Advisor

- Registered with the SEC with not less than 5 years experience in investing securities as authorized by the Code, and with assets under management in excess of \$500 million
- Fund Composition Comprised of instruments in accordance with the California State Government Code

15.7 Medium Term Notes

Corporate Bonds, Corporate Notes and Deposit Notes. Issuers are banks and bank holding companies, thrifts, finance companies, insurance companies and industrial corporations. These are debt obligations that are generally unsecured.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years (additional limitations based on credit, below)
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 30%
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: No more than 5% of the Portfolio shall be invested in any single institution.
- Credit Requirement: Must be Rated A3, A-, or A- or better by two of the three nationally recognized rating services, Moody's, S&P, or Fitch, respectively. No Rating may be lower than any of the Rating listed above and should have minimum "A" rating category or its equivalent or better.
- Eligibility: Limited to corporations organized and operating within the United States or depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States

15.8 Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Issued by commercial banks and thrifts, and foreign banks (Yankee CD's).

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 30%
- Maximum Issuer Exposure : Prudent person standard applies overall; maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement : Top 3 rating categories, A, A2 or A (S&P/Moody's/Fitch) being the lowest, if rated by S&P, Moody's or Fitch.

15.9 Repurchase Agreements

A contractual transaction between the investor and a bank/dealer to exchange cash for temporary ownership or control of securities/collateral with an agreement by the bank/dealer to repurchase the securities on a future date. Primarily used as an overnight investment vehicle.

- Maximum Maturity: 360 days
- Maximum Portfolio : Exposure None

- Maximum Dealer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall; maximum 5% per issuer
- Collateral Requirements: Collateral limited to Treasury and Agency securities; must be 102% or greater
- Mark-to-market: Daily
- Eligibility: Limited to primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for which a current Master Repurchase Agreement has been executed with the City.

15.10 Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The mirror image of a repurchase agreement. Used as a source of liquidity when there is a mismatch of cash flow requirement and scheduled maturities. A mechanism to avoid liquidating securities for immediate cash needs. Restricted to securities owned for a minimum of 30 days prior to settlement of the repurchase agreement.

This strategy should be used solely for liquidity and not for arbitrage or leverage purposes.

- Maximum Maturity: 92 days (unless a written agreement guaranteeing the earnings or spread for the entire period)
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 20% of the base value of the portfolio
- Eligibility: Limited to primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or nationally or State chartered bank with significant banking relationship with the City.

15.11 Secured Obligations and Agreements

Obligations, including notes or bonds, collateralized at all times in accordance with Sections 53651 and 53652 of the Government Code.

- Maximum Maturity: 2 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure 20%
- Maximum Issued/Provider Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall; maximum 5% per issue
- Collateral Requirements: Collateral limited to Treasury and Agency securities; must be 102% or greater
- Mark-to-market: Daily
- Credit Requirement: Issuer/Provider rated in "AA" category by at least one national rating agency; or agreement guaranteed by an "AA" company
- Eligibility: Banks, insurance companies, insurance holding companies and other financial institutions

15.12 Certificates of Deposit

Time deposits, which are non-negotiable, are issued most commonly by commercial banks, savings and loans and credit unions with federal deposit insurance available for amounts up to \$250,000. Deposits in banks, savings and loan associations and federal credit unions with a branch office within Oakland will be made (to the extent permissible by State and Federal law or rulings) pursuant to the following conditions:

- Maximum Maturity: 360 days
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: Prudent person standard applies.
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies.
- Credit Requirement: For deposits over \$250,000: Top 3 rating categories - A, A2 or A (S&P/Moody's/Fitch) being the lowest, if rated by S&P, Moody's or Fitch.
- Deposit Limit: For federally insured deposits of \$250,000 or less: No minimum credit rating required. City's deposits cannot exceed the total shareholder's equity of the institution. For deposits over \$250,000, it must be collateralized.
- Depository Selection: Highest available rate of interest
- Institution Requirements: Most recent Annual Report

Pursuant to Government code 53637, the City is prohibited from investing in negotiable certificates of deposit of a state or federal credit union if a member of the legislative body or decision-making authority serves on the board of directors or committee.

15.13 Money Market Mutual Funds

Regulated by the SEC, these funds operate under strict maturity and diversification guidelines. These funds have no federal guarantee but are viewed as a very safe short-term cash investment.

- Maximum Maturity: N/A
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 20%
- NAV Requirement: \$1.00
- Credit Requirement: Top ranking or highest letter and numerical rating provided by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations
- Investment Advisor Alternative to Ratings: Registered with the SEC with not less than 5 years experience in investing securities as authorized by the Code, and with assets under management in excess of \$500 million
- Fund Composition: Comprised of instruments in accordance with the California State Government Code

15.14 State Investment Pool (Local Agency Investment Fund)

A pooled investment fund overseen by the State Treasurer, which operates like a money market fund, but is for the exclusive benefit of governmental entities within the state. Maximum currently authorized by Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is \$65 million, which is subject to change. The LAIF is in trust in the custody of the State Treasurer. The City's right to withdraw its deposited monies from LAIF is not contingent upon the State's failure to adopt a State Budget.

- Maximum Maturity N/A
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure None

15.15 Local City/Agency Bonds

Bonds issued by the City of Oakland, or any department, board, agency or authority of the City.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: None
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall; maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement: Prudent person standard applies

15.16 State of California Obligations and Others

State of California and any other of the 49 United States registered state warrants, treasury notes, or bonds issued by a State.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: None
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall; maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement: Prudent person standard applies

15.17 Other Local Agency Bonds

Bonds, notes, warrants or other evidences of indebtedness of any local agency with the state.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: None
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: Prudent person standard applies overall; maximum 5% per issuer
- Credit Requirement: Prudent person standard applies

15.18 Deposits- Private Placement

Prudent to Government Code Section 53601.8 and 53635.8, local agencies are authorized to invest their surplus funds in deposits, certificates of deposits including negotiable certificate of deposits at a commercial or saving bank, saving and loan, or credit union using a private sector deposit placement service.

- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 30%
- Maximum Issuer Exposure: maximum 10% per private sector placement entity
- Credit Requirement: Prudent person standard applies
- Sunset on January 1, 2021

15.19 Supranationals

U.S dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by any of the supranational institutions such as International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Eligible for purchase and sale within the United States.

- Maximum Maturity: 5 years
- Maximum Portfolio Exposure: 30%
- Credit Requirement: Minimum Rating Category of “AA” or better by NRSRO

16.0 MAXIMUM MATURITIES

The City’s Investment Policy shall be structured to provide that sufficient funds from investments are available to meet City’s anticipated cash need. No investments will have a maturity of more than 5 years from its date of purchase.

17.0 GLOSSARY

Definitions of investment-related terms are listed in Exhibit A.

EXHIBIT A

GLOSSARY

ACCRETION: Adjustment of the difference between the prices of a bond bought at an original discount and the par value of the bond.

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), also known as U.S. Government instrumentalities. Securities issued by Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) are considered true agency securities, backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. GSEs are financial intermediaries established by the federal government to fund loans to certain groups of borrowers, for example homeowners, farmers and students and are privately owned corporations with a public purpose. The most common GSEs are Federal Farm Credit System Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and Federal National Mortgage Association.

AMORTIZATION: Accounting procedure that gradually reduces the cost value of a limited life or intangible asset through periodic charges to income. For fixed assets, the term used is "depreciation". It is common practice to amortize any premium over par value paid in the purchase of preferred stock or bond investments.

APPRECIATION: Increase in the value of an asset such as a stock bond, commodity or real estate.

ASKED PRICE: The price a broker/dealer offers to sell securities.

ASSET BACKED: A type of security that is secured by receivables, such as credit card and auto loans. These securities typically pay principal and interest monthly.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer. This money market instrument is used to finance international trade.

BASIS POINT: One-hundredth of one percent (i.e., 0.01%).

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

BID PRICE: The price a broker/dealer offers to purchase securities.

BOND: A financial obligation for which the issuer promises to pay the bondholder a specified stream of future cash flows, including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

BOOK VALUE: The value at which a debt security is shown on the holder's balance sheet. Book value is acquisition cost less amortization of premium or accretion of discount.

BROKER: A broker acts as an intermediary between a buyer and seller for a commission and does not trade for his/her own risk and account or inventory.

CALLABLE SECURITIES: A security that can be redeemed by the issuer before the scheduled maturity date.

CASH FLOW: An analysis of all changes that affect the cash account during a specified period.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate. Large-denomination CD's are typically negotiable.

COLLATERAL: Securities, evidence of deposit or other property which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATION (CMO): A type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called tranches. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds' prospectus.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: Short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes of corporations.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR): The official annual financial report for the City. It includes combined statements and basic financial statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

CORPORATE NOTE: Debt instrument issued by a private corporation.

COUPON: The annual rate at which a bond pays interest.

CREDIT RATINGS: A grade given to a debt instrument that indicates its credit quality. Private independent rating services such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch provide these

CREDIT RISK: The risk that an obligation will not be paid and a loss will result due to a failure of the issuer of a security.

CUSIP: Stands for Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures. A CUSIP number identifies most securities, including: stocks of all registered U.S. and Canadian companies, and U.S. government and municipal bonds. The CUSIP system—owned by the American Bankers Association and operated by Standard & Poor's—facilitates the clearing and settlement process of securities. The number consists of nine characters (including letters and numbers) that uniquely identify a company or issuer and the type of security.

CURRENT YIELD: The annual interest on an investment divided by the current market value. Since the calculation relies on the current market value rather than the investor's cost, current yield is unrelated to the actual return the investor will earn if the security is held to maturity.

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

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his/her own risk and account or inventory.

DEBENTURES: A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuers.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT (DVP): Delivery of securities with a simultaneous exchange of money for the securities.

DERIVATIVE: A financial instrument that is based on, or derived from, some underlying asset, reference date, or index.

DIRECT ISSUER: Issuer markets its own paper directly to the investor without use of an intermediary.

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost of a security and its value at maturity when quoted at lower than face value.

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

DURATION: A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed-income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a bond to changes in interest rates.

FACE VALUE: The principal amount owed on a debt instrument. It is the amount on which interest is computed and represents the amount that the issuer promises to pay at maturity.

FAIR VALUE: The amount at which a security could be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a market price is available, the fair value is equal to the market value.

FANNIE MAE: Trade name for the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), a U.S. Government sponsored enterprise.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that provides insurance on bank deposits, guaranteeing deposits to a set limit per account, currently \$250,000.

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK (FFCB): Government-sponsored enterprise that consolidates the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Banks for Cooperatives. Its securities do not carry direct U.S. government guarantees.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Federal funds are traded. This rate is considered to be the most sensitive indicator of the direction of interest rates, as it is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES: Federal Agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB): Government sponsored enterprise (currently made up of 12 regional banks) that regulates and lends funds and provides correspondent banking services to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. Although the banks operate under federal charter with government supervision, the securities are not guaranteed by the U. S. Government.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION (FHLMC): Government sponsored enterprise that helps maintain the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. FHLMC finances these operations by marketing guaranteed mortgage certificates and mortgage participation certificates. Its discount notes and bonds do not carry direct U.S. government guarantees.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA): Government sponsored enterprise that is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. FNMA 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.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (FOMC): A committee of the Federal Reserve Board, which establishes monetary policy and executes it through temporary and permanent changes to the supply of bank reserves.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM: The central bank of the U.S. which consists of a seven member Board of Governors, 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members.

FED WIRE: A wire transmission service established by the Federal Reserve Bank to facilitate the transfer of funds through debits and credits of funds between participants within the Fed system.

FREDDIE MAC: Trade name for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), a U.S. government sponsored enterprise.

GINNIE MAE: Trade name for the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), a direct obligation bearing the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

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

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

INTEREST RATE: The annual yield earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage.

INTEREST RATE RISK: The risk of gain or loss in market values of securities due to changes in interest-rate levels. For example, rising interest rates will cause the market value of portfolio securities to decline.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS: A contract providing for the lending of issuer funds to a financial institution which agrees to repay the funds with interest under predetermined specifications.

INVESTMENT GRADE (LONG TERM RATINGS): The minimum, high quality ratings for long term debt such as corporate notes. Investment Grade ratings are as follows: A3 (Moody's), A- (S&P), and A- (Fitch).

