File No. <u>190393</u>

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: _____ Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date:	

Date: April 16, 2019

Cmte Board

	Motion
\boxtimes	Resolution
	Ordinance
	Legislative Digest
	Budget and Legislative Analyst Report
	Youth Commission Report
\boxtimes	Introduction Form
	Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report
	MOU
	Grant Information Form
	Grant Budget
	Subcontract Budget
	Contract/Agreement
	Form 126 – Ethics Commission
	Award Letter
	Application
	Public Correspondence

OTHER

	\boxtimes	Assembly Bill No. 857 - 02/20/19
·		·
Prona	rad hv	n Lisa Lew Date: April 12 2019

Prepared by: Lisa Lew Prepared by:

Date:	<u>April</u>	12,	2019	
Data				

FILE NO. 190393

RESOLUTION NO.

[Supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 857 (Chiu and Santiago) - Public Banking Act]

Resolution supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 857, the "Public Banking Act", authored by Assembly Members David Chiu and Miguel Santiago, to allow local government to apply for a state banking charter to establish a public bank.

WHEREAS, San Francisco taxpayer money currently is held in private commercial banks that engage in socially and environmentally destructive practices that are fundamentally against the values of San Franciscans, from predatory lending practices for low-income communities of color, to funding fossil fuel extraction, firearms, prisons and detention centers, to charging the City high interest rates on loans for retrofitting our schools and hospitals; and

WHEREAS, A bank owned by the City and County of San Francisco would allow the City to have more local control, transparency, self-determination, and allow us to move in a direction to achieve sustainable community investments such as affordable housing, small business development, loans to low-income households, public transit, infrastructure, renewable energy; and

WHEREAS, A recent report from the Budget and Legislative Analyst notes that "a public bank would be better equipped to meet the city's business needs and public policy goals", prompting Treasurer José Cisneros to convene a Municipal Bank Feasibility Task Force as recommended by the Board of Supervisors (via Resolution No. 152-17) to identify and pursue opportunities to create a municipal bank; and

WHEREAS, A public bank is defined as a financial institution owned by one or more public entities such as a state, city, or county; and

WHEREAS, The Bank of North Dakota is the one operational public bank in existence in the United States, founded in 1919; and

Supervisors Fewer; Walton BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Page 1

WHEREAS, Public banking is actively being explored in municipalities across the country, including Seattle, Oakland, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York City, and the states of Maryland and New Hampshire; and

WHEREAS, The creation of a San Francisco Public Bank has been endorsed by the San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee, Harvey Milk Democratic Club, Rose Pak Democratic Club, San Francisco Latino Democratic Club, Richmond District Democratic Club, San Francisco Tenants Union, San Francisco Rising Alliance, Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment, California Faculty Association - San Francisco State University Chapter, California Nurses Association - Northern California Chapter, Democratic Socialists of America - San Francisco Chapter, and San Francisco Berniecrats; and

WHEREAS, On July 15, 2018, the California Democratic Party adopted a Resolution supporting the creation of state-chartered public banks; and

WHEREAS, The California Department of Business Oversight (DBO) oversees the operation of California's state-chartered banks, and the only licenses available for depository banks are commercial, industrial, and credit unions; and

WHEREAS, The State of California does not currently have a public banking charter option, whether at the municipal, regional or state level, providing a major obstacle in the efforts to explore a public bank and preventing public banks from obtaining a banking charter and becoming operational; and

WHEREAS, As a result of the lack of a public banking charter option, many California local governments must hold their assets with large out-of-state commercial banks, who charge local governments fees to hold their deposits and perform their cash management services; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Members David Chiu and Miguel Santiago have authored Assembly Bill No. 857, which would provide an option for local governments to apply for a

Supervisors Fewer; Walton BOARD OF SUPERVISORS public bank charter; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill No. 857 would provide more control, transparency, and selfdetermination in how local taxpayer dollars are leveraged in the banking system by allowing local government to charter their own public banks; and

WHEREAS, Local public banks under Assembly Bill No. 857 would have oversight from the Department of Business Oversight (DBO) and a separate, professional board, who would have a fiduciary duty to protect taxpayers' assets; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill No. 857 also requires partnerships between a public bank and existing local financial institutions to provide retail services, enabling public banks to provide affordable loans and lines of credit to local businesses and nonprofits, and increase the lending capacity of the local banking system; and

