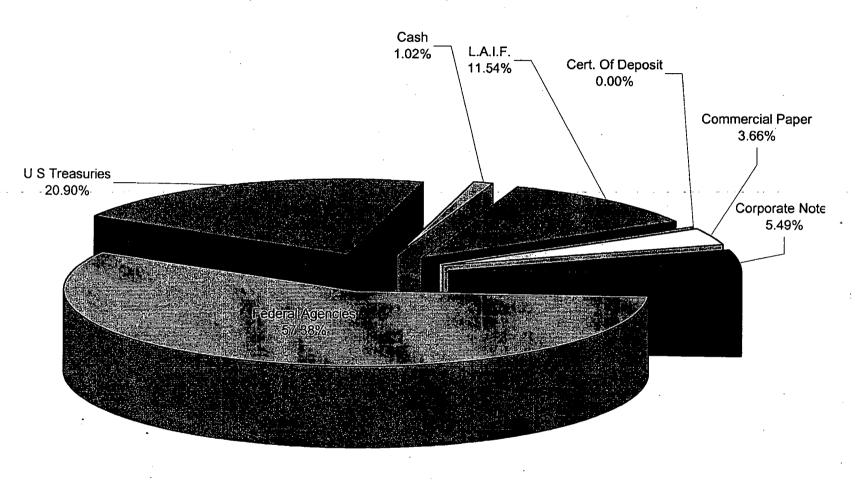
BALANCES, YIELDS AND AVERAGE MATURITIES December 31, 2005

	Market	Percent	Market	Avera Weighted I	_
Description	. <u>Balance</u>	of Funds	Yield	Days	Years
Bank Deposits	\$13,832,160	1.02%	3.09%	1.0	0.00
Money Market Funds	\$33,912	0.00%	1.10%	1.0	0.00
L.A.I.F.	\$156,766,430	11.51%	3.86%	1.0	⁴ 0.00
Subtotal: Cash & Overnight Investments	\$170,632,510	12.53%	3.79%	1.0	0.00
				•	
Bankers Acceptances - Discount	\$0	0.00%	-		-
Commercial Paper - Discount	\$49,780,269	3.66%	3.53%	58.4	0.16
Certificated of Deposits	\$0	0.00%	•	<u> </u>	-
Corporate Notes	\$0	0.00%	-	-	-
U S Agencies	\$105,248,760	7.73%	2.33%	142.2	0.39
U S Treasuries	\$32,581,744	2.39%	1.88%	82.9	0.23
Reverse Repurchases	\$0	0.00%	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	\$0	0.00%		-	-
Pooled Investments (Short-Term):	\$187,610,773	13.78%	2.57%	109.7	0.30
Total Short Term Portfolio:	\$358,243,283	26.30%	3.15%	57.9	0.16
Ponton Assertance Discount	\$0	0.00%			
Bankers Acceptances - Discount	\$0 \$0	0.00%	-	-	.7
Commercial Paper - Discount Certificated of Deposits	\$0 \$0	0.00%	-	- ,	-
U S Agencies	\$669,194,923	49.14%	3.31%	513.1	- 1.41
U S Treasuries	\$251,343,416	18.46%	3.27%	717.9	1.41
Asset Backed Securities	\$231,343,410 \$0	0.00%	3.2170	717.9	1.97
Collateral	\$5,042,461	0.37%	3.08%	816.0	2.24
Corporate Notes	\$5,042,401 \$0	0.00%	3.00%	010.0	2.24
Corporate Notes Corporate Bonds	\$74,598,747	5.48%	3.53%	293.0 [,]	0.80
Other	\$3,476,508	0.26%			
Total Long Term Portfolio:	\$1,003,656,056	73.70%	3.42% 3.32%	4,860.0 564.6	13.32 1.55
				404.6	
Total Cash and Investments	\$1,361,899,339	100.00%	3.27%	431.3	1.18

