

AGENDA

ROSSMOOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

**RUSH PARK
West Room
3001 Blume Drive
Rossmoor, California 90720**

**Monday, July 6, 2026
6:30 p.m.**

A. ORGANIZATION

1. CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 p.m.
2. ROLL CALL: Directors Shade, Searles
3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

B. PUBLIC FORUM

Any person may address the members of the Investment Committee at this time upon any subject within the jurisdiction of the Investment Committee of the Rossmoor Community Services District.

C. REGULAR CALENDAR

1. DISCUSS THE COMMITTEE MAKING A RECOMMENDATION TO THE ROSSMOOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DIVERSIFYING INVESTMENTS FOR ROSSMOOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AND PROPOSED CHANGES TO POLICY NO. 3035 INVESTMENT OF DISTRICT FUNDS

D. ADJOURNMENT

CERTIFICATION OF POSTING

I hereby certify that the attached Agenda for the July 6, 2026, 6:30 p.m. Investment Committee of the Board of Directors of the Rossmoor Community Services District was posted at least 24 hours prior to the time of the meeting.

ATTEST:



SHARON LANDERS
General Manager

Date: 7/2/2026

ROSSMOOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

AGENDA ITEM C-1

Date: July 6, 2026

To: Investment Committee
Jo Shade, Chair
Nathan Searles

From: General Manager Sharon Landers

Subject: DISCUSS THE COMMITTEE MAKING A RECOMMENDATION TO THE ROSSMOOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DIVERSIFYING INVESTMENTS FOR ROSSMOOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AND PROPOSED CHANGES TO POLICY NO. 3035 INVESTMENT OF DISTRICT FUNDS

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Investment Committee discuss the proposed revisions to RCSD Policy No. 3035, Investment of District Funds that allow diversifying investments, and recommend to the Board that it be adopted without any further revisions.

BACKGROUND

At the June 9, 2026 RCSD Board meeting, a proposed revision to the District's Policy No. 3035, Investment of District funds, was discussed. The revision would allow the District to invest in Joint Power Authority Investment Pools.

In California, local governments (cities, counties, and special districts) may invest surplus funds in Joint Powers Authority (JPA) investment pools that are structured as Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs) and created under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Government Code Section 6500 et seq.). These JPA investment pools operate by pooling the funds of multiple public agencies to provide liquidity, diversification, and professional portfolio management.

There are currently only three actual statewide JPA pools available for investment in California: CAMP (California Asset Management Program), CalTRUST, and California CLASS (California Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System).

Below is information about each:

- **California Asset Management Program (CAMP):** Established in 1989, CAMP is directed by a board of trustees made up of local government finance officials. It offers a

daily liquid cash reserve portfolio (stable \$1.00 Net Asset Value) and fixed-term investments. While the program's primary administrator supports **over 5,500 local government participants nationwide**, CAMP's pool specifically manages assets totaling over \$21.9 billion for a massive network of California cities, counties, and special districts. It stands as the largest of the three JPA options by asset volume. Cash Reserve Portfolio: No minimum initial investment and no minimum balance requirement. This is the standard, stable \$1.00 NAV pool used for daily cash needs. CAMP Term Program: \$1 million minimum investment. This portfolio locks in fixed rates across maturities ranging from 60 days to one year.

- **Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST)**: Formed in 2005 by the CSAC Finance Corporation and the League of California Cities, CalTRUST is managed by State Street Global Advisors/Blackrock. It offers multiple pooled accounts including a liquidity fund, a short-term fund, and a medium-term fund. There are **over 140 California public agencies** actively investing through CalTRUST. This group encompasses cities, counties, school districts, regional transportation commissions, and water/special districts across the state. All Current Funds: No minimum or maximum investment amounts. Under its updated structure, public agencies face zero balance requirements whether they utilize the Liquidity, Short-Term, or Medium-Term Funds.
- **California Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (California CLASS)**: Launched in 2022, it offers two primary liquidity and strategic reserve funds and is governed by a board representing California cities and special districts. The newest of the three options has scaled up to **169 participating entities**. Its rapid expansion since launching in late 2022 is largely driven by its official sponsorship and promotion through both the League of California Cities and the California Special Districts Association. All Current Funds: No minimum investment requirement. Agencies can participate in either the California CLASS Prime Fund (daily liquidity) or the California CLASS Enhanced Cash Fund (strategic reserves) with any dollar amount. There are also no maximum limits or transaction size penalties.

