

City of Sarasota



Quarterly Investment Report

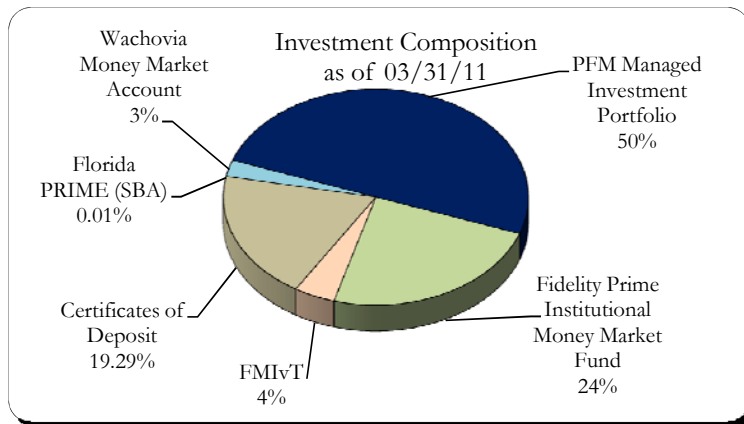
For Quarter ended March 31, 2011

Fiscal Year 2010-2011

Christopher H. Lyons, C.P.A., C.G.F.O., C.P.F.O., Finance Director

Quarterly Investment Statistics as of March 31, 2011

Investments	Market Value	Quarterly Interest Income	Fiscal Year to Date Income
PFM Managed Investment Portfolio	\$101,019,816	\$424,891	\$424,891
Portfolio Prior to PFM Management	0	N/A	579,810
Fidelity Prime Institutional Money Market Fund	48,391,348	14,298	14,298
FMIvT	8,813,139	15,447	(18,101)
Certificates of Deposit	39,011,000	186,320	391,195
Florida PRIME (SBA)	10,838	0	1
Wachovia Money Market Account	5,000,000	9,370	40,442
Services Fees	n/a	(64,190)	(105,127)
Subtotal	\$202,246,141	\$586,136	\$1,327,410



Change in Fair Market Value	363,316	(1,023,714)
Change in Accrued Interest	49,331	(66,354)
Subtotal	412,647	(1,090,069)
Total	998,784	237,342

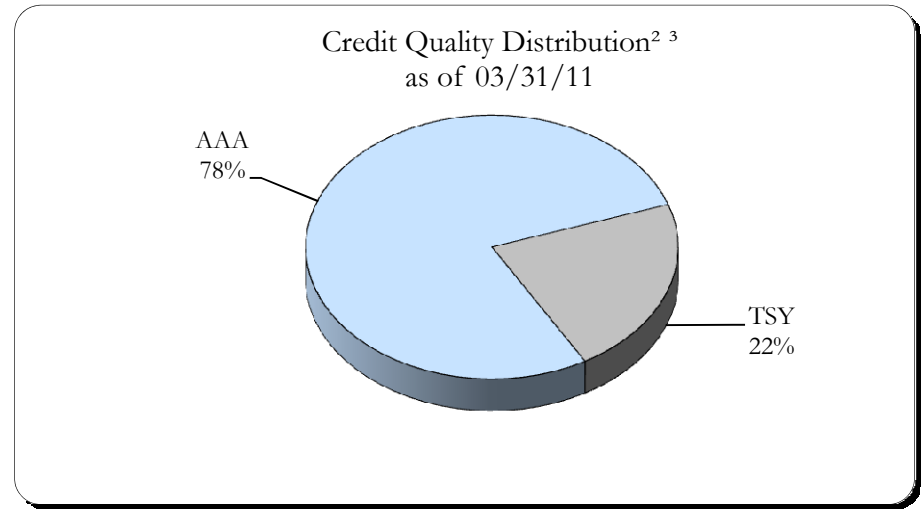
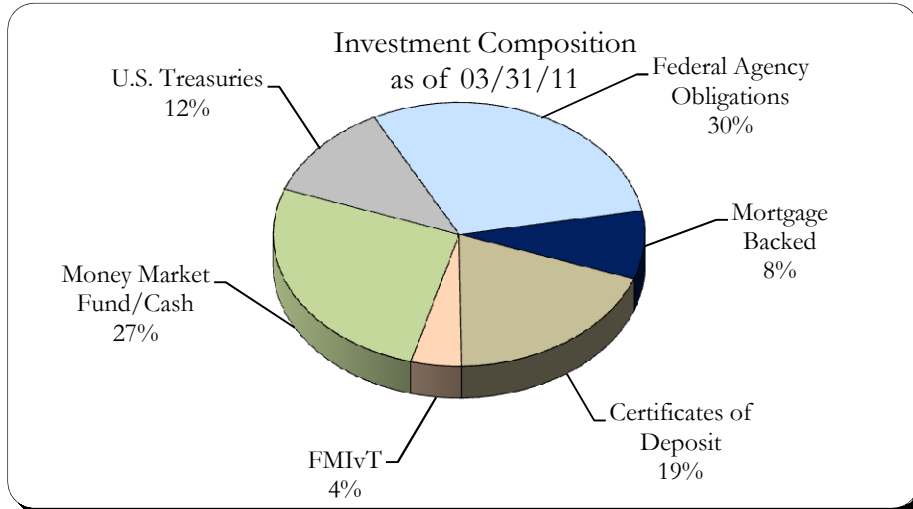
Investments	Net Book Value	Rate of Return
PFM Managed Investment Portfolio ¹		1.59%
Fidelity Prime Institutional Money Market Fund ²		0.16%
FMIvT ³		1.54%
Certificates of Deposit		1.84%
Florida PRIME (SBA) ⁴		0.27%
Wachovia Money Market Account		0.25%
Weighted Average Yield		1.26%
Merrill Lynch 90 Day U.S. Treasury Bill Index ²		0.053%