Allocation of Pooled Securities

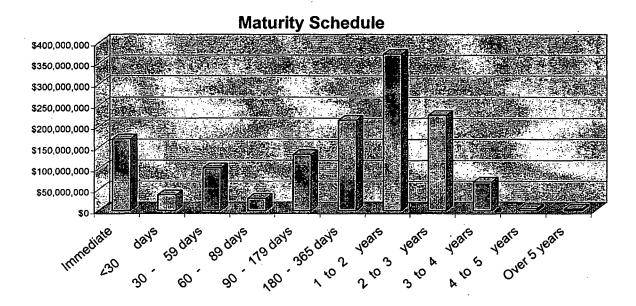
December 31, 2005



☐ Cash ■L.A.I.F. ☐ Cert. Of Deposit ☐ Commercial Paper ■ Corporate Notes ☐ Federal Agencies ■U S Treasuries

LIQUIDITY SCHEDULE December 31, 2005

Description	Availability	Market Value <u>Balance</u>	Cumulative	% of Total <u>Assets</u>
Bank Deposits	Immediate	\$13,832,169	\$13,832,169	1.02%
Money Market Funds	Immediate	\$33,912	\$13,866,080	1.02%
L.A.I.F.	Immediate	\$156,766,430	\$170,632,510	12.53%
Pooled and External Investments Maturing	g:			
	<30 days	\$37,585,381	\$208,217,891	15.29%
	30 - 59 days	\$101,645,167	\$309,863,058	22.75%
•	60 - 89 days	\$29,017,005	\$338,880,062	24.88%
	90 - 179 days	\$133,631,674	\$472,511,736	34.70%
الراج الجامولا هوالبالها لايا البيانية	180 - 365 days	\$214,312,999	\$686,824,735	50.43%
	1 to 2 years	\$372,239,909	\$1,059,064,644	77.76%
•	2 to 3 years	\$226,003,765	\$1,285,068,409	94.36%
	3 to 4 years	\$68,354,456	\$1,353,422,865	99.38%
	4 to 5 years	\$4,999,965	\$1,358,422,830	99.74%
	Over 5 years	\$3,476,508	\$1,361,899,339	100.00%
Total Cash, Pooled, and External Investm	ents	\$1,361,899,339		100.00%



Attachment A March 7, 2006

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE December 31, 2005

			Avg M	aturity	Month Ended		Quarter	Ending		Year End
Description	Market Value	Cost Value	days	<u>years</u>	<u>Dec-05</u>	<u>Dec-05</u>	<u>Sep-05</u>	<u>Jun-05</u>	<u>Mar-05</u>	<u>Dec-05</u>
Short Term Funds	\$358,243,283	\$356,473,164	58	0.16	0.55	0.94	0.99	0.62	0.47	3.05
Long Term Pooled Funds	\$820,644,159	\$823,085,513	604	1.65	0.36	0.66	0.13	1.33	(0.14)	1.99
Total Pooled Funds	\$1,191,266,829	\$1,196,446,399	493	1.35	0.36	0.73	0.30	1.14	0.02	2.20
Composite Total Funds	\$1,361,899,339	\$1,365,697,557	431	1.18	0.39	0.74	0.39	1.07	0.08	2.29
Performance Benchmarks			•							
	91 Day T-Bill				0.32	0.92	0.83	0.72	0.57	3.07
	Merrill Lynch 1-3 Y	ear Treasuries			0.38	0.69	0.09	1.14	(0.26)	1.67

Performance information is based on total return of investment. The Definition of total return of an investment is the increase/decrease in market price from one marking period to the next, plus any accrued interest.

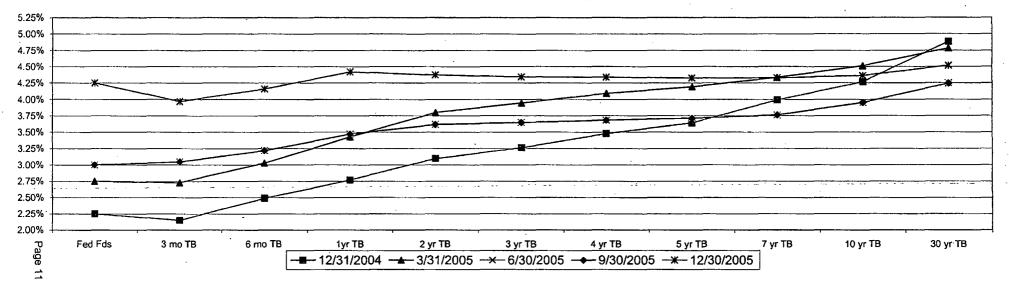
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Attachment A March 7, 2006