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO: A collection of securities held by a bank, individual, institution or government agency for investment purposes.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash with minimum risk of principal.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF): An investment pool sponsored by the State of California and administered/managed by the State Treasurer. Local government units, with consent of the governing body of that agency, may voluntarily deposit surplus funds for the purpose of investment. Interest earned is distributed by the State Controller to the participating governmental agencies on a quarterly basis.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT POOL: A pooled investment vehicle sponsored by a local agency or a group of local agencies for use by other local agencies.

MARKET RISK: The risk that the value of securities will fluctuate with changes in overall market conditions or interest rates. Systematic risk of a security that is common to all securities of the same general class (stocks, bonds, notes, money market instruments) and cannot be eliminated by diversification (which may be used to eliminate non-systematic risk).

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is currently being sold in the market. See FAIR VALUE.

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

MATURITY: The date that the principal or stated value of a debt instrument becomes due and payable.

MEDIUM-TERM NOTES (MTNs): Unsecured, investment-grade senior debt securities of major corporations which are sold in relatively small amounts either on a continuous or an intermittent basis. MTNs are highly flexible debt instruments that can be structured to respond to market opportunities or to investor preferences.

MODIFIED DURATION: The percent change in price for a 100 basis point change in yields. This is a measure of a portfolio's or security's exposure to market risk.

MONEY MARKET: The market in which short term debt instruments (Treasury Bills, Discount Notes, Commercial Paper, Banker's Acceptances and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) are issued and traded.

MORTGAGED BACKED SECURITIES: A type of security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities typically pay principal and interest monthly.

MUNICIPAL BONDS: Debt obligations issued by states and local governments and their agencies, including cities, counties, government retirement plans, school districts, state universities, sewer districts, municipally owned utilities and authorities running bridges, airports and other transportation facilities

MUTUAL FUND: An entity that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities which are specifically defined in the fund's prospectus.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT: A large denomination certificate of deposit which can be sold in the open market prior to maturity.

NET PORTFOLIO YIELD: Calculation in which the 365-day basis equals the annualized percentage of the sum of all Net Earning during the period divided by the sum of all Average Daily Portfolio Balances.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO): is a credit rating agency that issues credit rating that U.S Securities and Exchange Commission permits other financial firms to use for certain regulatory purposes.

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.

PAR VALUE: The amount of principal which must be paid at maturity. Also referred to as the face amount of a bond. See FACE VALUE.

PORTFOLIO: The collection of securities held by an individual or institution.

PREMIUM: The difference between the par value of a bond and the cost of the bond, when the cost is above par.

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. These dealers are authorized to buy and sell government securities in direct dealing with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its execution of market operations to carry out U.S. monetary policy. Such dealers must be qualified in terms of reputation, capacity, and adequacy of staff and facilities.

PRIME (SHORT TERM RATING): High quality ratings for short term debt such as commercial paper. Prime ratings are as follows: P1 (Moody's), A1 (S&P), and F1 (Fitch).

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

PRIVATE PLACEMENTS: Securities that do not have to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission because they are offered to a limited number of sophisticated investors.

PROSPECTUS: A legal document that must be provided to any prospective purchaser of a new securities offering registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that typically includes information on the issuer, the issuer's business, the proposed use of proceeds, the experience of the issuer's management, and certain certified financial statements (also known as an "official statement").

PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD: A standard of conduct for fiduciaries. 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 as well as the probable income to be derived.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS: A bank that is qualified under California law to accept a deposit of public funds.

PURCHASE DATE: The date in which a security is purchased for settlement on that or a later date. Also known as the “trade date”.

RATE OF RETURN: 1) The yield which can be attained on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. 2) Income earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage of the cost of the investment.

RATING SCALE:

Moody's		S&P		Fitch		Rating description		
Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term			
Aaa	P-1	AAA	A-1+	AAA	F1+	Prime	Investment-grade	
Aa1		AA+		AA+		High grade		
Aa2		AA		AA				
Aa3		AA-		AA-				
A1		A+	A-1	A+	F1	Upper medium grade		
A2	A		A					
A3	P-2	A-	A-2	A-	F2			
Baa1		BBB+		BBB+				
Baa2	P-3	BBB	A-3	BBB	F3	Lower medium grade		
Baa3		BBB-		BBB-				
Ba1	Not prime	BB+	B	BB+	B	Non-investment grade speculative	Non-investment grade aka high-yield bonds aka junk bonds	
Ba2		BB		BB				
Ba3		BB-		BB-				
B1		B+		B+				
B2		B		B				
B3		B-		B-				
Caa1		C	CCC+	C	CCC	C		Substantial risks
Caa2			CCC					Extremely speculative
Caa3			CCC-					Default imminent with little prospect for recovery
Ca			CC					
C			C					
/		D	/	DDD	/	In default		
				DD				
			D					

REALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS): Gain or loss resulting from the sale or disposal of a security.

REGIONAL DEALER: A financial intermediary that buys and sells securities for the benefit of its customers without maintaining substantial inventories of securities and that is not a primary dealer.

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

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (REVERSE REPO): The opposite of a repurchase agreement. A reverse repo is a transaction in which the City sells securities to a counterparty (e.g. investment dealer) and agrees to repurchase the securities from the counterparty at a fixed date. The counterparty in effect lends the seller (e.g. the City) money for the period of the agreement with terms of the agreement structured to compensate the buyer.

RISK: Degree of uncertainty of return on an asset.

SAFEKEEPING: A service which banks offer to clients for a fee, where physical securities are held in the bank's vault for protection and book-entry securities are on record with the Federal Reserve Bank or Depository Trust Company in the bank's name for the benefit of the client. As agent for the client, the safekeeping bank settles securities transactions, collects coupon payments, and redeems securities at maturity or on call date, if called.

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

SECONDARY MARKET: A market for the repurchase and resale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES: Investment instruments such as notes, bonds, stocks, money market instruments and other instruments of indebtedness or equity.

SETTLEMENT DATE: The date on which a trade is cleared by delivery of securities against funds.

SPREAD: The difference between two figures or percentages. It may be the difference between the bid (price at which a prospective buyer offers to pay) and asked (price at which an owner offers to sell) prices of a quote, or between the amount paid when bought and the amount received when sold.

STRUCTURED NOTE: A complex, fixed income instrument, which pays interest, based on a formula tied to other interest rates, commodities or indices. Examples include "inverse floating rate" notes which have coupons that increase when other interest rates are falling, and which fall when other interest rates are rising and "dual index floaters", which pay interest based on the relationship between two other interest rates, for example, the yield on the ten-year Treasury note minus the Libor rate. Issuers of such notes lock in a reduced cost of borrowing by purchasing interest rate swap agreements.

SUPRANATIONALS: are international institutions that provide development financing, advisory services and/or financial services to their member countries to achieve the overall goal of improving living standards through sustainable economic growth. The Government Code allows local agencies to purchase the United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank.

TIME DEPOSIT: A deposit with a California bank or savings and loan association for a specific amount and with a specific maturity date and interest rate. Deposits of up to \$250,000 are insured by FDIC. Deposits over \$250,000 are collateralized above the insurance with either government securities (at 110% of par value), first trust deeds (at 150% of par value), or letters of credit (at 105% of par value).

TOTAL RATE OF RETURN: A measure of a portfolio's performance over time. It is the internal rate of return which equates the beginning value of the portfolio with the ending value, and includes interest earnings and realized and unrealized gains and losses on the portfolio. For bonds held to maturity, total return is the yield to maturity.

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

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

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES: Securities issued by U.S. government agencies, most of which are secured only by the credit worthiness of the particular agency. See AGENCIES.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS: Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Treasuries are the benchmark for interest rates on all other securities in the U.S. The Treasury issues both discounted securities and fixed coupon notes and bonds. The income from Treasury securities is exempt from state and local, but not federal, taxes.

TREASURY BILLS: Securities issued at a discount with initial maturities of one year or less. The Treasury currently issues three-month and six-month Treasury bills at regular weekly auctions. It also issues very short-term "cash management" bills as needed to smooth out cash flows.

TREASURY NOTES: Intermediate-term coupon-bearing securities with initial maturities of one year to ten years.

TREASURY BOND: Long-term coupon-bearing securities with initial maturities of ten years or longer.

UNREALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS): Gain or loss that has not become actual. It becomes a realized gain (or loss) when the security in which there is a gain or loss is actually sold. See REALIZED GAIN (OR LOSS).

VOLATILITY: Characteristic of a security, commodity or market to rise or fall sharply in price within a short-term period.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY: The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio that is typically expressed in days or years.

YIELD: The annual rate of return on an investment expressed as a percentage of the investment. See CURRENT YIELD; YIELD TO MATURITY.

YIELD CURVE: Graph showing the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity.

YIELD TO MATURITY: Concept used to determine the rate of return if an investment is held to maturity. It takes into account purchase price, redemption value, time to maturity, coupon yield, and the time between interest payments. It is the rate of income return on an investment, minus any premium or plus any discount, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond, expressed as a percentage.

Summary of Statutory Changes

The 2017 *Local Agency Investment Guidelines* incorporates the following statutory changes: Government Code Section 53601.

Chapter 366, Statutes of 2016 (SB 974) clarify and amend statutory rating requirements contained in Government Code 53601. Specifically rating requirements now refer to a rating category which is inclusive of any rating modifiers such as “+”/“-” or numbers and to include equivalent ratings from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO). The specific sections of code that were amended were Government Code Sections 53601(h)(1)(C) Commercial Paper, 53601(k) Medium Term Notes, 53601(o) Mortgage Passthrough Securities, and 53601(q) Supranationals.

All references to statutory code "sections" throughout this document shall refer to California Government Code unless otherwise stated.

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**Senate Bill No. 974****CHAPTER 366**

An act to amend Section 8770 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 6107, 8205, 8206, 8213, 8213.5, 8311, 15606.1, 40805, 53087.7, 53601, 65091, 65302, and 67661 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 5471, 5473, 5474, 5474.8, and 13822 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 22161 of the Public Contract Code, to amend Sections 11005, 11005.3, 19201, and 19202 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to amend Sections 2105, 36601, 36606, 36610, 36625, and 36670 of the Streets and Highways Code, and to amend Section 7.6 of, and to repeal Sections 7.3 and 8 of, the Kern County Water Agency Act (Chapter 1003 of the Statutes of 1961), relating to local government.

[Approved by Governor September 14, 2016. Filed with Secretary of State September 14, 2016.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 974, Committee on Governance and Finance. Local government: omnibus.

(1) The Professional Land Surveyors' Act, among other things, requires a county recorder to store and index records of survey, and to maintain both original maps and a printed set for public reference. That act specifically requires the county recorder to securely fasten a filed record of survey into a suitable book.

This bill would also authorize a county recorder to store records of survey in any other manner that will ensure the maps are kept together.

(2) Existing law prohibits a public entity from demanding a fee or compensation for, among other things, a certified copy of specified military records, and of public records to be used in a claim related to veterans' benefits, as specified. Existing law provides that a certified copy of these records may be made available only to the person who is the subject of the record, a family member or legal representative of that person, a county office that provides veterans' benefits services, or a federal official upon written request.

This bill would provide that a certified copy of these records may also be made available to a state or city office that provides veterans' benefits services upon written request of that office.

By expanding the duty of local officials to provide copies of military records, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law authorizes the Secretary of State to appoint and commission notaries public, as provided. Existing law requires every person appointed a notary public, no later than 30 days after the beginning of the term prescribed in the commission, to file an official bond and an oath of office in the office of the county clerk of the county within which the person maintains a principal place of business.

This bill would require a person taking the oath of office before the county clerk to serve as a notary public to present identification documents meeting certain requirements specified in statute as satisfactory evidence of identity.

Existing law requires specified communications between the Secretary of State and notaries public to be made by certified mail. Existing law also specifies that, wherever any notice or communication required by laws to be mailed by registered mail to or by the state, the mailing of the notice by certified mail is deemed a sufficient compliance with that requirement.

This bill would authorize the use of any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt for these communications.

(4) Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to, among other things, prescribe rules and regulations to govern local boards of equalization and to prepare and issue instructions to assessors designed to promote uniformity throughout the state, as provided. Existing law requires that these duties, rules, regulations, and instructions include provisions for mobilehomes which are subject to local property taxation.

This bill would additionally require that these duties, rules, regulations, and instructions include provisions for floating homes which are subject to local property taxation.