Authorized by California Government Code Section 53601(p), these JPA pools function similarly to the State Treasurer's LAIF (Local Agency Investment Fund) but are managed independently, often providing specialized investment strategies for local agencies.

To create a new Joint Powers Authority (JPA) investment or funding pool in California, the primary approval must come from the governing bodies of all the participating public agencies. Under the California Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Government Code Section 6500 et seq.), a JPA is not approved or created by voters, the state legislature, or a governor. Instead, it is established through a strict contractual framework that requires local and state-level administrative compliance.

The approval and creation process involves the following key entities:

1. The Participating Member Agencies (The Core Approval)

The creation of a new JPA pool is entirely dependent on the local agencies that choose to form it.

- **Governing Boards**: The city councils, county boards of supervisors, or special district boards of directors of **at least two public agencies** must formally vote to approve the contract.

- **The JPA Agreement:** The approved document (the Joint Powers Agreement) legally establishes the pool as a separate government entity, defining its financial purpose, investment parameters, and the structural makeup of its Board of Directors.

2. State-Level Notice Filings (Administrative Validation)

While the state does not "approve" the policy choices of the JPA, the newly formed entity cannot legally operate, issue debt, or manage funds until it files documentation with state regulators:

- **California Secretary of State:** A formal *Notice of a Joint Powers Agreement* must be filed with the Secretary of State within **30 days** of the agreement taking effect.
- **State Controller's Office (SCO):** The JPA must notify and register with the State Controller to establish its reporting compliance as an independent, special-district-level government entity.

3. Special Reporting Bodies (For Financial & Infrastructure Pools)

Depending on what the funding pool is explicitly designed to do, additional entities must receive documentation:

- **LAFCO (Local Agency Formation Commission):** If the JPA pool is created to provide municipal services, infrastructure funding, or public works, copies of the agreement must be filed with the local county LAFCO. Failing to file restricts the JPA from issuing bonds or incurring debt.
- **CDIAC (California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission):** If the JPA funding pool functions as a Marks-Roos bond pool to issue debt for its members, it must report its intent, structure, and issuance data directly to CDIAC.

DISCUSSION

When the Board was reviewing the proposed policy, a question came up as to whether language should be added to require a minimum number of entities to be in a pool for the District to make an investment.

A JPA requires a minimum number of two entities to form it. As noted in the Background above, there are currently only three actual statewide JPA pools available for investment in California: CAMP (California Asset Management Program), CalTRUST, and California CLASS (California Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System). Their public agency participants are over 5,500, 140 and 169, respectively.

Based upon my research, security doesn't come from the number of participants alone. For pooled investment vehicles like LAIF, CAMP, CalTRUST, or CLASS, the factors that make them secure are typically:

- Quality of investments held by the pool (e.g., U.S. Treasuries, agency securities, highly rated commercial paper).
- Diversification of holdings across issuers, maturities, and sectors.
- Liquidity management so participants can withdraw funds without forcing losses.
- Governance and oversight, including independent audits, reporting, and compliance with investment policies.
- Size of assets and operational resilience.
- Credit risk controls and limits on exposure to any one issuer.

A pool with **1,000 participants** could still be risky if it invests in poor-quality assets. Conversely, a pool with **10 participants** could be very secure if it invests conservatively and is well managed.

Having more participants might help up to a point:

- More participants generally mean a larger asset base.
- Larger pools can often diversify more effectively.
- Cash inflows and outflows tend to be more predictable when spread across many entities.

However, the benefit comes from the resulting asset diversification and liquidity, not from the participant count itself. For example:

- A pool with 5 entities and \$500 million invested in short-term U.S. government securities could be extremely secure.
- A pool with 500 entities and \$500 million invested in speculative assets could be much less secure.

When evaluating a pooled investment, it's usually more useful to look at:

1. What assets does it hold?
2. What is its credit quality?
3. How diversified is the portfolio?
4. What are the liquidity and withdrawal policies?
5. Who oversees and audits it?
6. What is its historical performance during market stress?

Those factors tell you much more about security than the number of participating entities.

Based upon this research, staff does not recommend adding a requirement that there be a minimum number of entities in a JPA Investment Pool for the District to be able to make an investment.