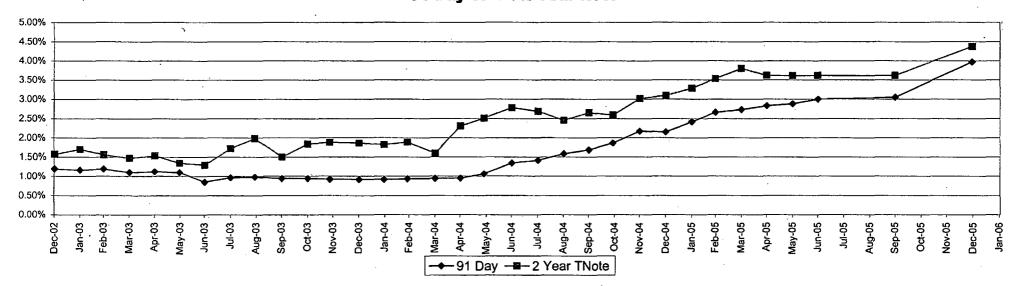
SUMMARY and COMPARISON OF YIELDS AND BALANCES December 31, 2005

Description		Current Month December, 2005	Prior Month November, 2005
Yield to Maturity (at market):		•	
	Bank Deposits	3.09%	2.83%
	Money Market Funds	1.10%	1.25%
	L.A.I.F.	3.86%	3.72%
	Pooled Investments (Short)	3.15%	2.22%
	Pooled Investments (Long Term)	3.32%	3.44%
and and the second of the seco	Pooled Investments (Total)	3.05%	3.19%
Total Weighted Average YTM	• ` ` '	3.27%	3.25%
Weighted Average Maturity (Days)		431	430
Weighted Average Maturity (Years)		1.2	1.2
Balances (at market):	·	•	
	Bank Deposits	\$13,832,169	\$9,978,714
	Money Market Funds	\$33,912	\$33,880
	L.A.I.F.	\$156,766,430	\$142,577,282
	Pooled Investments (Short)	\$187,610,773	\$157,597,286
	Pooled Investments (Long Term)	\$1,003,656,056	\$996,007,762
•	Pooled Investments (Total)	\$1,191,266,829	\$1,153,605,048
Total Value - Market:	, ,	\$1,361,899,339	\$1,306,194,924
Total Value - Book:		\$1,365,697,557	\$1,313,144,001
Total Value - Par:		\$1,370,581,641	\$1,316,348,022
Interest - Earned		\$4,406,171	\$3,311,082
Interest - Paid		\$3,176,871	\$4,426,240