(5) Existing law requires the officer of a local agency who has charge of financial records to furnish the Controller with a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the preceding fiscal year, as provided. Existing law requires the report to be furnished within 7 months after the close of each fiscal year.

Existing law designates the city clerk as the accounting officer of the city and requires him or her to maintain records reflecting the financial condition of the city. Existing law requires the city clerk to publish the report to the Controller once in a newspaper of general circulation, or cause copies of the statement to be posted in 3 public places designated by city ordinance if there is no newspaper of general circulation, within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year for which the report is compiled.

This bill would instead require the city clerk to publish or post the report consistent with the timelines established in statute for furnishing the report to the Controller.

(6) Existing law prohibits a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, from enacting or enforcing any ordinance or regulation, other than certain reasonable restrictions, that prohibits the installation of drought tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf on residential property, as specified. Existing law provides that this is an issue of statewide concern.

This bill would authorize a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, to impose reasonable restrictions on the installation or design of synthetic grass or artificial turf within the dripline of a tree protected by local ordinance.

(7) Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency having money in a sinking fund or money in its treasury not required for immediate needs to invest any portion of the money that it deems wise or expedient in specified securities and financial instruments. Existing law requires that certain of these instruments be rated at least "A" or "AA," as applicable, by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO).

This bill would specify that these instruments must be in a ratings category of at least "A" or "AA," as applicable, or its equivalent.

(8) The Planning and Zoning Law and the Subdivision Map Act require local governments to hold public hearings regarding various land use actions contemplated by those governments. If public notice of the hearing is required, existing law requires that the notice be given in specified ways, including mailing at least 10 days before the hearing to each local agency expected to provide water, sewage, streets, roads, schools, or other essential facilities or services to the project, whose ability to provide those facilities and services may be significantly affected, and to all owners of real property within 300 feet of the real property that is the subject of the hearing, as provided. Existing law requires that notice mailed to affected local agencies also be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation and posted in at least 3 public places, as provided.

This bill would instead require publication and posting of the notice that is required to be sent to the owners of real property within 300 feet of the real property that is the subject of the hearing.

By revising the duties of local government officials with respect to the mailing of specified notices of hearings on land use actions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The Planning and Zoning Law also requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic hazards, flooding, wildland and urban fires, and climate adaptation and resilience strategies. That law requires that the safety element be reviewed and updated, in the case of flooding and fire hazards, upon the next revision of the housing element after specified dates or, in the case of climate adaptation and resilience strategies, upon either the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan after a specified date or on or before January 1, 2022, as applicable. That law also requires, after the initial revision of the safety element to address flooding, fires, and climate adaptation and resilience strategies, that for each subsequent revision the planning agency review and, if necessary, revise the safety element to identify new information that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element.

This bill would instead require a planning agency to review and revise the safety element to identify new information, as described above, only to address flooding and fires.

(9) The Fort Ord Reuse Authority Act establishes the Fort Ord Reuse Authority to prepare, adopt, finance, and implement a plan for the use and development of the territory previously occupied by the Fort Ord military base in Monterey County. The act requires the authority to be governed by a 13-member board, as specified, and authorizes a representative designated by the Member of Congress from the 17th Congressional District, a representative designated by the Senator from the 15th Senate District, and a representative designated by the Assembly Member from the 27th Assembly District to serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the board.

This bill would instead authorize a representative designated by each of the Member of Congress, the Senator, and the Assembly Member that has the majority portion of Fort Ord in his or her district to serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the board.

(10) Existing law authorizes specified local entities, including cities, counties, special districts, and other authorized public corporations, to collect fees, tolls, rates, rentals, or other charges for water, sanitation, storm drainage, or sewerage system services and facilities and to fix fees or charges for the privilege of connecting to its sanitation or sewerage facilities and improvements constructed by the entity, as provided. Under existing law, a local entity may collect these charges on the property tax roll at the same time and in the same manner as its general property taxes. Under existing law, an entity may undertake these actions by enactment of an ordinance approved by a 2/3 vote of the members of the legislative body of the entity.

This bill would instead specify that the entity may undertake these actions by ordinance or resolution.

(11) The Fire Protection District Law of 1987 establishes a procedure for the formation of fire protection districts, as specified. That law provides that a district may be formed by adoption of a resolution of application by the legislative body of any county or city which contains territory proposed to be included in the district.

This bill would make a technical change to these provisions.

(12) Existing law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes the Department of General Services, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and certain local agencies to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works. Existing law defines "best value" design-build procurement by local-agencies purposes to mean a value determined by evaluation of objective criteria that may include, but are not limited to, price, features, functions, life-cycle costs, experience, and past performance.

This bill would modify that definition to have the objective criteria evaluation, instead relate to those specific criteria.

(13) The Vehicle License Fee Law establishes, in lieu of any ad valorem property tax upon vehicles, an annual license fee for any vehicle subject to registration in this state. Under existing law, the Controller was, until July 1, 2011, required to allocate vehicle license fee revenues in the Motor Vehicle License Fee Account in a specified order to, among others, each city that was incorporated before August 5, 2004. Existing law required the Controller to allocate these revenues in accordance with a specified formula based on, among other factors, the actual population, as defined, of the city. In the case of a city that incorporated on or after January 1, 1987, and before August 5, 2004, existing law also requires the Controller to determine the population of the city as provided based on, among other factors, the actual population, as defined, of the city.

This bill would make technical changes to these provisions.

(14) Under existing law, if an amount due under the Personal Income Tax Law or the Corporation Tax Law, or any amount that the Franchise Tax Board may collect as though it were a tax, is not paid, the board may file in the Office of the County Clerk of Sacramento County, or any other county, a certificate containing specified

information about the amount owed and the taxpayer. Existing law requires the county clerk to immediately enter a judgment against the taxpayer in the amount set forth in the certificate.

This bill would instead require the Clerk of the Court to receive the certificate and enter the judgment.

(15) Existing law appropriates moneys in the Highway Users Tax Account for specified transportation purposes and provides for apportionment by the Controller of certain moneys, including revenues derived from taxes imposed by the Use Fuel Tax Law on the use of fuel, to cities and counties.

This bill would additionally specify that apportionment according to the above-described formula includes revenues derived from taxes imposed on the use of liquefied petroleum and natural gas pursuant to the Use Fuel Tax Law.

(16) The Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994 authorizes cities, counties, cities and counties, and certain joint powers authorities to establish, pursuant to specified procedures, a parking and business improvement district to impose benefit assessments or charges on businesses in the district to fund specified improvements and activities. That law defines "activities" to include services provided for the purpose of conferring special benefit upon assessed businesses and real property located in the district.

This bill would instead define "activities" to include services provided for the purpose of conferring special benefit upon assessed real property or specific benefits upon assessed businesses located in the district.

The Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994 prohibits the use of revenue from the levy of assessments within a district to provide improvements, maintenance, or activities outside the district.

This bill would allow the provision of certain improvements and activities that must be provided outside the district boundaries to create a special or specific benefit to the assessed parcels or businesses. The bill would limit the improvements and activities to be offered outside the district boundaries to marketing or signage pointing to the district.

This bill would make various technical and conforming changes to the Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994.

(17) The Kern County Water Agency Act creates the Kern County Water Agency, consisting of all the territory lying within the exterior boundaries of the County of Kern, and specifies its powers. The act authorizes the board of directors of the agency to employ the county counsel as the attorney for the agency and the county surveyor to supervise the engineering work of the agency, as prescribed. The act requires all other officers of the county to perform the same duties for the agency as performed for the county.

This bill would repeal these provisions relating to county employees.

The act prohibits, unless previously approved by the county board of supervisors, the levying of a tax or assessment, or the creation of a zone of benefit. The act also prohibits, unless previously approved in the form of a budget by the county board of supervisors, an expenditure of funds.

This bill would repeal these provisions requiring county board of supervisor approval.

(18) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. (a) This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Local Government Omnibus Act of 2016.

(b) The Legislature finds and declares that Californians want their governments to be run efficiently and economically and that public officials should avoid waste and duplication whenever possible. The Legislature further finds and declares that it desires to control its own costs by reducing the number of separate bills. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act to combine several minor, noncontroversial statutory changes relating to the common theme, purpose, and subject of local government into a single measure.

SEC. 2. Section 8770 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8770. The record of survey filed with the county recorder of any county shall be securely fastened by the county recorder into a suitable book provided for that purpose, or stored in any other manner that will ensure that the maps will be kept together.

The county recorder shall keep proper indexes of such record of survey by the name of grant, tract, subdivision, or United States subdivision.

The original map shall be stored for safekeeping in a reproducible condition. It shall be proper procedure for the recorder to maintain for public reference a set of counter maps that are prints of the original maps, and the original maps to be produced for comparison upon demand.

SEC. 3. Section 6107 of the Government Code is amended to read:

6107. (a) A public entity, including the state, a county, city, or other political subdivision, or any officer or employee thereof, including notaries public, shall not demand or receive any fee or compensation for doing any of the following:

(1) Recording, indexing, or issuing certified copies of any discharge, certificate of service, certificate of satisfactory service, notice of separation, or report of separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(2) Furnishing a certified copy of, or searching for, any public record that is to be used in an application or claim for a pension, allotment, allowance, compensation, insurance (including automatic insurance), or any other benefits under any act of Congress for service in the Armed Forces of the United States or under any law of this state relating to veterans' benefits.

(3) Furnishing a certified copy of, or searching for, any public record that is required by the Veterans Administration to be used in determining the eligibility of any person to participate in benefits made available by the Veterans Administration.

(4) Rendering any other service in connection with an application or claim referred to in paragraph (2) or (3).

(b) A certified copy of any record referred to in subdivision (a) may be made available only to one of the following:

(1) The person who is the subject of the record upon presentation of proper photo identification.

(2) A family member or legal representative of the person who is the subject of the record upon presentation of proper photo identification and certification of their relationship to the subject of the record.

(3) A state, county, or city office that provides veterans' benefits services upon written request of that office.

(4) A United States official upon written request of that official. A public officer or employee is liable on his or her official bond for failure or refusal to render the services.

(c) (1) If the county recorder receives a written, faxed, or digitized image of a request for a certified copy of any discharge, certificate of service, certificate of satisfactory service, notice of separation, or report of separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States referred to in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) that is accompanied by a notarized statement sworn under penalty of perjury, or a faxed copy or digitized image of a notarized statement sworn under penalty of perjury, that the requester meets one of the descriptions in subdivision (b), the county recorder may furnish a certified copy to the requester pursuant to this section.

(2) A faxed or digitized image of the notarized statement accompanying a faxed or digitized image of a request received pursuant to this subdivision for a certified copy of any discharge, certificate of service, certificate of satisfactory service, notice of separation, or report of separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be legible. If the notary's seal is not photographically reproducible, or does not show the name of the notary, the county of the notary's principal place of business, the notary's telephone number, the notary's registration number, and the notary's commission expiration date typed or printed in a manner that is photographically reproducible below, or immediately adjacent to, the notary's signature in the acknowledgment, the county recorder shall not provide the certified copy. If a request for a certified copy of any discharge, certificate of service, certificate of satisfactory service, notice of separation, or report of separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States is made in person, the official shall take a statement sworn under penalty of perjury that the requester is signing his or her own legal name and is an authorized person pursuant to subdivision (b), and that official may then furnish a certified copy to the applicant.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, "digitized image" of a request means an image of an original paper request for a certified copy of any discharge, certificate of service, certificate of satisfactory service, notice of separation, or report of separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SEC. 4. Section 8205 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8205. (a) It is the duty of a notary public, when requested:

(1) To demand acceptance and payment of foreign and inland bills of exchange, or promissory notes, to protest them for nonacceptance and nonpayment, and, with regard only to the nonacceptance or nonpayment of bills and notes, to exercise any other powers and duties that by the law of nations and according to commercial usages, or by the laws of any other state, government, or country, may be performed by a notary. This paragraph applies only to a notary public employed by a financial institution, during the course and scope of the notary's employment with the financial institution.

(2) To take the acknowledgment or proof of advance health care directives, powers of attorney, mortgages, deeds, grants, transfers, and other instruments of writing executed by any person, and to give a certificate of that proof or acknowledgment, endorsed on or attached to the instrument. The certificate shall be signed by the notary public in the notary public's own handwriting. A notary public may not accept any acknowledgment or proof of any instrument that is incomplete.