WHEREAS, By creating a public bank under Assembly Bill No. 857, taxpayer money will be held by an insured financial institution that measures its return on investment not only by profits, but also by its success in supporting communities; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill No. 857 is supported by California Public Banking Alliance, Beneficial State Foundation, Communities for a Better Environment, Cooperation Humboldt – Eureka, Friends of Public Banking Santa Rosa, Friends of the Earth, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area, Local Clean Energy Alliance, Orange County Public Banking Coalition, Public Bank East Bay, Public Bank Los Angeles, Public Bank Santa Barbara, Public Bank San Diego, People for Public Banking Santa Cruz, Progressive Asian Network for Action, San Francisco Berniecrats, San Francisco Public Bank Coalition, South Bay Progressive Alliance, Teamsters Local 665, and United Educators of San Francisco; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors supports the continued efforts in San Francisco to create and operationalize a municipal public bank; and, be it

Supervisors Fewer; Walton BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Page 3

3.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors supports Assembly Bill No. 857 and urges the California State Assembly to pass the bill; and, be it FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors hereby directs the Clerk of the Board to send a copy of this Resolution to the California State Assembly and the Governor of the State of California.

Supervisors Fewer; Walton BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Page 4

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 19, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 857

Introduced by Assembly Member Assembly Members Chiu and Santiago

February 20, 2019

An act to amend Section 31910 of the Penal Code, relating to firearms. An act to amend Section 119 of the Financial Code, and to amend Sections 23007, 53601, 53635, and 53635.2 of, and to add Division 5 (commencing with Section 57600) to Title 5 of, the Government Code, and to add Section 23701aa to the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to public banks.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 857, as amended, Chiu. Firearms: unsafe handguns. Public banks. Existing law, subject to exceptions, generally makes it an offense to manufacture or sell a handgun that is not safe. Existing law establishes eriteria for determining if a handgun is unsafe. Existing law generally requires manufacturers to submit samples of new handgun models for testing to determine if the new handgun models are unsafe or may be approved for sale, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to compile a roster listing all of the handguns that have been tested and determined not to be unsafe.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

Existing law, the Financial Institutions Law, regulates the activities of various financial entities, including commercial banks, industrial banks, trust companies, credit unions, and savings associations. The

AB 857

Banking Law defines and regulates state banks and commits the enforcement of banking laws to the Commissioner of Business Oversight.

-2

Existing law prohibits a county from giving or loaning its credit to, or in aid of, any person or corporation. Existing law requires a local agency, as defined, to deposit all money belonging to, or in the custody of that local agency, into specified state or national banks, as defined. Existing law regulates the investment of public funds by local agencies.

Existing law generally governs benefit corporations and requires that a benefit corporation make an annual report to shareholders, as specified. Existing law, the Social Purpose Corporations Act, generally governs social purpose corporations and requires that a social purpose corporation make a specified annual report to shareholders.

This bill would define the term "bank" for purposes of the Financial Institutions Law and the Banking Law to include a public bank. The bill would define the term "public bank" to mean a corporation, organized for the purpose of engaging in the commercial banking business or industrial banking business, that is wholly owned by a local agency, local agencies, a joint powers authority, or a special district.

The bill would require a public bank to comply with all requirements of the Financial Institutions Law and the Banking Law and to obtain and maintain insurance, subject to specified requirements. The bill would authorize a county to lend its credit to a public bank. The bill would also would authorize a local agency to deposit funds in a public bank, and to invest in a public bank, subject to certain requirements.

The bill would further require a public bank to identify in its articles of incorporation either a special purpose or a special public benefit. The bill would authorize, but not require, a public bank to incorporate as a benefit corporation or a social purpose corporation but would require a public bank to comply with the reporting requirements to which a social benefit or social purpose corporation are held, as specified.

The Corporation Tax Law imposes a franchise tax on financial corporations, but provides that the tax is in lieu of all other state and local taxes and licenses, with certain exceptions. That law also exempts specified classes of entities from the franchise and income taxes imposed by that law, including state-chartered credit unions.