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



U.S. Treasury Interest Rates - Historical 91 Day TBill / 2 Year Note



Security Name

U.S. Agencies

CASH & EQUIVALENTS
FEDERAL NATL MTG ASS 1.75 30MAR2006

UNITED STATES TREAS 2.375 AUG 31 06

UNITED STATES TREAS 1.875 31DEC2005

FEDERAL HOME LN BKS 4.125 15NOV2006

FEDERAL HOME LN BKS 4.875 15NOV2006

FEDERAL HOME LN BKS 5.375 15FEB2007

FEDERAL HOME LN BKS 2.875 19APR2007

FEDERAL HOME LN BKS 3.375 FEB 15 08

FEDERAL HOME LN BKS

2,695,000

10,000,000

4,000,000

5,000,000

8,000,000

5,000,000

2,587,792.90

9.946.800.00

4,169,200.00

4,886,650.00

7,837,707.50

4,889,600.00

2,680,682.81

10,009,375.00

4,026,250.00

4,860,937.50

7.815,000.00

4,882,812.50

PAR

Value

5,000,000.00

105.370.000

7,500,000.00

10,000,000,00

Book

Value

5,000,000.00

105.309.073

7,375,195.31

10,007,031.25

Market

Value

4,965,625.00

104.551.131

7,400,390.63

10.000.000.00

Accrued

Income

22,118.05

60.523.13

94.259.50

697.628

Maturity

3/30/2006

8/31/2006

12/31/2005

11/15/2006

11/15/2006

2/15/2007

2/15/2008

2/16/2007

4/19/2007

4.15%

4.87%

5.34%

3.47%

2.69%

2.94%

0.84

0.83

1.05

1.99

1.07

1.24

14,204.89

62,291.60

81,222.20

63,750.00

78,166.64

28,750.00

142.2

Date

Market Effective

1.76%

2.33%

2.41%

1.88%

Yield Duration

0.24

0.37

0.63

Quality

Rating

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

GOVT

3133MJUR9

3133MKED5

3133MMXX6

3133MVZA4

3133X4C66

3133X67D2

Security

(CUSIP)

3136F5LZ2

Total

912828CU2

912828BU3

age 10

Security Name	Quality Rating	Security (CUSIP)	PAR Value	Book Value	Market Value	Accrued Income	Maturity Date		Effective Duration
CASH & EQUIVALENTS									
POOLED INVESTMENTS (TOTAL)		TOTAL .	1,016,015,482	1,010,307,518	999,635,141	8,619,791	511.9	3.09%	1.29
EXTERNAL INVESTMENTS (LO	NG TE	RM)							
. FED HOME IN DANK	00).77	04000000	45.000.000	45.054.405			2/0/2000		0.40
FED HOME LN BANK FEDERAL HOME LN BKS	GOVT GOVT	31339X2X1	15,000,000	15,051,135	14,850,000	20,350	6/9/2006	2.24%	0.42
FEDERAL HOME LN BKS 3.375 21JUL2008	GOVT		10,000,000 10,000,000	9,978,125 10,065,625	9,753,125	107,500	1/9/2007 7/21/2008	2.31%	0.98 2.37
FEDERAL HOME LN BKS DEB	GOVT	313397 VV I 3133X3QY2	20,000,000	19,915,000	9,678,125 19,575,000	150,000 217,733	2/9/2007	3.49% 2.82%	1.05
FEDERAL HOME LN BKS	GOVT	3133X5PV4	5,000,000	4,906,350	4,935,938	217,733 282	6/30/2006	2.02% 2.06%	0.48
repervie nome an artist	5511	0100/01 41	0,000,000	4,500,550	4,300,000	202	0/00/2000	2.0070	0.40
FEDERAL HOME LN MTG C 3.1 28NOV2007	GOVT	3128X1DK0	7,000,000	7,013,720	6,767,810	19.892	11/28/2007	3.21%	1.71
FEDERAL-HOME LN MTG 2.65-30MAY2008	GOVT		10,000,000	9,815,700	9,527,000	22,819	5/30/2008	2.78%	2.29
FEDERAL HOME LN MTG 2.25 26DEC2006	GOVT		10,000,000	9,966,800	9.757.500	3,125	12/26/2006	2.31%	0.95
FEDERAL HOME LN MTG 2.375 FEB 15 07	GOVT	3134A4UN2	20,000,000	19,942,300	19,481,250	179,444	2/15/2007	2.44%	1.07
FEDERAL NATL MTG AS 2.125 15APR2006	GOVT	31359MQZ9	15,000,000	15,079,688	14,896,875	67,292	4/15/2006	2.14%	0.28
FEDERAL NATL MTG ASS 2.65 30JUN2008	GOVT	3136F3D29	10,000,000	9,818,750	9,512,500	736	6/30/2008	2.79%	2.36
FEDERAL NATL MTG ASSN M/T/N	GOVT	3136F4SP0	10,000,000	10,018,300	9,853,125	36,789	11/17/2006	3.05%	0.84
FEDERAL NATL MTG ASSN 2.5 10MAY2006	GOVT	3136F5SP7	10,000,000	9,980,000	9,925,000	35,417	5/10/2006	2.52%	0.34
U.S. Agencies		Total	152,000,000	151,551,493	148,513,248	861,379	425.8	2.60%	1.10
UNITED STATES TREAS N 7.0 15JUL2006	GOVT	912827Y55	10,000,000	11,170,313	10,132,400	323,370	7/15/2006	6.91%	0.50
UNITED STATES TREAS 2.375 AUG 31 06	GOVT	912828CU2	10,000,000	9,960,156	9,867,188	80,698	8/31/2006	2.41%	0.63
U.S. Treasuries		Total	20,000,000	21,130,469	19,999,588	404,067	218.9	4.69%	0.56
GENERAL ELEC CAP COR 2.75 25SEP2006	AAA	36962GE34	10,000,000	10,115,300	9,858,200	73,333	9/25/2006	2.79%	0.70
MERRILL LYNCH + CO I 2.49 05MAY2006	A+	59018YQY0	3,315,000	3,341,619	3,289,242	12,840	5/5/2006	2.51%	0.33
Corporate Bonds		Total	13,315,000	13,456,919	13,147,442	86,173	232.3	2.72%	0.61
Bankers Acceptances - Discount		Total	•	•	•	-	-	0.00%	•
EXTERNAL INVESTMENTS (LONG TERM)		TOTAL	185,315,000	186,138,881	181,660,277	1,351,619	388.7	2.84%	1.01
LONG TERM FUNDS		TOTAL	1,013,460,482	1,009,224,393	994,688,911	8,967,145	564.6	3.32%	1.43
TOTAL FUNDS	AAAf	TOTAL	1,370,581,641	1,365,697,557	1,350,546,577	11,352,762	431.3	3.27%	1.09

