



PFM Asset Management LLC

YOLO COUNTY - TREASURY POOL

Investment Performance Review For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

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Market Update

Summary

- The volatile effects of Britain's Brexit vote to leave the European Union (EU) quickly dissipated at the beginning of the third quarter as investors concluded that any effects could take up to two years to play out. Investors turned their focus back to fundamental economic factors, such as growth, inflation, and the timing of future rate hikes by the Federal Reserve (Fed).
- The Fed left rates unchanged at its third quarter meetings and lowered rate expectations in September. Given the upcoming U.S. presidential election, the market expects no action at the Fed's November meeting, but holds roughly a 60% chance of a rate hike in December.
- Other central banks continued to implement accommodative monetary policy. The European Central Bank (ECB) kept its benchmark interest rate near 0% and continued its 80-billion-euro monthly bond-buying program. Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) introduced two policies: one keeps 10-year Japanese government bond yields near zero percent; the other expands money supply until inflation remains above the 2% target. The Bank of England (BoE) joined the easing by cutting its interest rate to 0.25% from 0.50% and enacting a bond purchase program to the tune of 10 billion pounds a month.

Economic Snapshot

- The U.S. economy continued to grow at a slow but steady pace. Consumers drove growth in the first half of the year, while business investment lagged. The labor market remained strong, with the unemployment rate remaining below 5% throughout most of the third quarter. The housing market was arguably the economy's strongest sector as home sales rose to levels not seen since before the 2008 financial crisis.
- U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a 1.4% rate in the second quarter, a modest rebound from the first quarter's 0.8% rate. Consumer spending drove growth in the second quarter, contributing the most to GDP since 2014, while weakness in business investment detracted the most since 2009. Economic growth is expected to rebound in the third quarter to between 2.5% and 3%.
- The unemployment rate ticked up to 5.0% by the end of the third quarter, as the pace of hiring aligned with the pace of economic growth. September's modest addition of 156,000 jobs rounded out a quarter that added 575,000 jobs, the most jobs added since the first quarter of 2016.

Weekly unemployment filings continued to fall to levels not seen since the early 1970s, while job openings reached record levels. Both were positive indications of labor market strength.

- Inflation pressures firmed slightly over the third quarter as the personal consumption expenditure (PCE) price index, the Fed's favored inflation metric, rose 1.7% for the year ended August 31. Housing and medical costs continued to rise. Average hourly earnings, an important measure of wages in the manufacturing sector, grew 2.6% over the 12 months ended September, the 19th consecutive month of greater than 2% year-over-year (YoY) growth.

Interest Rates

- Interest rates rose significantly in the third quarter, reversing second-quarter declines spurred by Brexit. Short-term yields led the rise, as expectations rebounded for a Fed rate hike this year, slightly flattening the yield curve. The two-year Treasury yield climbed 18 basis points (bps), while the yield on the 10-year Treasury rose 12 bps.
- In the money market space, shorter-term Treasury yields rebounded from their second-quarter compression. Short-term credit instruments, like commercial paper and negotiable bank certificates of deposit (CDs), continued to offer significant added income as yields remained elevated ahead of the Securities and Exchange Commission's money market reform effective October 14.

Sector Performance

- Returns declined for U.S. Treasury indexes for the third quarter as yields rose, decreasing market values. The declines offset second quarter gains. Shorter maturity issues outperformed longer maturities.
- Non-callable federal agency spreads drifted tighter during the quarter, leading to the sector's modest outperformance relative to comparable-maturity Treasuries.
- Corporate yield spreads tightened throughout most of the third quarter, reaching their lowest levels of the year, as Brexit fears abated and investors' search for yield continued. The sector once again outperformed Treasuries.
- Mortgage-backed (MBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS) outperformed Treasuries for the first quarter this year as rising interest rates decreased prepayment risk.

