

ORDINANCE NO. 79-16

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE CITY OF ASHLAND, OHIO REVISED INVESTMENT POLICY; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Whereas, the current investment policy is in need of being revised so as to comply with current state laws and regulations, and

Whereas, the Director of Finance has revised the City's "Investment Policy" so as to comply with current state laws and regulations, and

Whereas, the Council of the City of Ashland desires to adopt the revised "Investment Policy" for the City of Ashland, Ohio, and declare this to be an emergency measure, immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, property, health, safety and welfare; now therefore,

Be It Ordained by the Council of the City of Ashland, State of Ohio, 5 members thereto concurring:

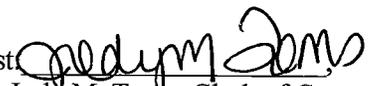
Section 1. That the City of Ashland, Ohio Investment Policy, a copy of which is attached hereto, be, and the same is hereby, adopted.

Section 2. That this Ordinance is declared to be an emergency measure immediately necessary for the preservation of public peace, property, health, safety and welfare.

Section 3. That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage by Council and approval pursuant to Section 12 of the Charter of the City of Ashland, Ohio.

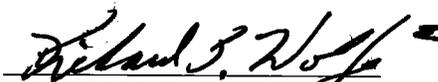
Passed: September 6, 2016


Ruth G. Detrow, President of Council

Attest: 
Jody M. Toms, Clerk of Council

Approved: 
Glen P. Stewart, Mayor

Approved as to form and correctness:


Richard P. Wolfe II, Director of Law

Date: September 6, 2016

INVESTMENT POLICY

CITY OF ASHLAND

Dated September 4, 1996

1st Amendment May 2, 2006

2nd Amendment August 23, 2016

I. Scope

This policy applies to the investment of all the operating funds of the city including short-term and interim funds.

1. Pooling of Funds Except for cash in certain restricted and special funds, the City of Ashland will consolidate cash balances from all funds to maximize investment earnings. Investment income will be allocated to the various funds based on their respective participation, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or as directed by the legislative body.

II. General Objectives

The primary objectives, in priority order, of investment activities shall be safety, liquidity, and yield:

1. Safety Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. The objective will be to mitigate credit risk and interest rate risk.

a. Credit Risk The City of Ashland will minimize credit risk, the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer, by:

- Limiting investments to the safest types of securities
- Diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities will be minimized.

b. Interest Rate Risk The City of Ashland will minimize the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in general interest rates, by:

- Structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity
- Investing a portion of operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

2. Liquidity The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that may be reasonably anticipated. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature concurrent with cash needs to meet anticipated demands (static liquidity). Furthermore, since all possible cash demands cannot be anticipated, the portfolio should consist largely of securities with active secondary or resale markets (dynamic liquidity). A portion of the portfolio also may be placed in money market mutual funds or local government investment pools which offer same-day liquidity for short-term funds.

3. Yield The investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the

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investment risk constraints and liquidity needs. Return on investment is of secondary importance compared to the safety and liquidity objectives described above. The cores of investments are limited to relatively low risk securities in anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed. Securities shall not be sold prior to maturity with the following exceptions:

- A security with declining credit may be sold early to minimize loss of principal.
- A security swap would improve the quality, yield, or target duration in the portfolio.
- Liquidity needs of the portfolio require that the security be sold.

III. Standards of Care

1. Prudence The standard of prudence to be used by the Director of Finance shall be the "prudent person" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. The Director of Finance acting in accordance with written procedures and this investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and the liquidity and the sale of securities are carried out in accordance with the terms of this policy.

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.

2. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest "All Municipal employees" involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. All municipal employees shall disclose any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business. They shall further disclose any personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. All municipal Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of the City of Ashland

3. Delegation of Authority Authority to manage the investment program is granted to Director of Finance and derived from the following: Ohio Revised Code CH. 135 Responsibility for the operation of the investment program is hereby delegated to the investment officer, who shall act in accordance with established written procedures and internal controls for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy. Procedures should include references to: safekeeping, delivery vs. payment, investment accounting, repurchase agreements, wire transfer agreements, and collateral/depository agreements. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this policy and the procedures established by the investment officer. The investment officer shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls to regulate the activities of subordinate officials.

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IV. Safekeeping and Custody

1. Authorized Financial Institutions and Broker/Dealers a list will be maintained of financial institutions and broker/dealers authorized to provide investment services by the Director of Finance. These may include "primary" dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15C3-1 (uniform net capital rule).

- All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions must supply proof of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) registration and State of Ohio registration, as appropriate, and certification of having read, understood and agreeing to comply with the City of Ashland investment policy:
- An annual review of the registration of qualified financial institutions and broker/dealers will be conducted by the investment officer.