3.27%

1ge 16

TERM	DEFINITION
American Depository Receipts (ADR)	Receipt for the shares of foreign-based companies that are held in U.S. banks and sold in the U.S. market. Also known as ADSs—American Depository Shares.
Asset Allocation	Investing in different classes of securities to mitigate risk from market fluctuations in interest rates. Identifies the risk characteristics of the portfolio.
Accrued Interest	The amount earned from the date of purchase to maturity or the coupon payment date.
Bankers Acceptances	A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company, used primarily to finance international trade. Bankers Acceptances (BA) are usually issued at a discount with payment of par value upon maturity. Maturity dates range from one day to 186 days.
Basis Point	The smallest measure used for quoting yields on bonds and notes. One basis point is equal to 1/100 percent or 0.01% of yield. For example, if the Federal Reserve increases rates 50 basis points, or a bond's yield changes 50 basis points, that equates to 0.5% or ½ of 1%.
Bear Market	Period of falling stock prices. A bear stock market usually indicates the anticipation of a declining economy. A bear bond market indicates rising interest rates.
Benchmark	A benchmark consists of a collection of securities that show return on investment over time. This is a passive measurement and does not evaluate active investment management. An example of a benchmark would be the Merrill Lynch 1-3 year Corporate/ Government Index that includes all Government Agency and Corporation debt issues over \$150 million that mature from one to three years. When a security's maturity becomes less than one year, the security is removed from the index; conversely, a security that's maturity date becomes less than four years is included in the index.
Bond .	A debt security. It is usually issued by government agencies, municipalities, and corporations. The purchaser actually lends the entity money and so is considered the creditor. The entity is the seller and is considered the debtor or issuer. The issuer agrees to repay the principal amount of the loan at a specified time (maturity). Interest bearing bonds pay interest periodically at a predetermined time. A discounted bond such as a Zero Coupon bond pays no interest. It is sold at a discount from face value and the investor receives a rate of return through price appreciation and the bond is redeemed at face value.
Book Value	The cost value at which an asset is carried on a balance sheet. This value is the cost of principal, less accrued interest. Book value may be more or less than market value.
Broker-Dealer	A firm or individual acting as both a principal and an agent. A Broker acts on behalf of the client searching for the best deal in the market place. A Dealer acts on behalf of itself in making the market. A Dealer may hold a position and maintain inventories of securities. A Broker carries out the transaction but does not take possession of the security or maintain inventories.
Bull Market	A period of rising prices. The beginning of a bull stock market usually signals economic growth.
Callable Security	A debt security that may at the option of the original issuer be refunded or "called" prior to the stated maturity of the security. Callable investments may be structured to be callable one time, quarterly, semi-annually or continuously callable on published dates of the issue.
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	Debt instrument issued by a bank. Maturities can be from 7 days to 1 year or longer. A time Certificate of Deposit is registered in the name of the depositor. Interest rates for public funds must be paid on a 360-day year. All public funds deposits must be insured or collateralized.
Collected Funds	Funds that are immediately available to the depositor.
Commercial Paper	Short-term debt obligations with normal maturities ranging from several days to nine months. The debt is usually discounted, issued by banks and corporations, and normally unsecured although often backed by a bank line of credit.