(3) To take depositions and affidavits, and administer oaths and affirmations, in all matters incident to the duties of the office, or to be used before any court, judge, officer, or board. Any deposition, affidavit, oath, or affirmation shall be signed by the notary public in the notary public's own handwriting.

(4) To certify copies of powers of attorney under Section 4307 of the Probate Code. The certification shall be signed by the notary public in the notary public's own handwriting.

(b) It shall further be the duty of a notary public, upon written request:

(1) To furnish to the Secretary of State certified copies of the notary's journal.

(2) To respond within 30 days of receiving written requests sent by certified mail or any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt from the Secretary of State's office for information relating to official acts performed by the notary.

SEC. 5. Section 8206 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8206. (a) (1) A notary public shall keep one active sequential journal at a time, of all official acts performed as a notary public. The journal shall be kept in a locked and secured area, under the direct and exclusive control of the notary. Failure to secure the journal shall be cause for the Secretary of State to take administrative action against the commission held by the notary public pursuant to Section 8214.1.

(2) The journal shall be in addition to, and apart from, any copies of notarized documents that may be in the possession of the notary public and shall include all of the following:

(A) Date, time, and type of each official act.

(B) Character of every instrument sworn to, affirmed, acknowledged, or proved before the notary.

(C) The signature of each person whose signature is being notarized.

(D) A statement as to whether the identity of a person making an acknowledgment or taking an oath or affirmation was based on satisfactory evidence. If identity was established by satisfactory evidence pursuant to Section 1185 of the Civil Code, the journal shall contain the signature of the credible witness swearing or affirming to the identity of the individual or the type of identifying document, the governmental agency issuing the document, the serial or identifying number of the document, and the date of issue or expiration of the document.

(E) If the identity of the person making the acknowledgment or taking the oath or affirmation was established by the oaths or affirmations of two credible witnesses whose identities are proven to the notary public by presentation of any document satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 1185 of the Civil Code, the notary public shall record in the journal the type of documents identifying the witnesses, the identifying numbers on the documents identifying the witnesses, and the dates of issuance or expiration of the documents identifying the witnesses.

(F) The fee charged for the notarial service.

(G) If the document to be notarized is a deed, quitclaim deed, deed of trust, or other document affecting real property, or a power of attorney document, the notary public shall require the party signing the document to place his or her right thumbprint in the journal. If the right thumbprint is not available, then the notary shall have the party use his or her left thumb, or any available finger and shall so indicate in the journal. If the party signing the document is physically unable to provide a thumbprint or fingerprint, the notary shall so indicate in the journal and shall also provide an explanation of that physical condition. This paragraph shall not apply to a trustee's deed resulting from a decree of foreclosure or a nonjudicial foreclosure pursuant to Section 2924 of the Civil Code, nor to a deed of reconveyance.

(b) If a sequential journal of official acts performed by a notary public is stolen, lost, misplaced, destroyed, damaged, or otherwise rendered unusable as a record of notarial acts and information, the notary public shall immediately notify the Secretary of State by certified or registered mail or any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt. The notification shall include the period of the journal entries, the notary public commission number, and the expiration date of the commission, and when applicable, a photocopy of any police report that specifies the theft of the sequential journal of official acts.

(c) Upon written request of any member of the public, which request shall include the name of the parties, the type of document, and the month and year in which notarized, the notary shall supply a photostatic copy of the line item representing the requested transaction at a cost of not more than thirty cents (\$0.30) per page.

(d) The journal of notarial acts of a notary public is the exclusive property of that notary public, and shall not be surrendered to an employer upon termination of employment, whether or not the employer paid for the journal, or at any other time. The notary public shall not surrender the journal to any other person, except the county clerk, pursuant to Section 8209, or immediately, or if the journal is not present then as soon as possible, upon request to a peace officer investigating a criminal offense who has reasonable suspicion to believe the journal contains evidence of a criminal offense, as defined in Sections 830.1, 830.2, and 830.3 of the Penal Code, acting in his or her official capacity and within his or her authority. If the peace officer seizes the notary journal, he or she must have probable cause as required by the laws of this state and the United States. A peace officer or law enforcement agency that seizes a notary journal shall notify the Secretary of State by facsimile within 24 hours, or as soon as possible thereafter, of the name of the notary public whose journal has been seized. The notary public shall obtain a receipt for the journal, and shall notify the Secretary of State by certified mail any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt within 10 days that the journal was relinquished to a peace officer. The notification shall include the period of the journal entries, the commission number of the notary public, the expiration date of the commission, and a photocopy of the receipt. The notary public shall obtain a new sequential journal. If the journal relinquished to a peace officer is returned to the notary public and a new journal has been obtained, the notary public shall make no new entries in the returned journal. A notary public who is an employee shall permit inspection and copying of journal transactions by a duly designated auditor or agent of the notary public's employer, provided that the inspection and copying is done in the presence of the notary public and the transactions are directly associated with the business purposes of the employer. The notary public, upon the request of the employer, shall regularly provide copies of all transactions that are directly associated with the business purposes of the employer, but shall not be required to provide copies of any transaction that is unrelated to the employer's business. Confidentiality and safekeeping of any copies of the journal provided to the employer shall be the responsibility of that employer.

(e) The notary public shall provide the journal for examination and copying in the presence of the notary public upon receipt of a subpoena duces tecum or a court order, and shall certify those copies if requested.

(f) Any applicable requirements of, or exceptions to, state and federal law shall apply to a peace officer engaged in the search or seizure of a sequential journal.

SEC. 6. Section 8213 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8213. (a) No later than 30 days after the beginning of the term prescribed in the commission, every person appointed a notary public shall file an official bond and an oath of office in the office of the county clerk of the county within which the person maintains a principal place of business as shown in the application submitted to the Secretary of State, and the commission shall not take effect unless this is done within the 30-day period. A person appointed to be a notary public shall take and subscribe the oath of office either in the office of that county clerk or before another notary public in that county. If the oath of office is taken and subscribed before the county clerk, the person appointed to be a notary public shall present an identification document meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3), or of subparagraph (A) or (E) or paragraph (4), of subdivision (b) of Section 1185 of the Civil Code to the county clerk as satisfactory evidence of identity. If the

oath of office is taken and subscribed before a notary public, the oath and bond may be filed with the county clerk by certified mail or any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt. Upon the filing of the oath and bond, the county clerk shall immediately transmit to the Secretary of State a certificate setting forth the fact of the filing and containing a copy of the official oath, personally signed by the notary public in the form set forth in the commission and shall immediately deliver the bond to the county recorder for recording. The county clerk shall retain the oath of office for one year following the expiration of the term of the commission for which the oath was taken, after which the oath may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The copy of the oath, personally signed by the notary public, on file with the Secretary of State may at any time be read in evidence with like effect as the original oath, without further proof.

(b) If a notary public transfers the principal place of business from one county to another, the notary public may file a new oath of office and bond, or a duplicate of the original bond with the county clerk to which the principal place of business was transferred. If the notary public elects to make a new filing, the notary public shall, within 30 days of the filing, obtain an official seal which shall include the name of the county to which the notary public has transferred. In a case where the notary public elects to make a new filing, the same filing and recording fees are applicable as in the case of the original filing and recording of the bond.

(c) If a notary public submits an application for a name change to the Secretary of State, the notary public shall, within 30 days from the date an amended commission is issued, file a new oath of office and an amendment to the bond with the county clerk in which the principal place of business is located. The amended commission with the name change shall not take effect unless the filing is completed within the 30-day period. The amended commission with the name change takes effect the date the oath and amendment to the bond is filed with the county clerk. If the principal place of business address was changed in the application for name change, either a new or duplicate of the original bond shall be filed with the county clerk with the amendment to the bond. The notary public shall, within 30 days of the filing, obtain an official seal that includes the name of the notary public and the name of the county to which the notary public has transferred, if applicable.

(d) The recording fee specified in Section 27361 of the Government Code shall be paid by the person appointed a notary public. The fee may be paid to the county clerk who shall transmit it to the county recorder.

(e) The county recorder shall record the bond and shall thereafter mail, unless specified to the contrary, it to the person named in the instrument and, if no person is named, to the party leaving it for recording.

SEC. 7. Section 8213.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8213.5. A notary public shall notify the Secretary of State by certified mail or any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt within 30 days as to any change in the location or address of the principal place of business or residence. A notary public shall not use a commercial mail receiving agency or post office box as his or her principal place of business or residence, unless the notary public also provides the Secretary of State with a physical street address as the principal place of residence. Willful failure to notify the Secretary of State of a change of address shall be punishable as an infraction by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

SEC. 8. Section 8311 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8311. Wherever any notice or other communication is required by any law to be mailed by registered mail to or by the state, or any officer or agency thereof, the mailing of such notice or other communication by certified mail or any other means of physical delivery that provides a receipt shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of such law.

SEC. 9. Section 15606.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15606.1. The duties, rules, regulations, and instructions as specified in Section 15606 shall include provisions for mobilehomes and floating homes which are subject to local property taxation.

SEC. 10. Section 40805 of the Government Code is amended to read:

40805. The report shall be published or posted consistent with the timelines established in Section 53891 after the close of the fiscal year for which the report is compiled.

SEC. 11. Section 53087.7 of the Government Code is amended to read:

53087.7. (a) A city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, shall not enact any ordinance or regulation, or enforce any existing ordinance or regulation, that prohibits the installation of drought tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf on residential property.

(b) A city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, may impose reasonable restrictions on the type of drought tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf that may be installed on residential property provided that those restrictions do not do any of the following:

- (1) Substantially increase the cost of installing drought tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf.
- (2) Effectively prohibit the installation of drought tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf.
- (3) Significantly impede the installation of drought tolerant landscaping, including, but not limited to, a requirement that a residential yard must be completely covered with living plant material.

(c) A city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, may impose reasonable restrictions on the installation or design of synthetic grass or artificial turf within the dripline of a tree protected by local ordinance.

SEC. 12. Section 53601 of the Government Code is amended to read:

53601. This section shall apply to a local agency that is a city, a district, or other local agency that does not pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies, other than local agencies that have the same governing body. However, Section 53635 shall apply to all local agencies that pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies that have separate governing bodies. The legislative body of a local agency having moneys in a sinking fund or moneys in its treasury not required for the immediate needs of the local agency may invest any portion of the moneys that it deems wise or expedient in those investments set forth below. A local agency purchasing or obtaining any securities prescribed in this section, in a negotiable, bearer, registered, or nonregistered format, shall require delivery of the securities to the local agency, including those purchased for the agency by financial advisers, consultants, or managers using the agency's funds, by book entry, physical delivery, or by third-party custodial agreement. The transfer of securities to the counterparty bank's customer book entry account may be used for book entry delivery.

For purposes of this section, "counterparty" means the other party to the transaction. A counterparty bank's trust department or separate safekeeping department may be used for the physical delivery of the security if the security is held in the name of the local agency. Where this section specifies a percentage limitation for a particular category of investment, that percentage is applicable only at the date of purchase. Where this section does not specify a limitation on the term or remaining maturity at the time of the investment, no investment shall be made in any security, other than a security underlying a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement authorized by this section, that at the time of the investment has a term remaining to maturity in excess of five years, unless the legislative body has granted express authority to make that investment either specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the legislative body no less than three months prior to the investment:

(a) Bonds issued by the local agency, 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.

(b) United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills, or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

(c) Registered state warrants or treasury notes or bonds of this state, 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.

(d) Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 states in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 states, in addition to California.

(e) Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness of a local agency within this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency.

(f) 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.

(g) Bankers' acceptances otherwise known as bills of exchange or time drafts that are drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank. Purchases of bankers' acceptances shall not exceed 180 days' maturity or 40 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section. However, no more than 30 percent of the agency's moneys may be invested in the bankers' acceptances of any one commercial bank pursuant to this section.

This subdivision does not preclude a municipal utility district from investing moneys in its treasury in a manner authorized by the Municipal Utility District Act (Division 6 (commencing with Section 11501) of the Public Utilities Code).

(h) Commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). The entity that issues the commercial paper shall meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph (1) or (2):

(1) The entity meets the following criteria:

(A) Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation.

(B) Has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

(C) Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.

(2) The entity meets the following criteria:

(A) Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company.

(B) Has programwide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, overcollateralization, letters of credit, or a surety bond.

(C) Has commercial paper that is rated "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by an NRSRO.