FISCAL IMPACT

Not applicable.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed changes to Policy No. 3035 – REDLINE
2. Policy No. 3035 – CLEAN with incorporated changes
3. The Ins and Outs of Joint Powers Authorities
4. California Government Code Section 6509.7
5. California Government Code Section 53601

Rossmoor Community Services District

Policy

No. 3035

INVESTMENT OF DISTRICT FUNDS

3035.00 Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to comply with the requirements of California Government Code Sections 53600 et. seq. and to provide clear guidance for the investment of surplus funds under the control but not required for the immediate needs of the Rossmoor Community Services District (RCSD); herein after, the District.

3035.10 Objectives: The objectives of the investment of the funds of the District is primarily to safeguard the principal of the funds under its control, secondarily, to meet the liquidity needs of the District and thirdly, to achieve a market rate of return consistent with California law.

3035.20 Responsibility: When investing public funds, the District is a trustee and therefore a fiduciary subject to the prudent investor standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the District that a prudent person would exercise in the management of his or her own funds, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of his or her capital, as well as the probable income to be derived.

3035.30 Investment Principles:

3035.31 The District shall invest all funds under its control that are not needed for its operations.

3035.32 The District shall have a diversified investment portfolio limited to the following types:

- a. United States Treasury Bills, Notes and Bonds.
- b. Federal Agency or United States Government sponsored enterprise obligations.
- c. Registered California State Bonds, Warrants or Treasury Notes.
- d. California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).
- ~~e. Orange County Treasury.~~^[KT1]
- f. Bonds or Notes of U.S. corporations rated "A" or better by Moody's or S&P, for terms not to exceed five years.
- g. Bankers Acceptances (Bills of Exchange, or Time Drafts), maturity not to exceed six months.
- h. Certificates of Deposit, maturity not to exceed two years.
- i. Mutual funds that consist solely of one of the following investment types noted above: a., b.,c., or f.

i. 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 (r), 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 United States 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).^[KT2]

3035.33 The District shall not invest more than fifty percent (50%) of its investment portfolio in securities that have a maturity of more than one year. No more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its portfolio shall be invested in securities that have a maturity of more than two years. No securities can be purchased with a maturity greater than five years, unless matched to a specific asset acquisition or approved by the Board.

3035.34 The District's investment strategy is to purchase securities with the intent of holding them until maturity. However, the District may sell a security prior to its maturity in order to improve the quality, liquidity or yield of the portfolio in response to market conditions or District needs.

3035.35 The transferring of investment funds will be carried out exclusively by use of telephonic or electronic wire transfers. Each entity with which the District does business shall receive, in writing, a listing which limits transfers of funds to preauthorized bank accounts only.

3035.36 The District shall maintain all funds needed for its operations within one month, together with all funds not then invested in accordance with Section 3035.32 in one or more checking accounts or savings accounts that are fully insured by FDIC in state or national banks, state or federal savings associations, or state or federal credit unions in California. Such funds may be in active deposits, inactive deposits, and/or interest bearing active deposits. The deposits cannot exceed the amount of the bank's, savings and loans', or credit union's paid up capital surplus. The funds may be in an account over \$100,000 if the FDIC limit is raised or if the bank, savings and loan or savings institution has collateralized the account by at least 110% in another bank or financial institution.

3035.37 The District may invest some or all its investment portfolio in the LAIF upon a recommendation of the Investment Committee and approval of the Board. The District shall invest no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its investment portfolio in any one of the other types of investment as set forth in Section 3035.32 and shall not invest more than the FDIC limit (within the maturity date of the deposit/investment) in any one financial institution (bank, savings and loan, credit union), or U.S. corporation.

3035.38 All security transactions entered into by the District shall be conducted on delivery-versus payment (DVP) basis. All securities purchased or acquired shall be delivered to the District by book entry, physical delivery or by third party custodial agreement.

3035.39 The purchase of any investment shall be made either directly from the issuer or from an institution licensed by the state as a broker-dealer (as defined in Corporations Code Section 25004) or from a member of a federally regulated securities exchange, from a national or state-chartered bank, from a savings association or federal association (as defined in Financial Code Section 5102) or from a brokerage firm designated as a primary government dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank.

3035.40 Investment Committee: The Investment Committee is comprised of two Board members and the General Manager. Members are appointed by the President of the Board and shall meet quarterly (unless there are no new funds to invest or investments maturing during the quarter) to review current data concerning all deposit accounts and investments, to analyze the total balance, yield percentage, interest earned, maturity dates and other relevant information for each account and investment. The Investment Committee shall make recommendations specifying the investments to be made and amounts to be transferred to the appropriate accounts. The Investment Committee may consult with the District's auditor and/or other financial advisors as reasonably necessary to implement the District's investment objectives. Following a review by the Investment Committee, the General Manager shall provide a report to the Board of Directors at its next regular meeting, or at a special meeting, as appropriate, setting forth the components and performance of the District's current investment portfolio, together with any recommendations made by the Investment Committee.