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TERM	DEFINITION
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Collected Funds	Funds that are immediately available to the depositor.
Commercial Paper	Short-term debt obligations with normal maturities ranging from several days to nine months. The debt is usually discounted, issued by banks are corporations, and normally unsecured although often backed by a bank line of credit.
Coupon Rate	The specified annual interest rate payable to the bond or note holder by the issuer. The rate may be fixed or float to an index, such as the three month LIBOR

TERM	DEFINITION
Credit Rating	A declaration of the credit worthiness of an investment portfolio or debt issue, the major national rating agencies are Standard and Poor's, Moodys Investor Service and Fitch Investors Service
Current Yield	Annual dividend or interest rate divided by the current market price.
Custodian	Bank or financial institution that actually holds the securities and assets for a client or fund.
Derivative	A type of security whose value is derived from an underlying asset. Derivatives range from simple option contracts, to forward and future contracts, to extremely complex and volatile products such as interest rates or currency swaps. Except for the plain vanilla derivatives such as options, these products are better left to the sophisticated institutional traders.
Discount	 The difference between a bond's current price and its face value. Some debt instruments such as Treasury bills and Zero Coupon bonds are sold at prices far below the actual maturity value. These deep discount instruments do not pay interest. Instead, one interest payment is recorded when the security matures or sold. If held to maturity, investor receives the par value of the security. The yield is determined by the price appreciation.
Discount Rate	The interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve for loans to member banks. The Fed changes rates in an attempt to control monetary policy. When the Fed increases rates, or tightens the money supply, entities borrow less, and consequently there is less money available for all uses. The effect is to slow down the economy. The alternative is that the Fed lowers rates, or eases the money supply. Money is more readily available, encouraging economic growth.
Discount Securities	Non-interest bearing investments that are issued at a discount and redeemed at maturity for the full face value or par value. Examples of discount securities are U.S. Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper, Bankers Acceptances and Federal Agency discount notes.
Diversification	A method of reducing risk through asset allocation. Diversification can be by type of security, issuer, maturity date and amount of funds invested. By investing in several different trading vehicles the risk associated with owning only one asset is spread out. Investing in a range of maturity dates protects the portfolio from unrealized losses due to market rate fluctuations.
Dividend	Earnings of a corporation or mutual fund passed on to shareholders.
Duration	Time weighted life of a bond with the weights being the cash flows. It denotes the years necessary to recover the investment. For example, if the duration is 7.2, that means it will take 7.2 years to recoup the investment.
Fixed Income Investment	Normally refers to debt issued by government, municipal and corporate issues. These securities usually pay a fixed rate of return.
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)	Also known as "Ginnie Mae." It is a government-owned agency of HUD which assists in housing financing. It guarantees the full and timely payment of monthly principal and interest on mortgage backed securities.
Guaranteed Income Contract (GIC)	A contract between an insurance company and a corporate profit-sharing or pension plan that guarantees a specific rate of return on the invested capital over the life of the contract.
Interest Income	The return on an investor's capital investment. For a bond, the current yield is the coupon rate of interest divided by the purchase price. Yields on bonds are inversely related to bond prices. As the prices of bonds go up, the yield declines.
Liquidity	The ability to convert assets into immediate cash. Short-term investments such as money markets and T Bills are considered liquid instruments whereas long term bonds and stocks are assumed to be less liquid.
Management Fee	The amount charged against investor assets for advisory service. The standard industry mutual fund management fee is approximately 0.5% of fund assets.
Market Value	The current market value of the security. The amount at which a financial instrument can be exchanged (current transaction) between willing parties.
Market Yield	Total earnings yield which are comprised of dividends, accrued interest, capital gains distributions, and price appreciation/depreciation. Price appreciation/depreciation will not be realized if the security is held to maturity.
Maturity	The date on which a bond's principal is due and repaid to the investor.