Eligible commercial paper shall have a maximum maturity of 270 days or less. Local agencies, other than counties or a city and county, may invest no more than 25 percent of their moneys in eligible commercial paper. Local agencies, other than counties or a city and county, may purchase no more than 10 percent of the outstanding commercial paper of any single issuer. Counties or a city and county may invest in commercial paper pursuant to the concentration limits in subdivision (a) of Section 53635.

(i) Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally licensed or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Purchases of negotiable certificates of deposit shall not exceed 30 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section. For purposes of this section, negotiable certificates of deposit do not come within Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630), except that the amount so invested shall be subject to the limitations of Section 53638. The legislative body of a local agency and the treasurer or other official of the local agency having legal custody of the moneys are prohibited from investing local agency funds, or funds in the custody of the local agency, in negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a state or federal credit union if a member of the legislative body of the local agency, or a person with investment decisionmaking authority in the administrative office manager's office, budget office, auditor-controller's office, or treasurer's office of the local agency also serves on the board of directors, or any committee appointed by the board of directors, or the credit committee or the supervisory committee of the state or federal credit union issuing the negotiable certificates of deposit.

(j) (1) Investments in repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements of securities authorized by this section, as long as the agreements are subject to this subdivision, including the delivery requirements specified in this section.

(2) Investments in repurchase agreements may be made, on an investment authorized in this section, when the term of the agreement does not exceed one year. The market value of securities that underlie a repurchase agreement shall be valued at 102 percent or greater of the funds borrowed against those securities and the value shall be adjusted no less than quarterly. Since the market value of the underlying securities is subject to daily market fluctuations, the investments in repurchase agreements shall be in compliance if the value of the underlying securities is brought back up to 102 percent no later than the next business day.

(3) Reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements may be utilized only when all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The security to be sold using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement has been owned and fully paid for by the local agency for a minimum of 30 days prior to sale.

(B) The total of all reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements on investments owned by the local agency does not exceed 20 percent of the base value of the portfolio.

(C) The agreement does 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 or securities lending agreement and the final maturity date of the same security.

(D) Funds obtained or funds within the pool of an equivalent amount to that obtained from selling a security to a counterparty using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement shall not be used to purchase another security with a maturity longer than 92 days from the initial settlement date of the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement, unless the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending 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 or securities lending agreement and the final maturity date of the same security.

(4) (A) Investments in reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, or similar investments in which the local agency sells securities prior to purchase with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security may be made only upon prior approval of the governing body of the local agency and shall be made only with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or with a nationally or state-chartered bank that has or has had a significant banking relationship with a local agency.

(B) For purposes of this chapter, "significant banking relationship" means any of the following activities of a bank:

(i) Involvement in the creation, sale, purchase, or retirement of a local agency's bonds, warrants, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness.

(ii) Financing of a local agency's activities.

(iii) Acceptance of a local agency's securities or funds as deposits.

(5) (A) "Repurchase agreement" means a purchase of securities by the local agency pursuant to an agreement by which the counterparty seller will repurchase the securities on or before a specified date and for a specified amount and the counterparty will deliver the underlying securities to the local agency by book entry, physical delivery, or by third-party custodial agreement. The transfer of underlying securities to the counterparty bank's customer book-entry account may be used for book-entry delivery.

(B) "Securities," for purposes of repurchase under this subdivision, means securities of the same issuer, description, issue date, and maturity.

(C) "Reverse repurchase agreement" means a sale of securities by the local agency pursuant to an agreement by which the local agency will repurchase the securities on or before a specified date and includes other comparable agreements.

(D) "Securities lending agreement" means 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.

(E) For purposes of this section, the base value of the local agency's pool portfolio shall be that dollar amount obtained by totaling all cash balances placed in the pool by all pool participants, excluding any amounts obtained through selling securities by way of reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, or other similar borrowing methods.

(F) For purposes of this section, the spread is the difference between the cost of funds obtained using the reverse repurchase agreement and the earnings obtained on the reinvestment of the funds.

(k) Medium-term notes, 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. Notes eligible for investment under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. Purchases of medium-term notes shall not include other instruments authorized by this section and shall not exceed 30 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section.

(l) (1) Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that invest in the securities and obligations as authorized by subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive, and subdivisions (m) to (q), inclusive, and that comply with the investment restrictions of this article and Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630). However, notwithstanding these restrictions, a counterparty to a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement is not required to be a primary dealer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York if the company's board of directors finds that the counterparty presents a minimal risk of default, and the value of the securities underlying a repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement may be 100 percent of the sales price if the securities are marked to market daily.

(2) Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1 et seq.).

(3) If investment is in shares issued pursuant to paragraph (1), the company shall have met either of the following criteria:

(A) Attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two NRSROs.

(B) Retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized by subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive, and subdivisions (m) to (q), inclusive, and with assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

(4) If investment is in shares issued pursuant to paragraph (2), the company shall have met either of the following criteria:

(A) Attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two NRSROs.

(B) Retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience managing money market mutual funds with assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

(5) The purchase price of shares of beneficial interest purchased pursuant to this subdivision shall not include commission that the companies may charge and shall not exceed 20 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section. However, no more than 10 percent of the agency's funds may be invested in shares of beneficial interest of any one mutual fund pursuant to paragraph (1).

(m) 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 of those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreement, or to the extent not inconsistent therewith or if there are no specific statutory provisions, in accordance with the ordinance, resolution, indenture, or agreement of the local agency providing for the issuance.

(n) Notes, bonds, or other obligations that are at all times secured by a valid first priority security interest in securities of the types listed by Section 53651 as eligible securities for the purpose of securing local agency deposits having a market value at least equal to that required by Section 53652 for the purpose of securing local agency deposits. The securities serving as collateral shall be placed by delivery or book entry into the custody of a trust company or the trust department of a bank that is not affiliated with the issuer of the secured obligation, and the security interest shall be perfected in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Commercial Code or federal regulations applicable to the types of securities in which the security interest is granted.

(o) A mortgage passthrough security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-backed certificate, consumer receivable passthrough certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond of a maximum of five years' maturity. Securities eligible for investment under this subdivision shall be issued by an issuer rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better for the issuer's debt as provided by an NRSRO and rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO. Purchase of securities authorized by this subdivision shall not exceed 20 percent of the agency's surplus moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section.

(p) Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To be

eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

- (1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - (2) The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive.
 - (3) The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).
- (q) United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank, with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO and shall not exceed 30 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section.

SEC. 13. Section 65091 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65091. (a) When a provision of this title requires notice of a public hearing to be given pursuant to this section, notice shall be given in all of the following ways:

- (1) Notice of the hearing shall be mailed or delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing to the owner of the subject real property as shown on the latest equalized assessment roll. Instead of using the assessment roll, the local agency may use records of the county assessor or tax collector if those records contain more recent information than the information contained on the assessment roll. Notice shall also be mailed to the owner's duly authorized agent, if any, and to the project applicant.
- (2) When the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410) of Title 7) requires notice of a public hearing to be given pursuant to this section, notice shall also be given to any owner of a mineral right pertaining to the subject real property who has recorded a notice of intent to preserve the mineral right pursuant to Section 883.230 of the Civil Code.
- (3) Notice of the hearing shall be mailed or delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing to each local agency expected to provide water, sewage, streets, roads, schools, or other essential facilities or services to the project, whose ability to provide those facilities and services may be significantly affected.
- (4) Notice of the hearing shall be mailed or delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing to all owners of real property as shown on the latest equalized assessment roll within 300 feet of the real property that is the subject of the hearing. In lieu of using the assessment roll, the local agency may use records of the county assessor or tax collector which contain more recent information than the assessment roll. If the number of owners to whom notice would be mailed or delivered pursuant to this paragraph or paragraph (1) is greater than 1,000, a local agency, in lieu of mailed or delivered notice, may provide notice by placing a display advertisement of at least one-eighth page in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the local agency in which the proceeding is conducted at least 10 days prior to the hearing.
- (5) If the notice is mailed or delivered pursuant to paragraph (4), the notice shall also either be:
 - (A) Published pursuant to Section 6061 in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the local agency which is conducting the proceeding at least 10 days prior to the hearing.
 - (B) Posted at least 10 days prior to the hearing in at least three public places within the boundaries of the local agency, including one public place in the area directly affected by the proceeding.
- (b) The notice shall include the information specified in Section 65094.
- (c) In addition to the notice required by this section, a local agency may give notice of the hearing in any other manner it deems necessary or desirable.
- (d) Whenever a hearing is held regarding a permit for a drive-through facility, or modification of an existing drive-through facility permit, the local agency shall incorporate, where necessary, notice procedures to the blind, aged, and disabled communities in order to facilitate their participation in any hearing on, or appeal of the denial of, a drive-through facility permit. The Legislature finds that access restrictions to commercial establishments affecting the blind, aged, or disabled, is a critical statewide problem; therefore, this subdivision shall be applicable to charter cities.

SEC. 14. Section 65302 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 608 of the Statutes of 2015, is amended to read:

65302. The general plan shall consist of a statement of development policies and shall include a diagram or diagrams and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals. The plan shall include the following elements:

(a) A land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, open space, including agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education, public buildings and grounds, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land. The location and designation of the extent of the uses of the land for public and private uses shall consider the identification of land and natural resources pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (d). The land use element shall include a statement of the standards of population density and building intensity recommended for the various districts and other territory covered by the plan. The land use element shall identify and annually review those areas covered by the plan that are subject to flooding identified by flood plain mapping prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the Department of Water Resources. The land use element shall also do both of the following:

(1) Designate in a land use category that provides for timber production those parcels of real property zoned for timberland production pursuant to the California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982 (Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 51100) of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 5).

(2) Consider the impact of new growth on military readiness activities carried out on military bases, installations, and operating and training areas, when proposing zoning ordinances or designating land uses covered by the general plan for land, or other territory adjacent to military facilities, or underlying designated military aviation routes and airspace.

(A) In determining the impact of new growth on military readiness activities, information provided by military facilities shall be considered. Cities and counties shall address military impacts based on information from the military and other sources.

(B) The following definitions govern this paragraph:

(i) "Military readiness activities" mean all of the following:

(I) Training, support, and operations that prepare the men and women of the military for combat.

(II) Operation, maintenance, and security of any military installation.

(III) Testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation or suitability for combat use.

(ii) "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Defense as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 2687 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(b) (1) A circulation element consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use element of the plan.

(2) (A) Commencing January 1, 2011, upon any substantive revision of the circulation element, the legislative body shall modify the circulation element to plan for a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways for safe and convenient travel in a manner that is suitable to the rural, suburban, or urban context of the general plan.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "users of streets, roads, and highways" mean bicyclists, children, persons with disabilities, motorists, movers of commercial goods, pedestrians, users of public transportation, and seniors.

(c) A housing element as provided in Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580).

(d) (1) A conservation element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources. The conservation element shall consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction, as described in the land use element, on natural resources located on public lands, including military installations. That portion of the conservation element including waters shall be developed in coordination with any countywide water agency and with all district and city agencies, including flood management, water conservation, or

groundwater agencies that have developed, served, controlled, managed, or conserved water of any type for any purpose in the county or city for which the plan is prepared. Coordination shall include the discussion and evaluation of any water supply and demand information described in Section 65352.5, if that information has been submitted by the water agency to the city or county.

(2) The conservation element may also cover all of the following:

(A) The reclamation of land and waters.

(B) Prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters.

(C) Regulation of the use of land in stream channels and other areas required for the accomplishment of the conservation plan.

(D) Prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches, and shores.

(E) Protection of watersheds.

(F) The location, quantity and quality of the rock, sand, and gravel resources.

(3) Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, the conservation element shall identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitats, and land that may accommodate floodwater for purposes of groundwater recharge and stormwater management.

(e) An open-space element as provided in Article 10.5 (commencing with Section 65560).

(f) (1) A noise element that shall identify and appraise noise problems in the community. The noise element shall analyze and quantify, to the extent practicable, as determined by the legislative body, current and projected noise levels for all of the following sources:

(A) Highways and freeways.

(B) Primary arterials and major local streets.

(C) Passenger and freight online railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems.

(D) Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations, aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operation.

(E) Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards.

(F) Other ground stationary noise sources, including, but not limited to, military installations, identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment.