QUARTERLY MARKET SUMMARY

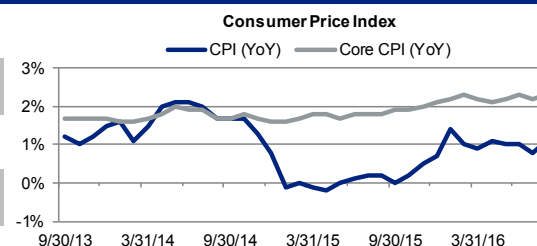
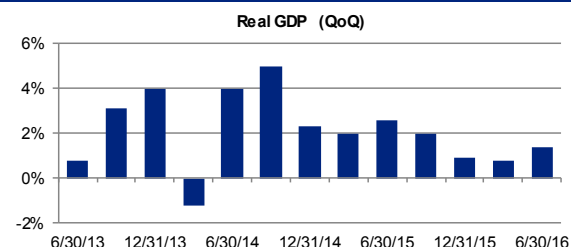
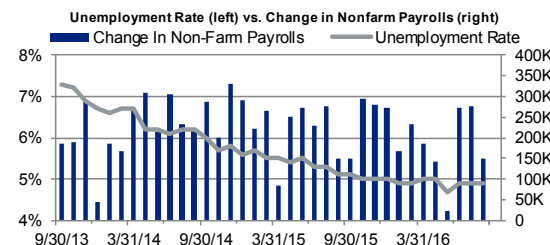
Fixed Income Management

Economic Snapshot

Labor Market		Latest	Jun 2016	Sep 2015
Unemployment Rate	Aug'16	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
Change In Non-Farm Payrolls	Aug'16	151,000	271,000	149,000
Average Hourly Earnings (YoY)	Aug'16	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%
Personal Income (YoY)	Aug'16	3.1%	3.1%	4.0%
Initial Jobless Claims (week)	9/23/16	254,000	270,000	277,000

Growth		Latest	Jun 2016	Sep 2015
Real GDP (QoQ SAAR)	2016Q2	1.4%	0.8% ¹	2.6% ²
GDP Personal Consumption (QoQ SAAR)	2016Q2	4.3%	1.6% ¹	2.9% ²
Retail Sales (YoY)	Aug'16	1.9%	2.8%	2.1%
ISM Manufacturing Survey (month)	Aug'16	49.4	53.2	50.0
Existing Home Sales SAAR (month)	Aug'16	5.33 mil.	5.57 mil.	5.44 mil.

Inflation / Prices		Latest	Jun 2016	Sep 2015
Personal Consumption Expenditures (YoY)	Aug'16	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Consumer Price Index (YoY)	Aug'16	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%
Consumer Price Index Core (YoY)	Aug'16	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%
Crude Oil Futures (WTI, per barrel)	Sep 30	\$48.24	\$48.33	\$45.09
Gold Futures (oz.)	Sep 30	\$1,313	\$1,321	\$1,116