This bill would additionally exempt from those franchise and income taxes any public bank. This bill would also exempt a public bank from all other state and local taxes and licenses, with certain exceptions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

- 3

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that this act 2 authorize the lending of public credit to public banks and authorize 3 public ownership of stock in public banks for the purpose of 4 achieving cost savings, strengthening local economies, supporting 5 community economic development, and addressing infrastructure 6 and housing needs for localities.

SEC. 2. Section 119 of the Financial Code is amended to read:
119. "Bank" or "banks" includes a public bank, as defined in
Section 57600 of the Government Code, commercial banks,
industrial banks, and trust companies unless the context otherwise
requires. However, "bank" does not include a savings association
or a credit union.

13 SEC. 3. Section 23007 of the Government Code is amended to 14 read:

23007. Except as specified in this chapter, a county shall not,
in any manner, give or loan its credit to or in aid of any person or
corporation. corporation that is not a public bank, as defined in
Section 57600. An indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to
this chapter is void.

20 SEC. 4. Section 53601 of the Government Code is amended to 21 read:

22 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 23 24 deposits or investments with other local agencies, other than local 25 agencies that have the same governing body. However, Section 26 53635 shall apply to all local agencies that pool money in deposits 27 or investments with other local agencies that have separate 28 governing bodies. The legislative body of a local agency having 29 moneys in a sinking fund or moneys in its treasury not required 30 for the immediate needs of the local agency may invest any portion 31 of the moneys that it deems wise or expedient in those investments 32 set forth below. A local agency purchasing or obtaining any 33 securities prescribed in this section, in a negotiable, bearer, 34 registered, or nonregistered format, shall require delivery of the 35 securities to the local agency, including those purchased for the

1 agency by financial advisers, consultants, or managers using the

2 agency's funds, by book entry, physical delivery, or by third-party

3 custodial agreement. The transfer of securities to the counterparty

4 bank's customer book entry account may be used for book entry

5 delivery.

For purposes of this section, "counterparty" means the other 6 party to the transaction. A counterparty bank's trust department 7 8 or separate safekeeping department may be used for the physical 9 delivery of the security if the security is held in the name of the local agency. Where this section specifies a percentage limitation 10 for a particular category of investment, that percentage is applicable 11 12 only at the date of purchase. Where this section does not specify 13 a limitation on the term or remaining maturity at the time of the investment, no investment shall be made in any security, other 14 than a security underlying a repurchase or reverse repurchase 15 agreement or securities lending agreement authorized by this 16 section, that at the time of the investment has a term remaining to 17 maturity in excess of five years, unless the legislative body has 18 19 granted express authority to make that investment either 20 specifically or as a part of an investment program approved by the legislative body no less than three months prior to the investment: 21

(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.

33 (d) Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 34 states in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, 35 controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, 36 37 or authority of any of the other 49 states, in addition to California. (e) Bonds, notes, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness 38 of a local agency within this state, including bonds payable solely 39 out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, 40

98 _.

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.

8 (g) Bankers' acceptances otherwise known as bills of exchange 9 or time drafts that are drawn on and accepted by a commercial 10 bank. Purchases of bankers' acceptances shall not exceed 180 days' maturity or 40 percent of the agency's moneys that may be 11 12 invested pursuant to this section. However, no more than 30 percent ·13 of the agency's moneys may be invested in the bankers' acceptances of any one commercial bank pursuant to this section. 14 15 This subdivision does not preclude a municipal utility district 16 from investing moneys in its treasury in a manner authorized by the Municipal Utility District Act (Division 6 (commencing with 17 Section 11501) of the Public Utilities Code). 18

(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:

24

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

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

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

32 (2) The entity meets the following criteria:

33 (A) Is organized within the United States as a special purpose34 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.