(2) Noise contours shall be shown for all of these sources and stated in terms of community noise equivalent level (CNEL) or day-night average sound level (Ldn). The noise contours shall be prepared on the basis of noise monitoring or following generally accepted noise modeling techniques for the various sources identified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive.

(3) The noise contours shall be used as a guide for establishing a pattern of land uses in the land use element that minimizes the exposure of community residents to excessive noise.

(4) The noise element shall include implementation measures and possible solutions that address existing and foreseeable noise problems, if any. The adopted noise element shall serve as a guideline for compliance with the state's noise insulation standards.

(g) (1) A safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires. The safety element shall include mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards. It shall also address evacuation routes, military installations, peakload water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire and geologic hazards.

(2) The safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, shall also do the following:

(A) Identify information regarding flood hazards, including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) Flood hazard zones. As used in this subdivision, "flood hazard zone" means an area subject to flooding that is delineated as either a special hazard area or an area of moderate or minimal hazard on an official flood insurance rate map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The identification of a flood hazard zone does not imply that areas outside the flood hazard zones or uses permitted within flood hazard zones will be free from flooding or flood damage.

(ii) National Flood Insurance Program maps published by FEMA.

(iii) Information about flood hazards that is available from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

(iv) Designated floodway maps that are available from the Central Valley Flood Protection Board.

(v) Dam failure inundation maps prepared pursuant to Section 8589.5 that are available from the Office of Emergency Services.

(vi) Awareness Floodplain Mapping Program maps and 200-year flood plain maps that are or may be available from, or accepted by, the Department of Water Resources.

(vii) Maps of levee protection zones.

(viii) Areas subject to inundation in the event of the failure of project or nonproject levees or floodwalls.

(ix) Historical data on flooding, including locally prepared maps of areas that are subject to flooding, areas that are vulnerable to flooding after wildfires, and sites that have been repeatedly damaged by flooding.

(x) Existing and planned development in flood hazard zones, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities.

(xi) Local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for flood protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.

(B) Establish a set of comprehensive goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (A), for the protection of the community from the unreasonable risks of flooding, including, but not limited to:

(i) Avoiding or minimizing the risks of flooding to new development.

(ii) Evaluating whether new development should be located in flood hazard zones, and identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if new development is located in flood hazard zones.

(iii) Maintaining the structural and operational integrity of essential public facilities during flooding.

(iv) Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of flood hazard zones, including hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in flood hazard zones.

(v) Establishing cooperative working relationships among public agencies with responsibility for flood protection.

(C) Establish a set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives established pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(3) Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, the safety element shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire for land classified as state responsibility areas, as defined in Section 4102 of the Public Resources Code, and land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in Section 51177. This review shall consider the advice included in the Office of Planning and Research's most recent publication of "Fire Hazard Planning, General Plan Technical Advice Series" and shall also include all of the following:

(A) Information regarding fire hazards, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Fire hazard severity zone maps available from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(ii) Any historical data on wildfires available from local agencies or a reference to where the data can be found.

(iii) Information about wildfire hazard areas that may be available from the United States Geological Survey.

(iv) General location and distribution of existing and planned uses of land in very high fire hazard severity zones and in state responsibility areas, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities. The location and distribution of planned uses of land shall not require defensible space compliance measures required by state law or local ordinance to occur on publicly owned lands or open space designations of homeowner associations.

(v) Local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.

(B) A set of goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) for the protection of the community from the unreasonable risk of wildfire.

(C) A set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Avoiding or minimizing the wildfire hazards associated with new uses of land.

(ii) Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of high fire risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in a state responsibility area or very high fire hazard severity zone.

(iii) Designing adequate infrastructure if a new development is located in a state responsibility area or in a very high fire hazard severity zone, including safe access for emergency response vehicles, visible street signs, and water supplies for structural fire suppression.

(iv) Working cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for fire protection.

(D) If a city or county has adopted a fire safety plan or document separate from the general plan, an attachment of, or reference to, a city or county's adopted fire safety plan or document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives and contains information required pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) Upon the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan, adopted in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), on or after January 1, 2017, or, if a local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, beginning on or before January 1, 2022, the safety element shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county. This review shall consider advice provided in the Office of Planning and Research's General Plan Guidelines and shall include all of the following:

(A) (i) A vulnerability assessment that identifies the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts, including, but not limited to, an assessment of how climate change may affect the risks addressed pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3).

(ii) Information that may be available from federal, state, regional, and local agencies that will assist in developing the vulnerability assessment and the adaptation policies and strategies required pursuant to subparagraph (B), including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(I) Information from the Internet-based Cal-Adapt tool.

(II) Information from the most recent version of the California Adaptation Planning Guide.

(III) Information from local agencies on the types of assets, resources, and populations that will be sensitive to various climate change exposures.

(IV) Information from local agencies on their current ability to deal with the impacts of climate change.

(V) Historical data on natural events and hazards, including locally prepared maps of areas subject to previous risk, areas that are vulnerable, and sites that have been repeatedly damaged.

(VI) Existing and planned development in identified at-risk areas, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities.

(VII) Federal, state, regional, and local agencies with responsibility for the protection of public health and safety and the environment, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.

(B) A set of adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives based on the information specified in subparagraph (A) for the protection of the community.

(C) A set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (i) Feasible methods to avoid or minimize climate change impacts associated with new uses of land.
- (ii) The location, when feasible, of new essential public facilities outside of at-risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in at-risk areas.
- (iii) The designation of adequate and feasible infrastructure located in an at-risk area.
- (iv) Guidelines for working cooperatively with relevant local, regional, state, and federal agencies.
- (v) The identification of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects, where feasible. Where feasible, the plan shall use existing natural features and ecosystem processes, or the restoration of natural features and ecosystem processes, when developing alternatives for consideration. For the purposes of this clause, "natural infrastructure" means the preservation or restoration of ecological systems, or utilization of engineered systems that use ecological processes, to increase resiliency to climate change, manage other environmental hazards, or both. This may include, but is not limited to, floodplain and wetlands restoration or preservation, combining levees with restored natural systems to reduce flood risk, and urban tree planting to mitigate high heat days.

(D) (i) If a city or county has adopted the local hazard mitigation plan, or other climate adaptation plan or document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives and contains the information required pursuant to this paragraph, separate from the general plan, an attachment of, or reference to, the local hazard mitigation plan or other climate adaptation plan or document.

(ii) Cities or counties that have an adopted hazard mitigation plan, or other climate adaptation plan or document that substantially complies with this section, or have substantially equivalent provisions to this subdivision in their general plans, may use that information in the safety element to comply with this subdivision, and shall summarize and incorporate by reference into the safety element the other general plan provisions, climate adaptation plan or document, specifically showing how each requirement of this subdivision has been met.

(5) After the initial revision of the safety element pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3), upon each revision of the housing element, the planning agency shall review and, if necessary, revise the safety element to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element.

(6) Cities and counties that have flood plain management ordinances that have been approved by FEMA that substantially comply with this section, or have substantially equivalent provisions to this subdivision in their general plans, may use that information in the safety element to comply with this subdivision, and shall summarize and incorporate by reference into the safety element the other general plan provisions or the flood plain ordinance, specifically showing how each requirement of this subdivision has been met.

(7) Prior to the periodic review of its general plan and prior to preparing or revising its safety element, each city and county shall consult the California Geological Survey of the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, if the city or county is located within the boundaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, as set forth in Section 8501 of the Water Code, and the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of including information known by and available to the department, the agency, and the board required by this subdivision.

(8) To the extent that a county's safety element is sufficiently detailed and contains appropriate policies and programs for adoption by a city, a city may adopt that portion of the county's safety element that pertains to the city's planning area in satisfaction of the requirement imposed by this subdivision.

SEC. 15. Section 67661 of the Government Code is amended to read:

67661. The following may serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the board:

- (a) A representative appointed by the Monterey Peninsula Community College District.
- (b) A representative appointed by the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District.
- (c) A representative designated by the Member of Congress that has the majority portion of Ford Ord in his or her Congressional District.

- (d) A representative designated by the Senator that has the majority portion of Ford Ord in his or her Senate District.
- (e) A representative designated by the Assembly Member that has the majority portion of Ford Ord in his or her Assembly District.
- (f) A representative designated by the United States Army.
- (g) A representative designated by the Chancellor of the California State University.
- (h) A representative designated by the President of the University of California.
- (i) A representative designated by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency.
- (j) A representative designated by the Transportation Agency of Monterey County.

SEC. 16. Section 5471 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

5471. (a) In addition to the powers granted in the principal act, any entity shall have power, by an ordinance or resolution approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body thereof, to prescribe, revise and collect, fees, tolls, rates, rentals, or other charges for services and facilities furnished by it, either within or without its territorial limits, in connection with its water, sanitation, storm drainage, or sewerage system.

(b) In addition to the powers granted in the principal act, any entity shall have power, pursuant to the notice, protest, and hearing procedures in Section 53753 of the Government Code, to prescribe, revise, and collect water, sewer, or water and sewer standby or immediate availability charges for services and facilities furnished by it, either within or without its territorial limits, in connection with its water, sanitation, storm drainage, or sewerage system.

(c) The entity may provide that the charge for the service shall be collected with the rates, tolls, and charges for any other utility, and that any or all of these charges may be billed upon the same bill. Where the charge is to be collected with the charges for any other utility service furnished by a department or agency of the entity and over which its legislative body does not exercise control, the consent of the department or agency shall be obtained prior to collecting water, sanitation, storm drainage, or sewerage charges with the charges for any other utility. Revenues derived under the provisions in this section, shall be used only for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of water systems and sanitation, storm drainage, or sewerage facilities, to repay principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction or reconstruction of these water systems and sanitary, storm drainage, or sewerage facilities and to repay federal or state loans or advances made to the entity for the construction or reconstruction of water systems and sanitary, storm drainage, or sewerage facilities. However, the revenue shall not be used for the acquisition or construction of new local street sewers or laterals as distinguished from main trunk, interceptor, and outfall sewers.

(d) If the procedures set forth in this section as it read at the time a standby charge was established were followed, the entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body thereof, continue the charge pursuant to this section in successive years at the same rate. If new, increased, or extended assessments are proposed, the entity shall comply with the notice, protest, and hearing procedures in Section 53753 of the Government Code.

SEC. 17. Section 5473 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

5473. Any entity which has adopted an ordinance or resolution pursuant to this article or an order pursuant to Section 6520.5 may, by such ordinance or resolution or by separate ordinances or resolutions approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body thereof, elect to have such charges collected on the tax roll in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time as, together with and not separately from, its general taxes. In such event, it shall cause a written report to be prepared each year and filed with the clerk, which shall contain a description of each parcel of real property receiving such services and facilities and the amount of the charge for each parcel for the year, computed in conformity with the charges prescribed by the ordinance or resolution.

Any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to this section authorizing the collection of charges on the tax roll shall remain in effect for the time specified in the ordinance or resolution or, if no time is specified in the ordinance or resolution, until repealed or until a change is made in the rates charged by the entity.

The powers authorized by this section shall be alternative to all other powers of any entity, and alternative to other procedures adopted by the legislative body thereof for the collection of such charges.

The real property may be described by reference to maps prepared in accordance with Section 327 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and on file in the office of the county assessor or by reference to plats or maps on file in the office of the clerk.

SEC. 18. Section 5474 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

5474. An entity shall have the power by ordinance or resolution approved by two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body thereof to fix fees or charges for the privilege of connecting to its sanitation or sewerage facilities and improvements constructed by the entity pursuant to Sections 5463 and 5464, to fix the time or times at which the fees or charges shall become due, to provide for the payment of the fees or charges prior to connection or in installments over a period of not to exceed 30 years, to provide the rate of interest, not to exceed 12 percent per annum, to be charged on the unpaid balance of the fees or charges, and to provide that the amount of the fees or charges and the interest thereon shall constitute a lien against the respective lots or parcels of land to which the facilities are connected at the time and in the manner specified in Sections 5473.5 and 5473.8. Prior to making the fees or charges a lien against the land, the legislative body shall give notice to the owners of the lots or parcels of land affected, and the notice shall set forth all of the following:

- (a) The schedule of fees or charges to be imposed by the entity.
- (b) A description of the property subject to the fees or charges, which description may be by reference to a plat or diagram on file in the office of the clerk of the legislative body, or to maps prepared in accordance with Section 327 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and on file in the office of the county assessor.
- (c) The time or times at which the fees or charges shall become due.
- (d) The number of installments in which the fees or charges shall be payable.
- (e) The rate of interest, not to exceed 12 percent per annum, to be charged on the unpaid balance of the fees or charges.
- (f) That it is proposed that the fees or charges and interest thereon shall constitute a lien against the lots or parcels of land to which the facilities are furnished.
- (g) The time and place at which the legislative body will hold a hearing at which persons may appear and present any and all objections they may have to the imposition of the fees or charges as a lien against the land.