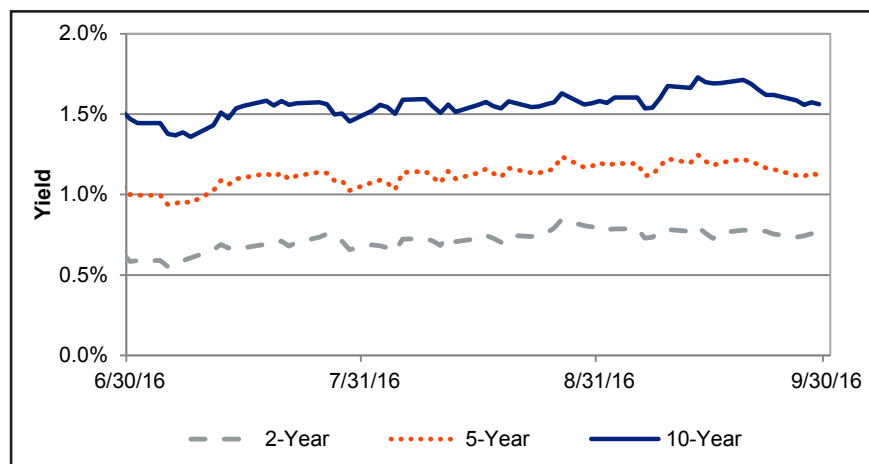
1. Data as of Fourth Quarter 2015

2. Data as of First Quarter 2015

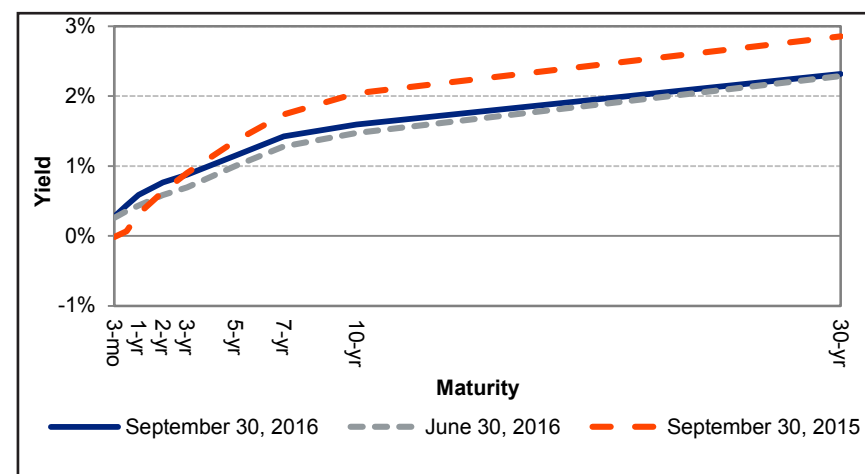
Note: YoY = year over year, QoQ = quarter over quarter, SAAR = seasonally adjusted annual rate, WTI = West Texas Intermediate crude oil

Interest Rate Overview

U.S. Treasury Note Yields



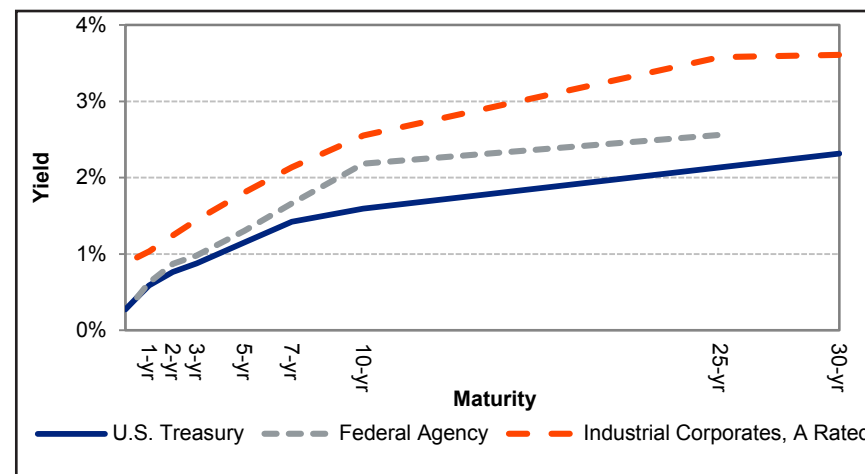
U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



U.S. Treasury Yields

Maturity	9/30/16	6/30/16	Change over Quarter	9/30/15	Change over Year
3-month	0.28%	0.26%	0.02%	(0.02%)	0.30%
1-year	0.59%	0.44%	0.15%	0.31%	0.28%
2-year	0.76%	0.58%	0.18%	0.63%	0.13%
5-year	1.15%	1.00%	0.15%	1.36%	(0.21%)
10-year	1.60%	1.47%	0.13%	2.04%	(0.44%)
30-year	2.32%	2.29%	0.03%	2.85%	(0.53%)

Yield Curves as of 9/30/2016



Source: Bloomberg

QUARTERLY MARKET SUMMARY

Fixed Income Management

BofA Merrill Lynch Index Returns

	As of 9/30/16		Returns for Periods ended 9/30/16		
	Duration	Yield	3 Month	1 Year	3 Years
1-3 Year Indices					
U.S. Treasury	1.90	0.78%	(0.11%)	0.88%	0.85%
Federal Agency	1.69	0.90%	0.03%	0.94%	0.95%
U.S. Corporates, A-AAA rated	1.90	1.48%	0.17%	2.04%	1.60%
Agency MBS (0 to 3 years)	2.22	1.40%	0.29%	2.43%	1.67%
Taxable Municipals	1.99	1.95%	0.56%	3.44%	2.71%
1-5 Year Indices					
U.S. Treasury	2.73	0.90%	(0.19%)	1.52%	1.43%
Federal Agency	2.14	0.98%	0.00%	1.36%	1.41%
U.S. Corporates, A-AAA rated	2.76	1.66%	0.30%	3.01%	2.44%
Agency MBS (0 to 5 years)	3.29	1.81%	0.61%	3.29%	2.91%
Taxable Municipals	2.64	1.90%	0.52%	4.16%	3.64%
Master Indices (Maturities 1 Year or Greater)					
U.S. Treasury	6.59	1.28%	(0.33%)	4.33%	3.70%
Federal Agency	3.90	1.27%	0.13%	2.98%	2.82%
U.S. Corporates, A-AAA rated	7.16	2.46%	0.89%	7.52%	5.38%
Agency MBS (0 to 30 years)	3.49	1.90%	0.61%	3.66%	3.57%
Taxable Municipals	4.09	2.43%	0.09%	5.53%	5.19%

Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized.