TERM	DEFINITION
Medium Term Corporate Notes (MTNs)	Debt issues by major corporations organized and operating within the United States. These securities can be either unsecured or secured by collateral; payment is based on 30 days over 360 days. The City can only invest up to 30% of the portfolio in MTNs with a credit rating of AAA, A or A from a nationally recognized rating service.
Modified Duration	Modified duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a bond to interest rate movements. Modified duration follows the concept that interest rates and bond prices move in opposite directions. This formula is used to determine the effect a 100 basis point (1%) change in interest rates will have on the price of a bond.
Municipal Bond	A debt instrument issued by a state or local government. The interest is exempt from federal income taxation, and also exempt from federal and local tax in the issuing state. There are generally two types: General Obligation (GO) and revenue bonds. GOs are backed by the full faith and credit of the taxing power of the issuer and revenue bonds are backed by the particular revenues or incomes from the project.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCDs)	Certificates of Deposit issued by banks that are in negotiable or bearer form. These certificates are not insured or collateralized. Interest is generally paid at maturity.
Par Value	The face value of a debt issue, the amount of principal the bondholder will receive at maturity.
Price Risk	The risk a debt security's price may change due to a rise or fall in current market interest rates.
Risk	The possibility that an investment will not perform as anticipated. An acceptable degree of risk must be determined by the individual with the understanding that the higher the expected return, the greater the risk factor. There are many different kinds of risk, such as exchange, inflation, interest rate, liquidity, political, et cetera. Most investors are considered to be risk adverse. That is, they seek security over risk.
12(b)-1 Fee	Named after the applicable SEC rule, these are promotional fees charged by mutual funds to pay for distribution costs and commissions. The NASD placed caps on the fees in 1993. The fees are explained in the prospectus.
Treasury Bills	Short-term debt issued by the U.S. government with maximum maturity of one year. Bills are sold at discount. The difference between purchase price and maturity value is considered as the interest.
Treasury Bond	Long-term debt issued by the U.S. government with maturity of over 10 years. U.S. bonds have the highest rating of fixed income securities, and so offer a lower yield than municipals and corporates. Bonds usually pay interest semi-annually and can be callable; however, usually only in the later years.
Treasury Note	Intermediate term interest bearing debt issued by the U.S. government with maturity of 1-10 years. Notes do pay interest and can be callable.
Yield	The return on an investor's capital investment. For a bond, the current yield is the coupon rate of interest divided by the purchase price. Yields on bonds are inversely related to bond prices. As the prices of bonds go up, the yield declines.
Yield Curve	Traces yields on securities with varying maturities. The normally upward sloping curve is called the positive yield curve. Interest rates for long-term rates are higher then short-term rates. An inverted yield curve occurs in a situation where short-term interest rates are higher than long-term rates. This occurs when the demand for short-term credit drives up the rates on instruments such as Treasury bills. It can be an indicator of an unhealthy economy with high inflation and little consumer confidence.
Yield to Call Date (YTC)	The calculated yield on a bond from the purchase date until the first call date. The call date is the date(s) that the issuer of the debt security may refund or "call" the security. Securities that are called are usually refunded at par value.
Yield to Maturity (YTM)	The calculated yield on a bond from the current date until maturity. It is expressed as the rate of return on a bond that includes the total annual interest payments, purchase price, redemption value and time to maturity. The YTM is only effective if the bond is held to maturity.