3035.50 Investment Portfolio: The District's investment portfolio is defined as all monies invested and any reserve funds, designated or undesignated, which are available for long or short term investment, and any operating capital in excess of three months of the District's operational needs.

3035.60 Board of Directors: Upon review of the Investment Committee's report and recommendations, the Board shall make a determination regarding such recommendations. Upon such determination, the officials authorized by Policy No. 4055, shall execute the appropriate documents to transfer funds as necessary and/or to authorize the financial institution to initiate the investment, except for electronic transfers made in accordance with Resolution No.10-06-08-01.

3035.70 Policy Review: This policy shall be reviewed by the Board annually, to determine if any changes are needed and to acknowledge that it has been reviewed.

Approved: Renumbering & Format - October 8, 2002
Adopted: August 12, 2003
Amended: July 11, 2006
Amended: May 8, 2007
Amended: November 11, 2008
Amended: January 13, 2009
Amended: April 14, 2009
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- g. Bankers Acceptances (Bills of Exchange, or Time Drafts), maturity not to exceed six months.
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- i. Mutual funds that consist solely of one of the following investment types noted above: a., b., c., or f.
- j. 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)

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(1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

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The Ins and Outs of Joint Powers Authorities in California

By Paula C.P. de Sousa Mills, Partner, Best Best & Krieger



Joint Powers Authorities are legally created entities that allow two or more public agencies to jointly exercise common powers. Forming such entities may not only provide a creative approach to the provision of public services, but also permit public agencies with the means to provide services more efficiently and in a cost-effective manner.

The Joint Exercise of Powers Act, as codified in California Government Code section 6500, governs JPAs. Under the Act, JPAs are restricted to use by public agencies only. However, the term public agency is defined very broadly. A public agency can include, but is not limited to, the federal government, the state or state departments, mutual water companies, public districts and recognized Indian tribes.

The Act authorizes two kinds of JPA arrangements. The first allows two or more public agencies to contract to jointly exercise common powers. The second allows two or more public agencies to form a separate legal entity. This new entity has independent legal rights, including the ability to enter into contracts, hold property and sue or be sued. Forming a separate entity can be beneficial because the debts, liabilities and obligations of the JPA belong to that entity, not the contracting parties.

To enter into a JPA (either to jointly exercise common powers or to form a separate legal entity), the public agencies must enter into an agreement. This agreement must state both the powers of the JPA and the manner in which it will be exercised. The governing bodies of all the contracting public agencies must approve the agreement.

A 2007 Senate Local Government Committee Report noted that JPAs have played an increased role in California's governmental services, with more than 1,800 JPAs and counting. Thus, a JPA arrangement could be an advantageous avenue for public agencies when exploring better ways to provide public services.

Joint Powers Authority - Government Code §6500, et seq.

Joint powers agency/agreement (JPA) Government Code §6500, et seq. The Joint Exercise of Powers Act allows public agencies, ranging from the federal government to the smallest special district, to enter into an agreement with each other to jointly exercise a common power. Council of governments (land-use and transportation) and risk management authorities (workers' compensation insurance) are considered JPAs.

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10085 N. Brannon Ave, Firebaugh CA 93622
Telephone (209) 710-5818

California Code, Government Code - GOV § 6509.7

Current as of January 01, 2025 | Updated by [Findlaw Staff](#)

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, two or more public agencies that have the authority to invest funds in their treasuries may, by agreement, jointly exercise that common power. Funds invested pursuant to an agreement entered into under this section may be invested in securities and obligations as described by [subdivision \(p\) of Section 53601](#). A joint powers authority formed pursuant to this section may issue shares of beneficial interest to participating public agencies. Each share shall represent an equal proportionate 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 of beneficial interest 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 \(o\), inclusive, of Section 53601](#).

(3) The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

(b) As used in this section, "public agency" includes a nonprofit corporation whose membership is confined to public agencies or public officials, in addition to those agencies listed in [Section 6500](#).

(c) A joint powers authority formed pursuant to this section is authorized to establish the terms and conditions pursuant to which agencies may participate and invest in pool shares. Consistent with its status as a public agency as provided under [Section 6500](#), a federally recognized Indian tribe is eligible to participate in a joint powers authority formed under this section or otherwise invest in pool shares consistent with the terms and conditions established by the joint powers authority.

**CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE
SECTION 53600-53608****TITLE 5. – DIVISION 2. – PART 1. – CHAPTER 4. - ARTICLE 1.
Investment of Surplus**

53600. As used in this article, "local agency" means county, city, city and county, including a chartered city or county, school district, community college district, public district, county board of education, county superintendent of schools, or any public or municipal corporation.

53600.3. Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 27000.3, all governing bodies of local agencies or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of those local agencies investing public funds pursuant to this chapter are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law.

53600.5. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, the primary objective of a trustee shall be to safeguard the principal of the funds under its control. The secondary objective shall be to meet the liquidity needs of the depositor. The third objective shall be to achieve a return on the funds under its control.

53600.6. The Legislature hereby finds that the solvency and creditworthiness of each individual local agency can impact the solvency and creditworthiness of the state and other local agencies within the state. Therefore, to protect the solvency and creditworthiness of the state and all of its political subdivisions, the Legislature hereby declares that the deposit and investment of public funds by local officials and local agencies is an issue of statewide concern.

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 rate "A" 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 "A" 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 having an "A" or higher rating 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 "AA" or better by an NRSRO and shall not exceed 30 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section.

53601.1. The authority of a local agency to invest funds pursuant to Section 53601 includes, in addition thereto, authority to invest in financial futures or financial option contracts in any of the investment categories enumerated in that section.

53601.2. As used in this article, "corporation" includes a limited liability company.

53601.5. The purchase by a local agency of any investment authorized pursuant to Section 53601 or 53601.1, not purchased directly from the issuer, shall be purchased either from an institution licensed by the state as a broker-dealer, as defined in Section 25004 of the Corporations Code, or from a member of a federally regulated securities exchange, from a national or state-chartered bank, from a savings association or federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code) or from a brokerage firm designated as a primary government dealer by the Federal Reserve bank.

53601.6. (a) A local agency shall not invest any funds pursuant to this article or pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630) in inverse floaters, range notes, or mortgage-derived, interest-only strips.

(b) A local agency shall not invest any funds pursuant to this article or pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630) in any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity. However, a local agency may hold prohibited instruments until their maturity dates. The

limitation in this subdivision shall not apply to local agency investments in shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1 et seq.) that are authorized for investment pursuant to subdivision (I) of Section 53601.

53601.8. Notwithstanding Section 53601 or any other provision of this code, a local agency that has the authority under law to invest funds, at its discretion, may invest a portion of its surplus funds in deposits at a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union that uses a private sector entity that assists in the placement of deposits. The following conditions shall apply:

(a) The local agency shall choose a nationally or state chartered commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union in this state to invest the funds, which shall be known as the "selected" depository institution.

(b) The selected depository institution may use a private sector entity to help place local agency deposits with one or more commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, or credit unions that are located in the United States and are within the network used by the private sector entity for this purpose.

(c) Any private sector entity used by a selected depository institution to help place its local agency deposits shall maintain policies and procedures requiring both of the following:

(1) The full amount of each deposit placed pursuant to subdivision (b) and the interest that may accrue on each such deposit shall at all times be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration.

(2) Every depository institution where funds are placed shall be capitalized at a level that is sufficient, and be otherwise eligible, to receive such deposits pursuant to regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, as applicable.

(d) The selected depository institution shall serve as a custodian for each such deposit.

(e) On the same date that the local agency's funds are placed pursuant to subdivision (b) by the private sector entity, the selected depository institution shall receive an amount of insured deposits from other financial institutions that, in total, are equal to, or greater than, the full amount of the principal that the local agency initially deposited through the selected depository institution pursuant to subdivision (b).

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, a credit union shall not act as a selected depository institution under this section or Section 53635.8 unless both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The credit union offers federal depository insurance through the National Credit Union Administration.

(2) The credit union is in possession of written guidance or other written communication from the National Credit Union Administration authorizing participation of federally insured credit unions in one or more deposit placement services and affirming that the moneys held by those credit unions while participating in a deposit placement service will at all times be insured by the federal government.

(g) It is the intent of the Legislature that this section shall not restrict competition among private sector entities that provide placement services pursuant to this section.

(h) The deposits placed pursuant to this section and Section 53635.8 shall not, in total, exceed 30 percent of the agency's funds that may be invested for this purpose.