SEC. 19. Section 5474.8 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

5474.8. Fees or charges imposed by an entity by ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to Section 5474 may differ in amount or method of computation from fees or charges imposed by any other ordinance or resolution of such entity adopted pursuant to Section 5474.

SEC. 20. Section 13822 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

13822. Once the chief petitioners have filed a sufficient petition or a legislative body has filed a resolution of application, the local agency formation commission shall proceed pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 56825) of Part 3 of Division 3 of Title 5 of the Government Code.

SEC. 21. Section 22161 of the Public Contract Code, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 715 of the Statutes of 2015, is amended to read:

22161. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Best value" means a value determined by evaluation of objective criteria that relate to price, features, functions, life-cycle costs, experience, and past performance. A best value determination may involve the selection of the lowest cost proposal meeting the interests of the local agency and meeting the objectives of the project, selection of the best proposal for a stipulated sum established by the procuring agency, or a tradeoff between price and other specified factors.
- (b) "Construction subcontract" means each subcontract awarded by the design-build entity to a subcontractor that will perform work or labor or render service to the design-build entity in or about the construction of the work or improvement, or a subcontractor licensed by the State of California that, under subcontract to the design-build entity, specially fabricates and installs a portion of the work or improvement according to detailed drawings contained in the plans and specifications produced by the design-build team.

(c) "Design-build" means a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity.

(d) "Design-build entity" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, or other legal entity that is able to provide appropriately licensed contracting, architectural, and engineering services as needed pursuant to a design-build contract.

(e) "Design-build team" means the design-build entity itself and the individuals and other entities identified by the design-build entity as members of its team. Members shall include the general contractor and, if utilized in the design of the project, all electrical, mechanical, and plumbing contractors.

(f) "Local agency" means the following:

(1) A city, county, or city and county.

(2) A special district that operates wastewater facilities, solid waste management facilities, water recycling facilities, or fire protection facilities.

(3) Any transit district, included transit district, municipal operator, included municipal operator, any consolidated agency, as described in Section 132353.1 of the Public Utilities Code, any joint powers authority formed to provide transit service, any county transportation commission created pursuant to Section 130050 of the Public Utilities Code, or any other local or regional agency, responsible for the construction of transit projects.

(4) The San Diego Association of Governments, as referenced in the San Diego Regional Transportation Consolidation Act (Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 132350) of Division 12.7 of the Public Utilities Code).

(g) (1) For a local agency defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), "project" means the construction of a building or buildings and improvements directly related to the construction of a building or buildings, county sanitation wastewater treatment facilities, and park and recreational facilities, but does not include the construction of other infrastructure, including, but not limited to, streets and highways, public rail transit, or water resources facilities and infrastructure. For a local agency defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that operates wastewater facilities, solid waste management facilities, or water recycling facilities, "project" also means the construction of regional and local wastewater treatment facilities, regional and local solid waste facilities, or regional and local water recycling facilities.

(2) For a local agency defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (f), "project" means the construction of regional and local wastewater treatment facilities, regional and local solid waste facilities, regional and local water recycling facilities, or fire protection facilities.

(3) For a local agency defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (f), "project" means a transit capital project that begins a project solicitation on or after January 1, 2015. A "project," as defined by this paragraph, that begins the solicitation process before January 1, 2015, is subject to Article 6.8 (commencing with Section 20209.5) of Chapter 1. "Project," as defined by this paragraph, does not include state highway construction or local street and road projects.

(4) For a local agency defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (f), "project" has the same meaning as in paragraph (3), and in addition shall include development projects adjacent, or physically or functionally related, to transit facilities developed or jointly developed by the local agency.

SEC. 22. Section 11005 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

11005. After payment of refunds therefrom and after making the deductions authorized by Section 11003 and reserving the amount determined necessary by the Pooled Money Investment Board to meet the transfers ordered or proposed to be ordered pursuant to Section 16310 of the Government Code, the balance of all motor vehicle license fees and any other money appropriated by law for expenditure pursuant to this section, deposited to the credit of the Motor Vehicle License Fee Account in the Transportation Tax Fund, and remaining unexpended in that account at the close of business on the last day of the calendar month, shall be allocated by the Controller by the 10th day of the following month in accordance with the following:

(a) On and after July 1, 2011, to the Local Law Enforcement Services Account in the Local Revenue Fund 2011, as established by Section 30025 of the Government Code, for allocation to cities, counties, and cities and counties.

(b) On or after July 1, 2004, but before July 1, 2011:

(1) First, to the County of Orange. For the 2004–05 fiscal year, that county shall be allocated fifty-four million dollars (\$54,000,000) in monthly installments. For the 2005–06 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that

county shall receive, in monthly installments, an amount equal to the amount allocated under this section for the prior fiscal year, adjusted for the percentage change in the amount of revenues credited to the Motor Vehicle License Fee Account in the Transportation Tax Fund from the revenues credited to that account in the prior fiscal year. Moneys allocated to the County of Orange under this subdivision shall be used first for the service of indebtedness as provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 11001.5. Any amounts in excess of the amount required for this service of indebtedness may be used by that county for any lawful purpose.

(2) Second, to each city, the population of which is determined under Section 11005.3 on August 5, 2004, in an amount equal to the additional amount of vehicle license fee revenue, including offset transfers, that would be allocated to that city under Sections 11000 and 11005, as those sections read on January 1, 2004, as a result of that city's population being determined under subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 11005.3.

(3) Third, to each city that was incorporated from an unincorporated territory after August 5, 2004, in an amount equal to the product of the following two amounts:

(A) The quotient derived from the following fraction:

(i) The numerator is the product of the following two amounts:

(I) Fifty dollars (\$50) per year.

(II) The fraction determined as the total amount of vehicle license fee revenue collected during the most recent fiscal year divided by the total amount of vehicle license fee revenue collected during the 2004-05 fiscal year.

(ii) The denominator is the fraction determined as the actual population, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 11005.3, of all cities during the most recent fiscal year, divided by the actual population, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 11005.3, of all cities in the 2004-05 fiscal year.

(B) The city's population determined in accordance with Section 11005.3.

(4) Fourth, to each city that was incorporated before August 5, 2004, in an amount equal to the product of the following two amounts:

(A) The quotient derived from the following fraction:

(i) The numerator is the product of the following two amounts:

(I) Fifty dollars (\$50) per year.

(II) The fraction determined as the total amount of vehicle license fee revenue collected during the most recent fiscal year divided by the total amount of vehicle license fee revenue collected during the 2004-05 fiscal year.

(ii) The denominator is the fraction determined as the actual population, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 11005.3, of all cities during the most recent fiscal year, divided by the actual population, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 11005.3, of all cities in the 2004-05 fiscal year.

(B) The actual population, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 11005.3, residing in areas annexed after August 5, 2004, as of the date of annexation.

(5) Fifth, to the cities and cities and counties of this state in the proportion that the population of each city or city and county bears to the total population of all cities and cities and counties in this state, as determined by the Demographic Research Unit of the Department of Finance. For the purpose of this subdivision, the population of each city or city and county shall be determined in accordance with Section 11005.3.

SEC. 23. Section 11005.3 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

11005.3. (a) In the case of a city that incorporated on or after January 1, 1987, and before August 5, 2004, the Controller shall determine that the population of the city for its first 10 full fiscal years, and any portion of the first year in which the incorporation is effective if less than a full fiscal year, is the greater of either:

(1) The number of registered voters in the city multiplied by three. The number of registered voters shall be calculated as of the effective date of the incorporation of the city.

(2) The actual population, as defined in subdivision (d).

(b) In the case of a city that incorporated on or after January 1, 1987, and before August 5, 2004, and for which the application for incorporation was filed with the executive officer of the local agency formation commission

pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 56828 of the Government Code on or after January 1, 1991, the Controller shall determine that the population of the city for its first seven full fiscal years, and any portion of the first year in which the incorporation is effective if less than a full fiscal year, is the greater of either:

(1) The number of registered voters in the city multiplied by three. The number of registered voters shall be calculated as of the effective date of the incorporation of the city.

(2) The actual population, as defined in subdivision (d).

(c) In the case of a city that was incorporated from unincorporated territory after August 5, 2004, the Controller shall determine the population of the city as follows:

(1) For its first 12 months, 150 percent of the city's actual population.

(2) For its 13th through 24th months, 140 percent of the city's actual population.

(3) For its 25th through 36th months, 130 percent of the city's actual population.

(4) For its 37th through 48th months, 120 percent of the city's actual population.

(5) For its 49th through 60th months, 110 percent of the city's actual population.

(6) After its 60th month, the city's actual population.

(d) For purposes of this section, "actual population" means the population determined by the last federal decennial or special census, or a subsequent census validated by the Demographic Research Unit of the Department of Finance or subsequent estimate prepared pursuant to Section 2107.2 of the Streets and Highways Code.

(e) In the case of unincorporated territory being annexed to a city, during the 10-year, 7-year, or 5-year period following incorporation, as the case may be, subsequent to the last federal census, or a subsequent census validated by the Demographic Research Unit of the Department of Finance, the unit shall determine the population of the annexed territory by the use of any federal decennial or special census or any estimate prepared pursuant to Section 2107.2 of the Streets and Highways Code. The population of the annexed territory as determined by the Demographic Research Unit shall be added to the city's population as previously determined by the Controller pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a), paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b), or subdivision (c), as applicable.

(f) After the 10-year, 7-year, or 5-year period following incorporation, as the case may be, the Controller shall determine the population of the city as the city's actual population, as defined in subdivision (d).

(g) The amendments made to this section by the act adding this subdivision shall not apply with respect to either of the following:

(1) Any city that has adopted an ordinance or resolution, approved a ballot measure, or is subject to a consent decree or court order, that annually limits the number of housing units that may be constructed within the city.

(2) Any city that has not prepared and adopted a housing element in compliance with Section 65585 of the Government Code.

(h) This section shall become operative July 1, 1991.

SEC. 24. Section 19201 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19201. If any amount due under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or any amount that may be collected by the Franchise Tax Board as though it were a tax, is not paid, the Franchise Tax Board may file in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Sacramento County, or any other county, a certificate specifying the amount due, the name and last known address of the taxpayer liable for the amount due, and the fact that the Franchise Tax Board has complied with all provisions of the law in the computation and levy of the amount due, and a request that judgment be entered against the taxpayer in the amount set forth in the certificate.

SEC. 25. Section 19202 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19202. The clerk of the court immediately upon the filing of the certificate shall enter a judgment for the people of the State of California against the taxpayer in the amount set forth in the certificate. The clerk of the court may

file the judgment in a loose-leaf book entitled "Personal Income Tax Judgments" or "Bank and Corporation Tax Judgments," as appropriate.

SEC. 26. Section 2105 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

2105. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, in addition to the apportionments prescribed by Sections 2104, 2106, and 2107, from the revenues derived from a per gallon tax imposed pursuant to Section 7360 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and a per gallon tax imposed pursuant to Sections 8651, 8651.5, and 8651.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and a per gallon tax imposed pursuant to Sections 60050 and 60115 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, the following apportionments shall be made:

(a) A sum equal to 1.035 cents (\$0.01035) per gallon from the tax under Section 7360 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, 11.5 percent of any per gallon tax in excess of nine cents (\$0.09) per gallon under Sections 8651, 8651.5, and 8651.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and 1.035 cents (\$0.01035) per gallon from the tax under Sections 60050 and 60115 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall be apportioned among the counties, including a city and county.

The amount of apportionment to each county, including a city and county, during a fiscal year shall be calculated as follows:

(1) One million dollars (\$1,000,000) for apportionment to all counties, including a city and county, in proportion to each county's receipts during the prior fiscal year under Sections 2104 and 2106.

(2) One million dollars (\$1,000,000) for apportionment to all counties, including a city and county, as follows:

(A) Seventy-five percent in the proportion that the number of fee-paid and exempt vehicles which are registered in the county bears to the number of fee-paid and exempt vehicles registered in the state.