From time to time, the investment officer may choose to invest in instruments offered by minority and community financial institutions. In such situations, a waiver to the criteria under Paragraph 1 may be granted. All terms and relationships will be fully disclosed prior to purchase and will be reported to the appropriate entity on a consistent basis and should be consistent with state or local law.

The City will also arrange to have any investment securities held in safekeeping by an independent third-party custodian. Any advisor or broker/dealer doing business with the City cannot serve as a custodian or safekeeping agent. The custodian must enter into a written custodial agreement with the City. Any third-party custodian providing such services is not required to sign-off on the City's investment policy as they will not be managing assets, recommending, or selling any investment security to the City.

2. Internal Controls the Director of Finance will be responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City of Ashland are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Accordingly, the Director of Finance will establish a process for an annual independent review by an external auditor to assure compliance with policies and procedures. The internal controls shall address the following points:

- Control of collusion
- Separation of transaction authority from accounting and recordkeeping
- Custodial safekeeping
- Avoidance of physical delivery securities

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- Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members
- Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers
- Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian

3. Delivery vs. Payment All trades where applicable will be settled by delivery vs. payment (DVP) to ensure that securities are deposited in an eligible financial institution prior to the release of funds. Securities will be held by a third-party custodian as evidenced by safekeeping receipts.

V. Suitable and Authorized Investments

1. Investment Types Consistent with State and Local Laws Concerning Investment Practices, the following investments will be permitted by this policy and are those defined by state and local law where applicable:

- U.S. government obligations, U.S. government agency obligations, and U.S. government instrumentality obligations, which have a liquid market with a readily determinable market value; or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America (not including "stripped" principal or interest obligations). All government agency or instrumentality securities must be direct issuances of the federal agency or instrumentality.
- Interest-Bearing Certificates of Deposit issued by any financial institution eligible to become a public depository in accordance with Section 135.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. This includes investments in Certificates of Deposit with FDIC insurance coverage on the full amount of deposit plus accrued interest administered through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS). Eligibility of this investment is outlined in Ohio Revised Code 135.144 and would also apply to any other program that is deemed to meet the requirements of such statute.
- Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase in the single highest classification by Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Any investment in commercial paper of a single issuer shall not exceed 5% of the City's interim funds at time of purchase. The maximum maturity is 270 days. The total invested in commercial paper and bankers acceptances is limited to 40% of the City's interim funds at time of purchase.
- Banker's acceptances issued by institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The maximum maturity is 180 days. The total invested in commercial paper and bankers acceptances is limited to 40% of the City's interim funds at time of purchase.
- Repurchase agreements whose underlying purchased securities consist of negotiable direct obligations of the United States or U.S. federal agencies with (1) a bank or savings and loan association eligible to be a depository of public funds of Ohio public entities, or (2) a member of FINRA. If any repurchase agreement obligations do not have the backing of the full faith and credit of the

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United States, any such investments shall be secured by collateral as provided in Section 2 herein. The maximum maturity is 30 days.

- Bonds and other obligations of this state, or the political subdivisions of this state, provided that, with respect to bonds or other obligations of political subdivisions, all of the following apply:
 - The bonds or other obligations are payable from general revenues of the political subdivision and backed by the full faith and credit of the political subdivision.
 - The bonds or other obligations are rated at the time of purchase in the three highest classifications established by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and purchased through a registered securities broker or dealer.
 - The aggregate value of the bonds or other obligations does not exceed 20% of the City's interim funds at the time of purchase.
 - The City is not the sole purchaser of the bonds or other obligations at original issuance.
- Money market mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and whose portfolios consist only of dollar-denominated securities and do not contain any investment in derivatives.
- Local government investment pools, either state-administered or through joint powers statutes and other intergovernmental agreement legislation.

2. Collateralization Where allowed by state law and in accordance with the Collateralization of Public Deposits, full collateralization will be required on non-negotiable certificates of deposit.

VI. Investment Parameters

1. Diversification The investments shall be diversified by:

- limiting investments to avoid over concentration in securities from a specific issuer or business sector (excluding U.S. Treasury securities),
- limiting investment in securities that have higher credit risks,
- investing in securities with varying maturities, and
- Continuously investing a portion of the portfolio in readily available funds such as local government investment pools (Star Ohio), money market funds or overnight repurchase agreements to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained in order to meet ongoing obligations.

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2. Maximum Maturities To the extent possible, the City of Ashland shall attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the City of Ashland will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five (5) years from the date of purchase or in accordance with state and local statutes and ordinances. The City of Ashland shall adopt weighted average maturity limitations (which often range from 90 days to 3 years), consistent with the investment objectives.