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Indices.

Investment Performance Review

PORTFOLIO RECAP

- Yields drifted modestly higher during the third quarter as early-quarter Brexit fears faded and U.S. economic data rebounded, bringing the Fed closer to an eventual rate hike, perhaps in December.
- Our primary strategy involved emphasizing allocations to credit instruments, including corporate notes, commercial paper, and asset-backed securities (ABS). Credit sectors provided incremental yield, a key contributor to return in a low rate environment.
- We generally held current allocations to corporate notes, rather than increasing them, as some measures of value began to get more expensive during the quarter, especially for issuers in the industrial sector. The sector's strong performance during the quarter added to its strong outperformance for the year.
- We found excellent value in 6-9 month commercial paper. Money market fund reform, that became effective in October, has caused a huge shift in assets from prime funds, which typically purchase short credit instruments, to government-only funds. This swing in assets caused yield spreads to widen sharply, creating enhanced value in these sectors.
- We participated in a number of new asset-backed security (ABS) issues, as AAA-rated tranches of high quality structures offered good value, adding to returns and further diversifying portfolios.
- A modest amount of mortgage-backed securities (MBS) were also held. Gradually rising interest rates slowed MBS prepayments and resulted in the MBS sector strongly outperforming Treasuries for the quarter.
- We sought to maintain the portfolio's duration and maturity distribution comparable to the benchmark to reduce potential performance mismatches given the uncertain rate environment.

- Our strategy continues to favor broad allocation to various credit sectors, including corporate notes, commercial paper, negotiable bank CDs, and asset-backed securities (ABS).
- We believe the best opportunities in the corporate sector are currently with issuers in the financial industry, where capital is strong and valuations are fair. We are monitoring industrial issues, where valuations are generally rich and may not align with fundamentals, which are being pressured by increased leverage. At today's narrower yield spreads, new purchases will be more selective.
- Yields on commercial paper continue to offer significant yield pickup relative to short-term government securities as October money market reform has kept spread levels elevated.
- We will continue to evaluate the MBS and ABS sectors, purchasing those issues we believe are well structured, offer adequate yield spreads, and which have limited duration variability, providing further portfolio diversification when seeking incremental return.
- Agency yield spreads moved modestly tighter during the third quarter, but still offer value in certain maturities. New issues, which typically offer a yield concession, offer the best opportunities.
- As we have done for most of the year, we plan to keep the duration and maturity distribution of the portfolio generally in line with the distribution of their benchmark, except where shifting to short-term credit securities offers better value
- We will continue to monitor incoming economic data to assess and confirm the prospect for a Fed rate hike by year-end. In the near-term, the upcoming U.S. Presidential election could be a source of market volatility.