7 (i) Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or 8 state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association 9 (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or 10 federal credit union, or by a federally licensed or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Purchases of negotiable certificates of 11 12 deposit shall not exceed 30 percent of the agency's moneys that 13 may be invested pursuant to this section. For purposes of this 14 section, negotiable certificates of deposit do not come within 15 Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630), except that the amount 16 so invested shall be subject to the limitations of Section 53638. 17 The legislative body of a local agency and the treasurer or other official of the local agency having legal custody of the moneys 18 19 are prohibited from investing local agency funds, or funds in the 20 custody of the local agency, in negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a state or federal credit union if a member of the 21 22 legislative body of the local agency, or a person with investment 23 decisionmaking authority in the administrative office manager's 24 office, budget office, auditor-controller's office, or treasurer's 25 office of the local agency also serves on the board of directors, or 26 any committee appointed by the board of directors, or the credit 27 committee or the supervisory committee of the state or federal 28 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

98 . .

1 fluctuations, the investments in repurchase agreements shall be in 2 compliance if the value of the underlying securities is brought back

7.

3 up to 102 percent no later than the next business day.

4 (3) Reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending 5 agreements may be utilized only when all of the following 6 conditions are met:

7 (A) The security to be sold using a reverse repurchase agreement 8 or securities lending agreement has been owned and fully paid for 9 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.

18 (D) Funds obtained or funds within the pool of an equivalent 19 amount to that obtained from selling a security to a counterparty 20 using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement shall not be used to purchase another security with a 21 22 maturity longer than 92 days from the initial settlement date of the 23 reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement, 24 unless the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum 25 26 earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of a security 27 using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending 28 agreement and the final maturity date of the same security.

29 (4) (A) Investments in reverse repurchase agreements, securities 30 lending agreements, or similar investments in which the local agency sells securities prior to purchase with a simultaneous 31 agreement to repurchase the security may be made only upon prior 32 33 approval of the governing body of the local agency and shall be made only with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of 34 35 New York or with a nationally or state-chartered bank that has or 36 has had a significant banking relationship with a local agency. 37 (B) For purposes of this chapter, "significant banking

38 relationship" means any of the following activities of a bank:

1 (i) Involvement in the creation, sale, purchase, or retirement of 2 a local agency's bonds, warrants, notes, or other evidence of

3 indebtedness.

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

5 (iii) Acceptance of a local agency's securities or funds as 6 deposits.

(5) (A) "Repurchase agreement" means a purchase of securities 7 8 by the local agency pursuant to an agreement by which the counterparty seller will repurchase the securities on or before a 9 10 specified date and for a specified amount and the counterparty will deliver the underlying securities to the local agency by book entry, 11 physical delivery, or by third-party custodial agreement. The 12 transfer of underlying securities to the counterparty bank's 13 14 customer book-entry account may be used for book-entry delivery. (B) "Securities," for purposes of repurchase under this 15 16 subdivision, means securities of the same issuer, description, issue

17 date, and maturity.

18 (C) "Reverse repurchase agreement" means a sale of securities 19 by the local agency pursuant to an agreement by which the local 20 agency will repurchase the securities on or before a specified date 21 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 depositoryinstitution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of

five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating 1 2 within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by 3 the United States or any state and operating within the United 4 States. Notes eligible for investment under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or better by 5 6 an NRSRO. Purchases of medium-term notes shall not include 7 other instruments authorized by this section and shall not exceed 8 30 percent of the agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant 9 to this section.

. 9

(1) (1) Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified 10 11 management companies that invest in the securities and obligations 12 as authorized by subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive, and subdivisions 13 (m) to (q), inclusive, and that comply with the investment 14 restrictions of this article and Article 2 (commencing with Section 15 53630). However, notwithstanding these restrictions, a counterparty 16 to a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement 17 is not required to be a primary dealer of the Federal Reserve Bank 18 of New York if the company's board of directors finds that the 19 counterparty presents a minimal risk of default, and the value of 20the securities underlying a repurchase agreement or securities $21 \cdot$ lending agreement may be 100 percent of the sales price if the 22 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 andnumerical 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).

38 (4) If investment is in shares issued pursuant to paragraph (2),39 the company shall have met either of the following criteria:

1 (A) Attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and 2 numerical rating provided by not less than two NRSROs.

3 (B) Retained an investment adviser registered or exempt from 4 registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with 5 not less than five years' experience managing money market 6 mutual funds with assets under management in excess of five 7 hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).