(i) Purchases of certificates of deposit pursuant to this section, Section 53635.8, and subdivision (i) of Section 53601 shall not, in total, exceed 30 percent of the agency's funds that may be invested for this purpose.

(j) Excluding purchases of certificates of deposit pursuant to this section, no more than 10 percent of the agency's funds that may be invested for this purpose may be submitted, pursuant to subdivision (b), to any one private sector entity that assists in the placement of deposits with one or more commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, or credit unions that are located in the United States, for the local agency's account.

(k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2017, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2017, deletes or extends that date.

53601.8. Notwithstanding Section 53601 or any other provision of this code, a local agency that has the authority under law to invest funds may, at its discretion, invest a portion of its surplus funds in

certificates of deposit at a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union that uses a private sector entity that assists in the placement of certificates of deposit, provided that the purchases of certificates of deposit pursuant to this section, Section 53635.8, and subdivision (i) of Section 53601 do not, in total, exceed 30 percent of the agency's funds that may be invested for this purpose. The following conditions shall apply:

(a) The local agency shall choose a nationally or state-chartered commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union in this state to invest the funds, which shall be known as the "selected" depository institution.

(b) The selected depository institution may submit the funds to a private sector entity that assists in the placement of certificates of deposit with one or more commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, or credit unions that are located in the United States for the local agency's account.

(c) The full amount of the principal and the interest that may be accrued during the maximum term of each certificate of deposit shall at all times be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration.

(d) The selected depository institution shall serve as a custodian for each certificate of deposit that is issued with the placement service for the local agency's account.

(e) At the same time the local agency's funds are deposited and the certificates of deposit are issued, the selected depository institution shall receive an amount of deposits from other commercial banks, savings bank, savings and loan associations, or credit unions that, in total, are equal to, or greater than, the full amount of the principal that the local agency initially deposited through the selected depository institution for investment.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, no credit union may act as a selected depository institution under this section or Section 53635.8 unless both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The credit union offers federal depository insurance through the National Credit Union Administration.

(2) The credit union is in possession of written guidance or other written communication from the National Credit Union Administration authorizing participation of federally insured credit unions in one or more certificate of deposit placement services and affirming that the moneys held by those credit unions while participating in a deposit placement service will at all times be insured by the federal government.

(g) It is the intent of the Legislature that this section shall not restrict competition among private sector entities that provide placement services pursuant to this section.

(h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2017.

53602. The legislative body shall invest only in notes, bonds, bills, certificates of indebtedness, warrants, or registered warrants which are legal investments for savings banks in the State, provided, that the board of supervisors of a county may, by a four-fifths vote thereof, invest in notes, warrants or other evidences of indebtedness of public districts wholly or partly within the county, whether or not such notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness are legal investments for savings banks.

53603. The legislative body may make the investment by direct purchase of any issue of eligible securities at their original sale or after they have been issued.

53604. The legislative body may sell, or exchange for other eligible securities, and reinvest the proceeds of, the securities purchased.

53605. From time to time, the legislative body shall sell the securities so that the proceeds may be applied to the purposes for which the original purchase money was placed in the sinking fund or the treasury of the local agency.

53606. The bonds purchased, which were issued by the purchaser, may be canceled either in satisfaction or sinking fund obligations or otherwise. When canceled, they are no longer outstanding, unless in its discretion, the legislative body holds them uncanceled. While held uncanceled, the bonds may be resold.

53607. The authority of the legislative body to invest or to reinvest funds of a local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased, may be delegated for a one-year period by the legislative body to the treasurer of the local agency, who shall thereafter assume full responsibility for those transactions until the delegation of authority is revoked or expires, and shall make a monthly report of those transactions to the legislative body. Subject to review, the legislative body may renew the delegation of authority pursuant to this section each year.

53608. The legislative body of a local agency may deposit for safekeeping with a federal or state association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a trust company or a state or national bank located within this state or with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or any branch thereof within this state, or with any Federal Reserve bank or with any state or national bank located in any city designated as a reserve city by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the bonds, notes, bills, debentures, obligations, certificates of indebtedness, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness in which the money of the local agency is invested pursuant to this article or pursuant to other legislative authority. The local agency shall take from such financial institution a receipt for securities so deposited. The authority of the legislative body to deposit for safekeeping may be delegated by the legislative body to the treasurer of the local agency; the treasurer shall not be responsible for securities delivered to and receipted for by a financial institution until they are withdrawn from the financial institution by the treasurer.