YOLO COUNTY - TREASURY POOL

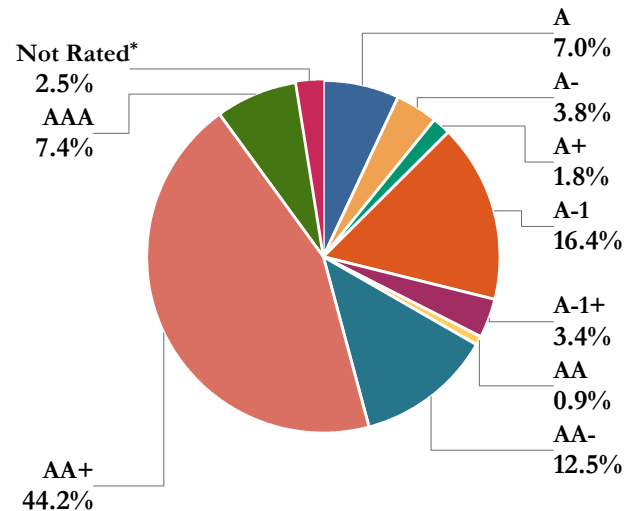
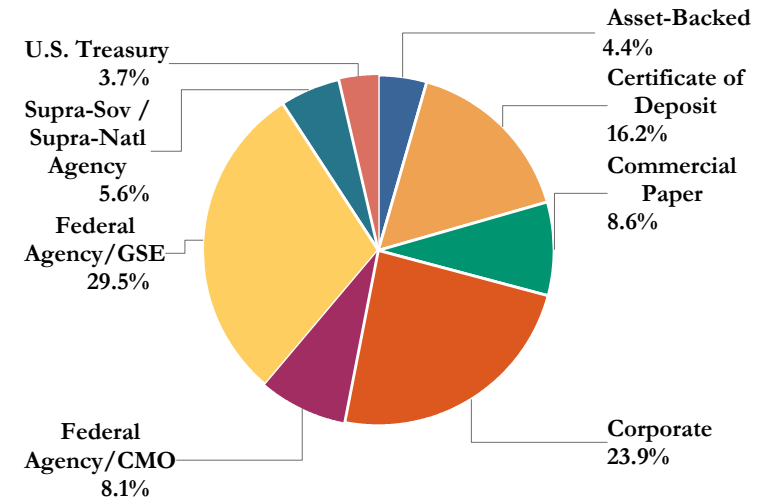
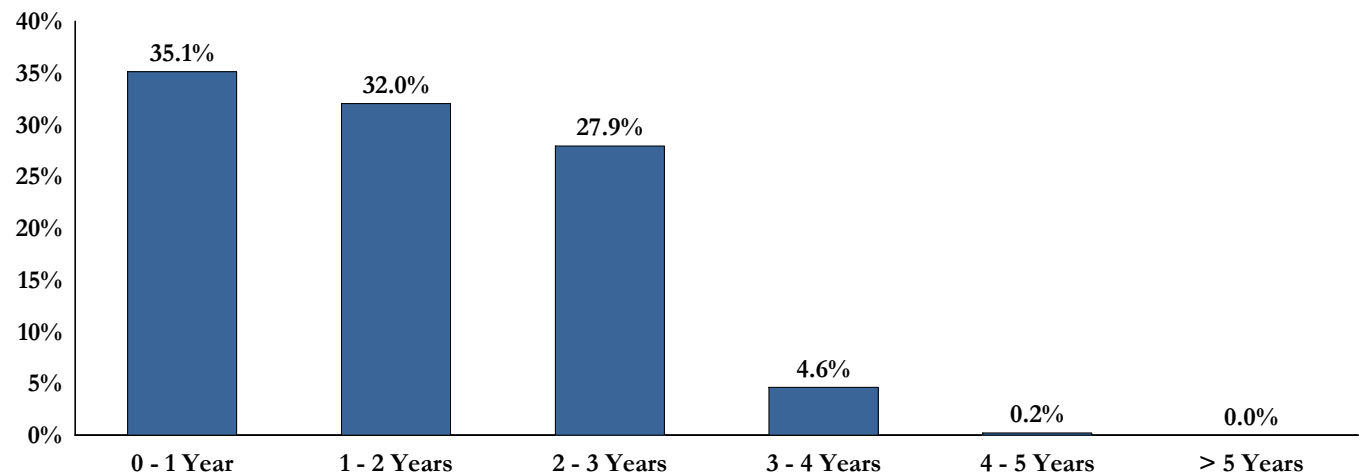
Security Type	Market Value as of 9/30/2016	Percentage of Portfolio	% Change vs. 6/30/16	Permitted by Policy	In Compliance
U.S. Treasuries	\$10,357,443	3%	-1%	100%	✓
Federal Agencies	\$82,962,674	25%	+4%	100%	✓
Federal Agency CMOs	\$22,708,543	7%	+1%	100%	✓
Supranationals	\$15,575,445	5%	+1%	30%	✓
Commercial Paper	\$24,208,025	7%	+2%	40%	✓
Negotiable CDs	\$45,555,359	14%	+2%	30%	✓
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	\$67,163,547	20%	+2%	30%	✓
Asset-Backed Securities	\$12,394,105	4%	+1%	20%	✓
LAIF	\$30,959,453	9%	-10%	\$65 million	✓
CAMP Pool	\$19,590,544	6%	-3%	100%	✓
Totals	\$331,475,138	100%			

1. End of quarter trade-date market values of portfolio holdings include accrued interest. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Portfolio Statistics

As of September 30, 2016

Par Value:	279,225,385
Total Market Value:	280,925,140
Security Market Value:	280,037,757
Accrued Interest:	887,384
Cash:	-
PFM	-
Amortized Cost:	279,421,793
Yield at Market:	0.98%
Yield at Cost:	1.13%
Effective Duration:	1.30 Years
Duration to Worst:	1.50 Years
Average Maturity:	1.58 Years
Average Credit: **	AA