8 (5) The purchase price of shares of beneficial interest purchased 9 pursuant to this subdivision shall not include commission that the 10 companies may charge and shall not exceed 20 percent of the 11 agency's moneys that may be invested pursuant to this section. 12 However, no more than 10 percent of the agency's funds may be 13 invested in shares of beneficial interest of any one mutual fund 14 pursuant to paragraph (1).

15 (m) Moneys held by a trustee or fiscal agent and pledged to the 16 payment or security of bonds or other indebtedness, or obligations under a lease, installment sale, or other agreement of a local 17 18 agency, or certificates of participation in those bonds, indebtedness, 19 or lease installment sale, or other agreements, may be invested in 20 accordance with the statutory provisions governing the issuance 21 of those bonds, indebtedness, or lease installment sale, or other agreement, or to the extent not inconsistent therewith or if there 22 23 are no specific statutory provisions, in accordance with the ordinance, resolution, indenture, or agreement of the local agency 24 25 providing for the issuance.

(n) Notes, bonds, or other obligations that are at all times secured 26 27 by a valid first priority security interest in securities of the types 28 listed by Section 53651 as eligible securities for the purpose of 29 securing local agency deposits having a market value at least equal 30 to that required by Section 53652 for the purpose of securing local 31 agency deposits. The securities serving as collateral shall be placed 32 by delivery or book entry into the custody of a trust company or 33 the trust department of a bank that is not affiliated with the issuer 34 of the secured obligation, and the security interest shall be perfected in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Commercial 35 Code or federal regulations applicable to the types of securities in 36 which the security interest is granted. 37

38 (o) A mortgage passthrough security, collateralized mortgage
39 obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment
40 lease-backed certificate, consumer receivable passthrough

certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond. Securities eligible
 for investment under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating
 category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO and
 have a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less. 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.

-11-

8 (p) Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers 9 authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the $\cdot 10$ securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest 11 in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers 12 authority. To be eligible under this section, the joint powers 13 14 authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment 15 adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

16 (1) The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with 17 the Securities and Exchange Commission.

18 (2) The adviser has not less than five years of experience 19 investing in the securities and obligations authorized in 20 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 23 unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed 24 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 25 26 International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development 27 Bank, with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, 28 and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. 29 Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating 30 category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by an NRSRO and shall not exceed 30 percent of the agency's moneys that may be 31 32 invested pursuant to this section.

33 (r) Commercial paper, debt securities, or other obligations of 34 a public bank, as defined in Section 57600.

35 SEC. 5. Section 53635 of the Government Code is amended to 36 read:

53635. (a) This section shall apply to a local agency that is a
county, a city and county, or other local agency that pools money
in deposits or investments with other local agencies, including
local agencies that have the same governing body. However,

1 Section 53601 shall apply to all local agencies that pool money in

2 deposits or investments exclusively with local agencies that have

3 the same governing body.

4 This section shall be interpreted in a manner that recognizes the 5 distinct characteristics of investment pools and the distinct 6 administrative burdens on managing and investing funds on a 7 pooled basis pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 8 27130) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of Title 3.

A local agency that is a county, a city and county, or other local
agency that pools money in deposits or investments with other
agencies may invest in commercial paper pursuant to subdivision
(h) of Section 53601, except that the local agency shall be subject
to the following concentration limits:

(1) No more than 40 percent of the local agency's money maybe invested in eligible commercial paper.

16 (2) No more than 10 percent of the total assets of the investments 17 held by a local agency may be invested in any one issuer's 18 commercial paper.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 53601, the City of Los Angeles
shall be subject to the concentration limits of this section for
counties and for cities and counties with regard to the investment
of money in eligible commercial paper.

(c) A local agency subject to this section may invest in
commercial paper, debt securities, or other obligations of a public
bank, as defined in Section 57600.