Reserve funds and other funds with longer-term investment horizons may be invested in securities exceeding five (5) years if the maturities of such investments are made to coincide as nearly as practicable with the expected use of funds. The intent to invest in securities with longer maturities shall be disclosed in writing to the legislative body.

Because of inherent difficulties in accurately forecasting cash flow requirements, a portion of the portfolio should be continuously invested in readily available funds such as LGIPs, money market funds, or overnight repurchase agreements to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet ongoing obligations.

VII. Reporting

1. Methods The Director of Finance shall prepare an investment report at least quarterly, including a management summary that provides an analysis of the status of the current investment portfolio and transactions made over the last quarter. This management summary will be prepared in a manner which will allow the City of Ashland to ascertain whether investment activities during the reporting period have conformed to the investment policy. The report will be provided on periodic bases to the legislative body, and any pool participants. The report will include the following:

- Listing of individual securities held at the end of the reporting period.
- unrealized gains or losses resulting from appreciation or depreciation by listing the cost and market value of securities over one-year duration that are not intended to be held until maturity (in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requirements).
- Average weighted yield to maturity of portfolio on investments as compared to applicable benchmarks.
- Listing of investment by maturity date.
- Percentage of the total portfolio which each type of investment represents.

2. Performance Standards The investment portfolio will be managed in accordance with the parameters specified within this policy. The portfolio should obtain a market average rate of return during a market/economic environment of stable interest rates. A series of appropriate benchmarks shall be established against which portfolio performance shall be compared on a regular basis.

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3. Marking to Market the market value of the portfolio shall be calculated at least quarterly and a statement of the market value of the portfolio shall be issued at least quarterly.

VIII. Policy Considerations

1. Exemption Any investment currently held that does not meet the guidelines of this policy shall be exempted from the requirements of this policy. At maturity or liquidation, such monies shall be reinvested only as provided by this policy.

2. Amendments This policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis. Any changes must be approved by the Director of Finance and the legislative body.

Appendix 1: Glossary of Cash Management Terms

Accrued Interest - The accumulated interest due on a bond as of the last interest payment made by the issuer.

Agency - A debt security issued by a federal or federally sponsored agency. Federal agencies are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Federally sponsored agencies (FSAs) are backed by each particular agency with a market perception that there is an implicit government guarantee. An example of federal agency is the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). An example of a FSA is the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).

Amortization - The systematic reduction of the amount owed on a debt issue through periodic payments of principal.

Average Life - The average length of time that an issue of serial bonds and/or term bonds with a mandatory sinking fund features is expected to be outstanding.

Basis Point - A unit of measurement used in the valuation of fixed-income securities equal to 1/100 of 1 percent of yield, e.g., "1/4" of 1 percent is equal to 25 basis points.

Bid - The indicated price at which a buyer is willing to purchase a security or commodity.

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

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

Call Price - The price at which an issuer may redeem a bond prior to maturity. The price is usually at a slight premium to the bond's original issue price to compensate the holder for loss of income and ownership.

Call Risk - The risk to a bondholder that a bond may be redeemed prior to maturity.

Cash Sale/Purchase - A transaction which calls for delivery and payment of securities on the same day that the transaction is initiated.

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Collateralization - Process by which a borrower pledges securities, property, or other deposits for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan and/or security.

Commercial Paper - An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

Convexity - A measure of a bond's price sensitivity to changing interest rates. A high convexity indicates greater sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Coupon Rate - The annual rate of interest received by an investor from the issuer of certain types of fixed-income securities. Also known as the "interest rate."

Credit Quality - The measurement of the financial strength of a bond issuer. This measurement helps an investor to understand an issuer's ability to make timely interest payments and repay the loan principal upon maturity. Generally, the higher the credit quality of a bond issuer, the lower the interest rate paid by the issuer because the risk of default is lower. Credit quality ratings are provided by nationally recognized rating agencies.

Credit Risk - The risk to an investor that an issuer will default in the payment of interest and/or principal on a security.

Current Yield (Current Return) - A yield calculation determined by dividing the annual interest received on a security by the current market price of that security.

Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) - A type of securities transaction in which the purchaser pays for the securities when they are delivered either to the purchaser or his/her custodian.

Derivative Security - Financial instrument created from, or whose value depends upon, one or more underlying assets or indexes of asset values.

Discount - The amount by which the par value of a security exceeds the price paid for the security.

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

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. The duration of a security is a useful indicator of its price volatility for given changes in interest rates.