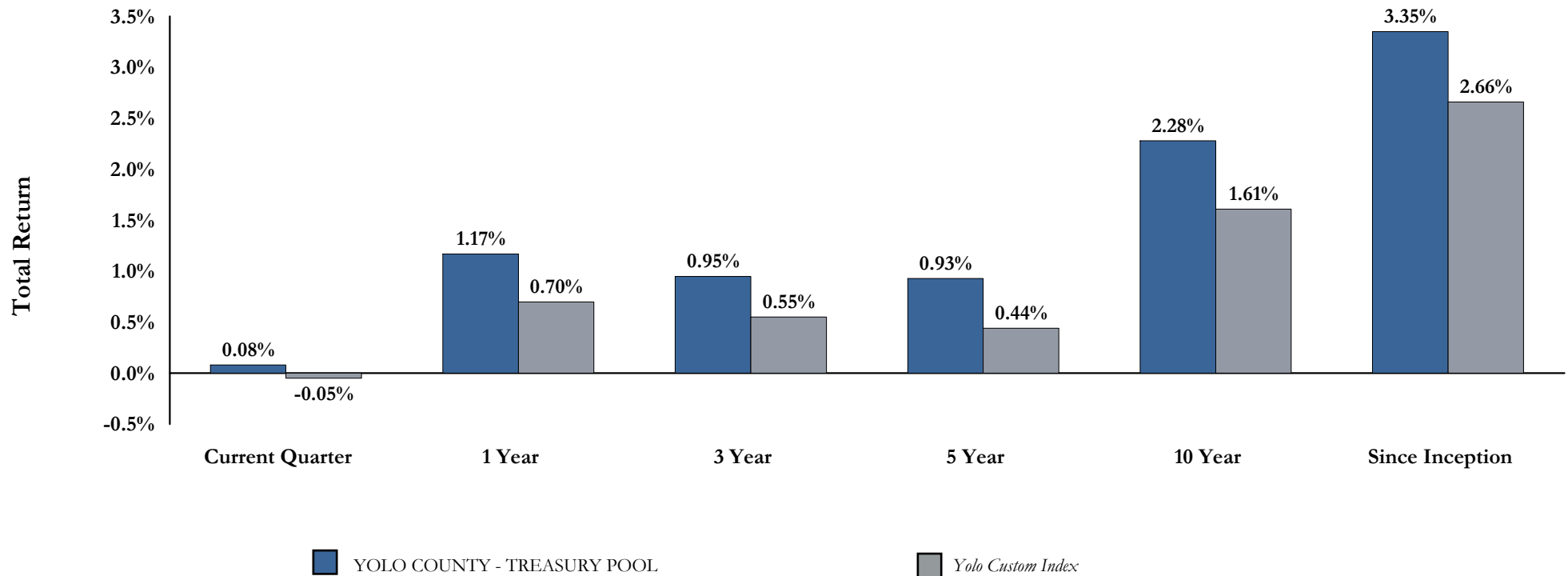
Credit Quality (S&P Ratings)**Sector Allocation****Maturity Distribution**

* Nissan Auto Receivables (Rated Aaa by Moody's); Honda Auto Receivables (Rated Aaa by Moody's).

** An average of each security's credit rating assigned a numeric value and adjusted for its relative weighting in the portfolio.

Portfolio Performance (Total Return)

Portfolio/Benchmark	Effective Duration	Current Quarter	1 Year	Annualized Return			
				3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception (06/30/98) **
YOLO COUNTY - TREASURY POOL	1.30	0.08%	1.17%	0.95%	0.93%	2.28%	3.35%
<i>Yolo Custom Index</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>-0.05%</i>	<i>0.70%</i>	<i>0.55%</i>	<i>0.44%</i>	<i>1.61%</i>	<i>2.66%</i>
Difference		0.13%	0.47%	0.40%	0.49%	0.67%	0.69%



Portfolio performance is gross of fees unless otherwise indicated. **Since Inception performance is not shown for periods less than one year.

Important Disclosures

This material is based on information obtained from sources generally believed to be reliable and available to the public, however PFM Asset Management LLC cannot guarantee its accuracy, completeness or suitability. This material is for general information purposes only and is not intended to provide specific advice or a specific recommendation. All statements as to what will or may happen under certain circumstances are based on assumptions, some but not all of which are noted in the presentation. Assumptions may or may not be proven correct as actual events occur, and results may depend on events outside of your or our control. Changes in assumptions may have a material effect on results. Past performance does not necessarily reflect and is not a guaranty of future results. The information contained in this presentation is not an offer to purchase or sell any securities.