26 SEC. 6. Section 53635.2 of the Government Code is amended 27 to read:

28 53635.2. As far as possible, all money belonging to, or in the 29 custody of, a local agency, including money paid to the treasurer 30 or other official to pay the principal, interest, or penalties of bonds, shall be deposited for safekeeping in state or national banks, *public* 31 32 banks, savings associations, federal associations, credit unions, or 33 federally insured industrial loan companies in this state selected 34 by the treasurer or other official having legal custody of the money; 35 or may be invested in the investments set forth in Section 53601. 36 To be eligible to receive local agency money, a bank, savings association, federal association, or federally insured industrial loan 37 38 company shall have received an overall rating of not less than "satisfactory" in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate 39 40 federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the

credit needs of California's communities, including low- and
 moderate-income neighborhoods, pursuant to Section 2906 of Title
 12 of the United States Code. Sections 53601.5 and 53601.6 shall
 apply to all investments that are acquired pursuant to this section.
 SEC. 7. Division 5 (commencing with Section 57600) is added to Title 5 of the Government Code, to read:

-13

DIVISION 5. PUBLIC BANKS

57600. For purposes of this division:

7 8

9 10

(a) "Local financial institution" means a certified community
development financial institution, a credit union, or a small bank
or an intermediate small bank, as defined in Section 25.12 of Title
14 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) "Public bank" means a corporation, organized for the
purpose of engaging in the commercial banking business or
industrial banking business, that is wholly owned by a local agency,
local agencies, a joint powers authority formed pursuant to the
Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Article 1 (commencing with Section
6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1) that is composed only
of local agencies, or a special district.

(c) "Self-insurance" means deposits guaranteed by the owners
of the public bank in an amount approved by the Commissioner
of Business Oversight.

25 57601. (a) A public bank shall identify in its articles of 26 incorporation either a social purpose, as provided in paragraph 27 (2) of subdivision (6) of Section 2602 of the Corporations Code, 28 or a specific public benefit, as provided in Section 14610 of the 29 Corporations Code. Examples of a social purpose or a specific 30 public benefit include, but are not limited to, strengthening local 31 economies, supporting community economic development, 32 addressing infrastructure and housing needs for localities, and 33 providing banking services to the unbanked or underbanked.

34 (b) A public bank may, but is not required to, incorporate as a
35 benefit corporation or a social purpose corporation.

36 (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a public bank that identifies
37 a social purpose in its articles of incorporation shall comply with
38 Section 3500 of the Corporations Code, and a public bank that
39 identifies a specific public benefit in its articles of incorporation
40 shall comply with Section 14630 of the Corporations Code.

57602. (a) A public bank shall obtain and maintain deposit
 insurance approved by the Commissioner of Business Oversight,
 either by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under the
 Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1811 et seq.),
 private share insurance, or self-insurance.
 (b) In seeking and retaining insurance, a public bank may do
 all things and assume and discharge all obligations required of it

8 that are not in conflict with state law.

9 57603. (a) A public bank shall comply with all requirements 10 of the Financial Institutions Law (Division 1 (commencing with 11 Section 99) of the Financial Code) and the Banking Law (Division 12 1.1 (commencing with Section 1000)) of the Financial Code, except 13 to the extent that a requirement of those laws is inconsistent with 14 a provision of this division, in which case the provisions of this 15 division shall prevail.

(b) A public bank shall comply with the requirements of Section
53638 unless the public bank and the depositor agree otherwise.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 23010, a county may lend its credit
 to any public bank.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 53601, any local agency that does
not pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies
that have separate governing bodies may invest in debt securities
or other obligations of a public bank.

(e) Notwithstanding Section 53635, any local agency that pools
money in deposits or investments with other local agencies,
including local agencies that have the same governing body, may
invest in debt securities or other obligations of a public bank.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 53635.2, a public bank shall be
eligible to receive local agency money.

57604. (a) Wherever possible, any retail services of a public
bank shall be conducted in partnership with local financial
institutions.

33 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a public bank may do both34 of the following:

(1) Engage in banking activities, including but not limited to,
 infrastructure lending, wholesale lending, and participation
 lending.

(2) Engage in retail activities that are not provided by local
financial institutions in the jurisdiction of the local agency or
agencies that own the public bank.

57605. For the purposes of Section 1280 of the Financial Code,
 any person or entity, including a local agency, that owns, controls,
 or holds an ownership interest in a public bank is not a bank
 holding company by reason of that ownership interest.