(B) Twenty-five percent in the proportion that the number of miles of maintained county roads in the county bears to the miles of maintained county roads in the state.

(3) For each county, determine its factor which is the higher amount calculated pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) divided by the sum of the higher amounts for all of the counties.

(4) The amount to be apportioned to each county is equal to its factor multiplied by the amount available for apportionment.

(b) A sum equal to 1.035 cents (\$0.01035) per gallon from the tax under Section 7360 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, 11.5 percent of any per gallon tax in excess of nine cents (\$0.09) per gallon under Sections 8651, 8651.5, and 8651.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and 1.035 cents (\$0.01035) per gallon from the tax under Sections 60050 and 60115 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall be apportioned to cities, including a city and county, in the proportion that the total population of the city bears to the total population of all the cities in the state.

(c) (1) Transfers of revenues from the Highway Users Tax Account to counties or cities pursuant to this section collected during the months of March, April, May, June, and July of 2008, shall be made with the transfer of August 2008 revenues in September of 2008. This suspension shall not apply to a county with a population of less than 40,000.

(2) For the purpose of meeting the cash obligations associated with ongoing budgeted costs, a city or county may make use of any cash balance in the city account that is designated for the receipt of state funds allocated for local streets and roads or the county road fund, including that resulting from the receipt of funds pursuant to the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 (Chapter 12.49 (commencing with Section 8879.20) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code (hereafter bond act)) for local streets and roads maintenance, during the period of this suspension, without the use of this cash being reflected as an expenditure of bond act funds, provided the cash is replaced once this suspension is repaid in September of 2008. Counties and cities may accrue the revenue received in September 2008 as repayment of these suspensions for the months of April, May, and June of 2008 back to the 2007-08 fiscal year. Nothing in this paragraph shall change the fact that expenditures must be accrued and reflected from the appropriate funding sources for which the moneys were received and meet all the requirements of those funding sources.

(d) (1) The transfer of revenues from the Highway Users Tax Account to counties or cities pursuant to this section collected during the months of January, February, and March 2009 shall be made with the transfer of April 2009 revenues in May 2009.

(2) For the purpose of meeting the cash obligations associated with ongoing budgeted costs, a city or county may make use of any cash balance in the city account that is designated for the receipt of state funds allocated for local streets and roads or the county road fund, including that resulting from the receipt of funds pursuant to the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 (Chapter 12.49 (commencing with Section 8879.20) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code (bond act)) for local streets and roads maintenance, during the period of this suspension, and the use of this cash shall not be considered as an expenditure of bond act funds, if the cash is replaced when the payments that are suspended pursuant to this subdivision are repaid in May 2009.

(3) This subdivision shall not affect any requirement that an expenditure is required to be accrued and reflected from the appropriate funding source for which the money was received and to meet all the requirements of its funding source.

SEC. 27. Section 36601 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

36601. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Businesses located and operating within business districts in some of this state's communities are economically disadvantaged, are underutilized, and are unable to attract customers due to inadequate facilities, services, and activities in the business districts.

(b) It is in the public interest to promote the economic revitalization and physical maintenance of business districts in order to create jobs, attract new businesses, and prevent the erosion of the business districts.

(c) It is of particular local benefit to allow business districts to fund business related improvements, maintenance, and activities through the levy of assessments upon the businesses or real property that receive benefits from those improvements.

(d) Assessments levied for the purpose of conferring special benefit upon the real property or a specific benefit upon the businesses in a business district are not taxes for the general benefit of a city, even if property, businesses, or persons not assessed receive incidental or collateral effects that benefit them.

(e) Property and business improvement districts formed throughout this state have conferred special benefits upon properties and businesses within their districts and have made those properties and businesses more useful by providing the following benefits:

(1) Crime reduction. A study by the Rand Corporation has confirmed a 12-percent reduction in the incidence of robbery and an 8-percent reduction in the total incidence of violent crimes within the 30 districts studied.

(2) Job creation.

(3) Business attraction.

(4) Business retention.

(5) Economic growth.

(6) New investments.

(f) With the dissolution of redevelopment agencies throughout the state, property and business improvement districts have become even more important tools with which communities can combat blight, promote economic opportunities, and create a clean and safe environment.

(g) Since the enactment of this act, the people of California have adopted Proposition 218, which added Article XIII D to the Constitution in order to place certain requirements and restrictions on the formation of, and activities, expenditures, and assessments by property-based districts. Article XIII D of the Constitution provides that property-based districts may only levy assessments for special benefits.

(h) The act amending this section is intended to provide the Legislature's guidance with regard to this act, its interaction with the provisions of Article XIII D of the Constitution, and the determination of special benefits in property-based districts.

(1) The lack of legislative guidance has resulted in uncertainty and inconsistent application of this act, which discourages the use of assessments to fund needed improvements, maintenance, and activities in property-based districts, contributing to blight and other underutilization of property.

(2) Activities undertaken for the purpose of conferring special benefits upon property to be assessed inherently produce incidental or collateral effects that benefit property or persons not assessed. Therefore, for special benefits to exist as a separate and distinct category from general benefits, the incidental or collateral effects of those special benefits are inherently part of those special benefits. The mere fact that special benefits produce incidental or collateral effects that benefit property or persons not assessed does not convert any portion of those special benefits or their incidental or collateral effects into general benefits.

(3) It is of the utmost importance that property-based districts created under this act have clarity regarding restrictions on assessments they may levy and the proper determination of special benefits. Legislative clarity with regard to this act will provide districts with clear instructions and courts with legislative intent regarding restrictions on property-based assessments, and the manner in which special benefits should be determined.

SEC. 28. Section 36606 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

36606. "Activities" means, but is not limited to, all of the following that benefit businesses or real property in the district:

- (a) Promotion of public events.
- (b) Furnishing of music in any public place.
- (c) Promotion of tourism within the district.
- (d) Marketing and economic development, including retail retention and recruitment.
- (e) Providing security, sanitation, graffiti removal, street and sidewalk cleaning, and other municipal services supplemental to those normally provided by the municipality.
- (f) Other services provided for the purpose of conferring special benefit upon assessed real property or specific benefits upon assessed businesses located in the district.

SEC. 29. Section 36610 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

36610. "Improvement" means the acquisition, construction, installation, or maintenance of any tangible property with an estimated useful life of five years or more including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Parking facilities.
- (b) Benches, booths, kiosks, display cases, pedestrian shelters and signs.
- (c) Trash receptacles and public restrooms.
- (d) Lighting and heating facilities.
- (e) Decorations.
- (f) Parks.
- (g) Fountains.
- (h) Planting areas.
- (i) Closing, opening, widening, or narrowing of existing streets.
- (j) Facilities or equipment, or both, to enhance security of persons and property within the district.
- (k) Ramps, sidewalks, plazas, and pedestrian malls.
- (l) Rehabilitation or removal of existing structures.

SEC. 30. Section 36625 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

36625. (a) If the city council, following the public hearing, decides to establish a proposed property and business improvement district, the city council shall adopt a resolution of formation that shall include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) A brief description of the proposed improvements, maintenance, and activities, the amount of the proposed assessment, a statement as to whether the assessment will be levied on property, businesses, or both within the

district, a statement on whether bonds will be issued, and a description of the exterior boundaries of the proposed district, which may be made by reference to any plan or map that is on file with the clerk. The descriptions and statements need not be detailed and shall be sufficient if they enable an owner to generally identify the nature and extent of the improvements, maintenance, and activities and the location and extent of the proposed district.

(2) The number, date of adoption, and title of the resolution of intention.

(3) The time and place where the public hearing was held concerning the establishment of the district.

(4) A determination regarding any protests received. The city shall not establish the district or levy assessments if a majority protest was received.

(5) A statement that the properties, businesses, or properties and businesses in the district established by the resolution shall be subject to any amendments to this part.

(6) A statement that the improvements, maintenance, and activities to be conferred on businesses and properties in the district will be funded by the levy of the assessments. The revenue from the levy of assessments within a district shall not be used to provide improvements, maintenance, or activities outside the district or for any purpose other than the purposes specified in the resolution of intention, as modified by the city council at the hearing concerning establishment of the district. Notwithstanding the foregoing, improvements and activities that must be provided outside the district boundaries to create a special or specific benefit to the assessed parcels or businesses may be provided, but shall be limited to marketing or signage pointing to the district.

(7) A finding that the property or businesses within the area of the property and business improvement district will be benefited by the improvements, maintenance, and activities funded by the proposed assessments, and, for a property-based district, that property within the district will receive a special benefit.

(8) In a property-based district, the total amount of all special benefits to be conferred on the properties within the property-based district.

(b) The adoption of the resolution of formation and, if required, recordation of the notice and map pursuant to Section 36627 shall constitute the levy of an assessment in each of the fiscal years referred to in the management district plan.

SEC. 31. Section 36670 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

36670. (a) Any district established or extended pursuant to the provisions of this part, where there is no indebtedness, outstanding and unpaid, incurred to accomplish any of the purposes of the district, may be disestablished by resolution by the city council in either of the following circumstances:

(1) If the city council finds there has been misappropriation of funds, malfeasance, or a violation of law in connection with the management of the district, it shall notice a hearing on disestablishment.

(2) During the operation of the district, there shall be a 30-day period each year in which assesseses may request disestablishment of the district. The first such period shall begin one year after the date of establishment of the district and shall continue for 30 days. The next such 30-day period shall begin two years after the date of the establishment of the district. Each successive year of operation of the district shall have such a 30-day period. Upon the written petition of the owners or authorized representatives of real property or the owners or authorized representatives of businesses in the district who pay 50 percent or more of the assessments levied, the city council shall pass a resolution of intention to disestablish the district. The city council shall notice a hearing on disestablishment.

(b) The city council shall adopt a resolution of intention to disestablish the district prior to the public hearing required by this section. The resolution shall state the reason for the disestablishment, shall state the time and place of the public hearing, and shall contain a proposal to dispose of any assets acquired with the revenues of the assessments levied within the property and business improvement district. The notice of the hearing on disestablishment required by this section shall be given by mail to the property owner of each parcel or to the owner of each business subject to assessment in the district, as appropriate. The city shall conduct the public hearing not less than 30 days after mailing the notice to the property or business owners. The public hearing shall be held not more than 60 days after the adoption of the resolution of intention.

SEC. 32. Section 7.3 of the Kern County Water Agency Act (Chapter 1003 of the Statutes of 1961), as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 832 of the Statutes of 1972, is repealed.

SEC. 33. Section 7.6 of the Kern County Water Agency Act (Chapter 1003 of the Statutes of 1961), as added by Section 2 of Chapter 49 of the Statutes of 1982, is amended to read:

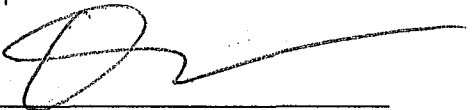
Sec.7.6. (a) The board of directors shall not approve an agency budget unless the board has first conducted a public hearing.

(b) The board shall publish a notice of the hearing pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code.

SEC. 34. Section 8 of the Kern County Water Agency Act (Chapter 1003 of the Statutes of 1961) is repealed.

SEC. 35. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

FILED
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
OAKLAND


CITY ATTORNEY

2017 JUN 28 PM 4: 12 OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION NO. ____ C.M.S.

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CITY OF OAKLAND INVESTMENT POLICY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017-2018

WHEREAS, the City of Oakland may annually render to the City’s legislative body a statement of its investment policy; and

WHEREAS, as part of best practice and sound financial management the City will continue to submit its annual investment policy to the City’s legislative body; and

WHEREAS, last year, the City revised and adopted an Investment Policy for fiscal year 2016-2017; and

WHEREAS, a proposed City of Oakland Investment Policy for fiscal year 2017-18 is presented herewith, to be in effect until a subsequent policy is adopted; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the proposed City of Oakland Investment Policy for fiscal year 2017-2018 attached hereto as Exhibit A is adopted

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, _____

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES- BROOKS, CAMPBELL WASHINGTON, GALLO, GIBSON MCELHANEY, GUILLÉN, KALB, KAPLAN AND PRESIDENT REID

NOES-

ABSENT-

ABSTENTION-

ATTEST: _____
LATONDA SIMMONS

City Clerk and Clerk of the Council of the
City of Oakland, California