- Market values which include accrued interest, are derived from closing bid prices as of the last business day of the month as supplied by a third party vendor. Where prices are not available from generally recognized sources the securities are priced using a yield based matrix system to arrive at an estimated market value.
- In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, information is presented on a trade date basis; forward settling purchases are included in the monthly balances and forward settling sales are excluded.
- Performance is presented in accordance with the CFA Institute's Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS). Unless otherwise noted, performance is shown gross of fees. Quarterly returns are presented on an unannualized basis. Returns for periods greater than one year are presented on an annualized basis. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.
- Bank of America/Merrill Lynch Indices provided by Bloomberg Financial Markets.
- Money market fund/cash balances are included in performance and duration computations.
- Standard & Poor's is the source of the credit ratings. Distribution of credit rating is exclusive of money market fund/LGIP holdings.
- Callable securities in portfolio are included in the maturity distribution analysis to their stated maturity date, although they may be called prior to maturity.
- MBS maturities are represented by expected average life.

Glossary

- **ACCRUED INTEREST:** Interest that is due on a bond or other fixed income security since the last interest payment was made.
- **AGENCIES:** Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.
- **AMORTIZED COST:** The original cost of the principal of the security is adjusted for the amount of the periodic reduction of any discount or premium from the purchase date until the date of the report. Discount or premium with respect to short term securities (those with less than one year to maturity at time of issuance) is amortized on a straight line basis. Such discount or premium with respect to longer term securities is amortized using the constant yield basis.
- **BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE:** A draft or bill or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the insurer.
- **COMMERCIAL PAPER:** An unsecured obligation issued by a corporation or bank to finance its short-term credit needs, such as accounts receivable and inventory.
- **CONTRIBUTION TO DURATION:** Represents each sector or maturity range's relative contribution to the overall duration of the portfolio measured as a percentage weighting. Since duration is a key measure of interest rate sensitivity, the contribution to duration measures the relative amount or contribution of that sector or maturity range to the total rate sensitivity of the portfolio.
- **DURATION TO WORST:** A measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to a change in interest rates, stated in years, computed from cash flows to the maturity date or to the put date, whichever results in the highest yield to the investor.
- **EFFECTIVE DURATION:** A measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to a change in interest rates, stated in years.
- **EFFECTIVE YIELD:** The total yield an investor receives in relation to the nominal yield or coupon of a bond. Effective yield takes into account the power of compounding on investment returns, while nominal yield does not.
- **FDIC:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. A federal agency that insures bank deposits to a specified amount.
- **INTEREST RATE:** Interest per year divided by principal amount, expressed as a percentage.
- **MARKET VALUE:** The value that would be received or paid for an investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
- **MATURITY:** The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.
- **NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT:** A CD with a very large denomination, usually \$1 million or more that can be traded in secondary markets.
- **PAR VALUE:** The nominal dollar face amount of a security.

Glossary

- **PASS THROUGH SECURITY:** A security representing pooled debt obligations that passes income from debtors to its shareholders. The most common type is the mortgage-backed security.
- **REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:** A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date.
- **SETTLE DATE:** The date on which the transaction is settled and monies/securities are exchanged. If the settle date of the transaction occurs on a non-business day (i.e. coupon payments and maturity proceeds), the funds are exchanged on the next business day.
- **TRADE DATE:** The date on which the transaction occurred however the final consummation of the security transaction and payment has not yet taken place.
- **UNSETTLED TRADE:** A trade which has been executed however the final consummation of the security transaction and payment has not yet taken place.
- **U.S. TREASURY:** The department of the U.S. government that issues Treasury securities.
- **YIELD:** The rate of return based on the current market value, the annual interest receipts, maturity value and the time period remaining until maturity, stated as a percentage, on an annualized basis.
- **YTM AT COST:** The yield to maturity at cost is the expected rate of return, based on the original cost, the annual interest receipts, maturity value and the time period from purchase date to maturity, stated as a percentage, on an annualized basis.
- **YTM AT MARKET:** The yield to maturity at market is the rate of return, based on the current market value, the annual interest receipts, maturity value and the time period remaining until maturity, stated as a percentage, on an annualized basis.