- 15 -

5 SEC. 8. Section 23701aa is added to the Revenue and Taxation 6 Code, to read:

7 23701aa. A public bank as defined in Section 57600 of the . 8 Government Code. In addition, a public bank is exempt from all other taxes and licenses, state, county, and municipal, imposed 9 upon a public bank, except taxes upon its real property, local utility 10 user taxes, sales and use taxes, state energy resources surcharges, 11 state emergency telephone users surcharges, motor vehicle and 12 other vehicle registration license fees, and any other tax or license 13 fee imposed by the state upon vehicles, motor vehicles, or the 14 15 operation thereof.

SECTION 1. Section 31910 of the Penal Code is amended to
 read:

18 31910. As used in this part, "unsafe handgun" means any pistol,
 19 revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the
 20 person, for which any of the following is true:

21 (a) For a revolver:

(1) It does not have a safety device that, either automatically in
the case of a double-action firing mechanism, or by manual
operation in the case of a single-action firing mechanism, causes
the hammer to retract to a point where the firing pin does not rest
upon the primer of the cartridge.

27 (2) It does not meet the firing requirement for handguns.

28 (3) It does not meet the drop safety requirement for handguns.
29 (b) For a pistol:

30 (1) It does not have a positive manually operated safety device,

31 as determined by standards relating to imported guns promulgated
32 by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and
33 Explosives.

34 (2) It does not meet the firing requirement for handguns.

35 (3) It does not meet the drop safety requirement for handguns.
36 (4) Commencing January 1, 2006, for a center fire

37 semiautomatic pistol that is not already listed on the roster pursuant

38 to Section 32015, it does not have either a magazine disconnect

39 mechanism, or a chamber load indicator.

(5) Commencing January 1, 2007, for all center fire 1 2 semiautomatic pistols that are not already listed on the roster 3 pursuant to Section 32015, it does not have both a chamber load indicator and if it has a detachable magazine, a magazine 4 5 disconnect mechanism. 6 (6) Commencing January 1, 2006, for all rimfire semiautomatic 7 pistols that are not already listed on the roster pursuant to Section 8 32015; it does not have a magazine disconnect mechanism, if it 9 has a detachable magazine. 10 (7) (A) Commencing January 1, 2010, for all semiautomatic pistols that are not already listed on the roster pursuant to Section 11 32015, it is not designed and equipped with a microscopic array 12 13 of characters that identify the make, model, and serial number of 14 the pistol, etched or otherwise imprinted in two or more places on

15 the interior surface or internal working parts of the pistol, and that 16 are transferred by imprinting on each cartridge case when the 17 firearm is fired, provided that the Department of Justice certifies 18 that the technology used to create the imprint is available to more 19 than one manufacturer unencumbered by any patent restrictions-20 (B) The Attorney General may also approve a method of equal 21 or greater reliability and effectiveness in identifying the specifie 22 serial number of a firearm from spent cartridge casings discharged 23 by that firearm than that which is set forth in this paragraph, to be 24 thereafter required as otherwise set forth by this paragraph where 25 the Attorney General certifies that this new method is also 26 unencumbered by any patent restrictions. Approval by the Attorney 27 General shall include notice of that fact via regulations adopted 28 by the Attorney General for purposes of implementing that method 29 for purposes of this paragraph. 30 (C) The microscopic array of characters required by this section

shall not be considered the name of the maker, model,
manufacturer's number, or other mark of identification, including
any distinguishing number or mark assigned by the Department
of Justice, within the meaning of Sections 23900 and 23920.

0

.

Print Form	
Introduction Form By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor	
By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor SAN FRANCISCO	
Liberature and with the full arrive introduction (relact only and):	
I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	,
1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment).	
✓ 2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.	
3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.	
4. Request for letter beginning :"Supervisor inquiries"	
5. City Attorney Request.	
6. Call File No. from Committee.	
7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).	
8. Substitute Legislation File No.	
9. Reactivate File No.	
10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:	
Small Business Commission Vouth Commission Ethics Commission	
Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission	•
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imperative Form.	
Sponsor(s):	
Fewer	
Subject:	
Supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 857 (Chiu and Santiago) – Public Banking Act	
The text is listed:	
Resolution in support of California State Assembly Bill 857, the "Public Banking Act", authored by Assemblymembers David Chiu and Miguel Santiago, to allow local government to apply for a state banking chart to establish a public bank.	er
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:	<u> </u>
For Clerk's Use Only	and the second second