Fair Value - The amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Federal Funds (Fed Funds) - Funds placed in Federal Reserve banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements. These depository institutions may lend fed funds to each other overnight or on a longer basis. They may also transfer funds among each other on a same-day basis through the Federal Reserve banking system. Fed funds are considered to be immediately available funds.

Federal Funds Rate - Interest rate charged by one institution lending federal funds to the other.

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Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) - A self-regulatory organization (SRO) of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter securities business. Its regulatory mandate includes authority over firms that distribute mutual fund shares as well as other securities.

Government Securities - An obligation of the U.S. government, backed by the full faith and credit of the government. These securities are regarded as the highest quality of investment securities available in the U.S. securities market. See "Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds."

Interest Rate - See "Coupon Rate."

Interest Rate Risk - The risk associated with declines or rises in interest rates which cause an investment in a fixed-income security to increase or decrease in value.

Internal Controls - An internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City of Ashland are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. Internal controls should address the following points:

1. **Control of collusion** - Collusion is a situation where two or more employees are working in conjunction to defraud their employer.
2. **Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping** - By separating the person who authorizes or performs the transaction from the people who record or otherwise account for the transaction, a separation of duties is achieved.
3. **Custodial safekeeping** - Securities purchased from any bank or dealer including appropriate collateral (as defined by state law) shall be placed with an independent third party for custodial safekeeping.
4. **Avoidance of physical delivery securities** - Book-entry securities are much easier to transfer and account for since actual delivery of a document never takes place. Delivered securities must be properly safeguarded against loss or destruction. The potential for fraud and loss increases with physically delivered securities.
5. **Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members** - Subordinate staff members must have a clear understanding of their authority and responsibilities to avoid improper actions. Clear delegation of authority also preserves the internal control structure that is contingent on the various staff positions and their respective responsibilities.
6. **Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers** - Due to the potential for error and improprieties arising from telephone and electronic transactions, all transactions should be supported by written communications and approved by the appropriate person. Written communications may be via fax if on letterhead and if the safekeeping institution has a list of authorized signatures.
7. **Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian** - The designated official should ensure that an agreement will be entered into

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and will address the following points: controls, security provisions, and responsibilities of each party making and receiving wire transfers.

Inverted Yield Curve - A chart formation that illustrates long-term securities having lower yields than short-term securities. This configuration usually occurs during periods of high inflation coupled with low levels of confidence in the economy and a restrictive monetary policy.

Investment Company Act of 1940- Federal legislation which sets the standards by which investment companies, such as mutual funds, are regulated in the areas of advertising, promotion, performance reporting requirements, and securities valuations.

Investment Policy - A concise and clear statement of the objectives and parameters formulated by an investor or investment manager for a portfolio of investment securities.

Investment-grade Obligations - An investment instrument suitable for purchase by institutional investors under the prudent person rule. Investment-grade is restricted to those obligations rated BBB or higher by a rating agency.

Liquidity - An asset that can be converted easily and quickly into cash.

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) - An investment by local governments in which their money is pooled as a method for managing local funds.

Mark-to-market - The process whereby the book value or collateral value of a security is adjusted to reflect its current market value.

Market Risk - The risk that the value of a security will raise or decline as a result of changes in market conditions.

Market Value - Current market price of a security.

Maturity - The date on which payment of a financial obligation is due. The final stated maturity is the date on which the issuer must retire a bond and pay the face value to the bondholder. See "Weighted Average Maturity."

Money Market Mutual Fund - Mutual funds that invest solely in money market instruments (short-term debt instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, repos and federal funds).

Mutual Fund - An investment company that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities, including fixed-income securities and money market instruments. Mutual funds are regulated by the Investment Company Act of 1940 and must abide by the following Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosure guidelines:

1. Report standardized performance calculations.
2. Disseminate timely and accurate information regarding the fund's holdings, performance, management and general investment policy.
3. Have the fund's investment policies and activities supervised by a board of trustees, which are independent of the adviser, administrator or other vendor of the fund.

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4. Maintain the daily liquidity of the fund's shares.
5. Value their portfolios on a daily basis.
6. Have all individuals who sell SEC-registered products licensed with a self-regulating organization (SRO) such as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).
7. Have an investment policy governed by a prospectus which is updated and filed by the SEC annually.

Mutual Fund Statistical Services - Companies that track and rate mutual funds, e.g., IBC/Donoghue, Lipper Analytical Services, and Morningstar.

Net Asset Value - The market value of one share of an investment company, such as a mutual fund. This figure is calculated by totaling a fund's assets which includes securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, subtracting this from the fund's liabilities and dividing this total by the number of shares outstanding. This is calculated once a day based on the closing price for each security in the fund's portfolio. (See below.) $[(\text{Total assets}) - (\text{Liabilities})] / (\text{Number of shares outstanding})$

No Load Fund - A mutual fund which does not levy a sales charge on the purchase of its shares.

Nominal Yield - The stated rate of interest that a bond pays its current owner, based on par value of the security. It is also known as the "coupon," "coupon rate," or "interest rate."

Offer - An indicated price at which market participants are willing to sell a security or commodity. Also referred to as the "Ask price."

Par - Face value or principal value of a bond, typically \$1,000 per bond.

Positive Yield Curve - A chart formation that illustrates short-term securities having lower yields than long-term securities.

Premium - The amount by which the price paid for a security exceeds the security's par value.

Prime Rate - A preferred interest rate charged by commercial banks to their most creditworthy customers. Many interest rates are keyed to this rate.

Principal - The face value or par value of a debt instrument. Also may refer to the amount of capital invested in a given security.

Prospectus - A legal document that must be provided to any prospective purchaser of a new securities offering registered with the SEC. This can include 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.

Prudent Person Rule - An investment standard outlining the fiduciary responsibilities of public funds investors relating to investment practices.

Regular Way Delivery - Securities settlement that calls for delivery and payment on the third business day following the trade date (T+3); payment on a T+1 basis is currently under consideration. Mutual funds are settled on a same day basis; government securities are settled on the next business day.

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

Repurchase Agreement (repo or RP) - An agreement of one party to sell securities at a specified price to a second party and a simultaneous agreement of the first party to repurchase the securities at a specified price or at a specified later date.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo) - An agreement of one party to purchase securities at a specified price from a second party and a simultaneous agreement by the first party to resell the securities at a specified price to the second party on demand or at a specified date.

Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act - Applies to all money market mutual funds and mandates such funds to maintain certain standards, including a 13- month maturity limit and a 90-day average maturity on investments, to help maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar (\$1.00).

Safekeeping - Holding of assets (e.g., securities) by a financial institution.

Serial Bond - A bond issue, usually of a municipality, with various maturity dates scheduled at regular intervals until the entire issue is retired.

Sinking Fund - Money accumulated on a regular basis in a separate custodial account that is used to redeem debt securities or preferred stock issues.

Swap - Trading one asset for another.

Term Bond - Bonds comprising a large part or all of a particular issue which come due in a single maturity. The issuer usually agrees to make periodic payments into a sinking fund for mandatory redemption of term bonds before maturity.

Total Return - The sum of all investment income plus changes in the capital value of the portfolio. For mutual funds, return on an investment is composed of share price appreciation plus any realized dividends or capital gains. This is calculated by taking the following components during a certain time period. (Price Appreciation) + (Dividends paid) + (Capital gains) = Total Return

Treasury Bills - Short-term U.S. government non-interest bearing debt securities with maturities of no longer than one year and issued in minimum denominations of \$10,000. Auctions of three- and six-month bills are weekly, while auctions of one-year bills are monthly. The yields on these bills are monitored closely in the money markets for signs of interest rate trends.

Treasury Notes - Intermediate U.S. government debt securities with maturities of one to 10 years and issued in denominations ranging from \$1,000 to \$1 million or more.

Treasury Bonds - Long-term U.S. government debt securities with maturities of ten years or longer and issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000. Currently, the longest outstanding maturity for such securities is 30 years.

Uniform Net Capital Rule - SEC Rule 15C3-1 outlining capital requirements for broker/dealers.

Volatility - A degree of fluctuation in the price and valuation of securities.

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"Volatility Risk" Rating - A rating system to clearly indicate the level of volatility and other non-credit risks associated with securities and certain bond funds. The ratings for bond funds range from those that have extremely low sensitivity to changing market conditions and offer the greatest stability of the returns ("aaa" by S&P; "V-1" by Fitch) to those that are highly sensitive with currently identifiable market volatility risk ("ccc-" by S&P, "V-10" by Fitch).

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) - The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio. According to SEC rule 2a-7, the WAM for SEC registered money market mutual funds may not exceed 90 days and no one security may have a maturity that exceeds 397 days.

When Issued (WI) - A conditional transaction in which an authorized new security has not been issued. All "when issued" transactions are settled when the actual security is issued.

Yield - The current rate of return on an investment security generally expressed as a percentage of the security's current price.

Yield-to-call (YTC) - The rate of return and investor earns from a bond assuming the bond is redeemed (called) prior to its nominal maturity date.

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

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

Zero-coupon Securities - Security that is issued at a discount and makes no periodic interest payments. The rate of return consists of a gradual accretion of the principal of the security and is payable at par upon maturity.