Notes:

1. 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.
2. Bloomberg is the source of the yield.
3. <http://www.floridaleagueofcities.com/Finance> is the source of the FMIvT yield.
4. Florida PRIME is the source of the yield.

Quarterly Investment Report Composition and Credit Quality Characteristics

<u>Security Type¹</u>	<u>March 31, 2011</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
U.S. Treasuries	\$24,049,927	11.89%	\$0	0.00%
Federal Agencies	60,065,625	29.70%	43,993,565	21.09%
Mortgage Backed	16,904,264	8.36%	18,426,793	8.83%
Certificates of Deposit	39,011,000	19.29%	41,973,000	20.12%
FMIvT	8,813,139	4.36%	8,797,693	4.22%
Florida PRIME (SBA)	10,838	0.01%	13,180	0.01%
Money Market Fund/Cash	53,391,348	26.40%	95,400,000	45.73%
Totals	\$202,246,141	100.00%	\$208,604,231	100.00%



Notes:

1. End of quarter trade-date market values of portfolio holdings, including accrued interest.
2. Credit rating of securities held in portfolio, exclusive of money market fund/LGIP and Certificate of Deposits. Standard & Poor's is the source of the credit ratings.
3. A rating of "TSY" indicates the security is an obligation of, or explicitly guaranteed by the U. S. Government.

Intermediate- and long-term interest rates rose modestly for the second consecutive quarter, driven by optimism for continued economic growth. As a result, returns on most fixed-income benchmarks were reduced by market value erosion that comes with rising rates. Despite two quarters of rising rates, returns over the last 12 months for longer fixed-income strategies were significantly higher than returns of cash-equivalent and money market investments, which remain near zero.

Rates experienced significant intra-quarter volatility as the natural disaster in Japan and geopolitical unrest temporarily counteracted the upward trend. By the end of the quarter, however, the net result was an increase of 20 to 30 basis points (0.20% to 0.30%) in yields on Treasury and Agency securities longer than one year. Despite this rise, the incremental income on longer-term investments and the impact of “rolling down” the yield curve helped protect the market value of portfolios.

The Economy

Behind the optimism was a slew of positive economic news. For example, the economy created 478,000 jobs during the first quarter with the headline unemployment rate dropping below 9% in February for the first time in almost two years. Manufacturing strengthened, as did retail sales and commodity and stock prices, while personal income grew at a pace that would support modest to strong GDP growth. Also fueling the continued recovery during the quarter were the effects of Congress’ move to extend the Bush era tax cuts along with reductions in the payroll (Social Security) tax.

The pace of wholesale and broad consumer price increases accelerated, but narrower inflation measures that focus on core prices remain muted. However, bond investors remain skittish on the inflation front. Thus comments from the Federal Reserve that it would complete the second phase of its program of Quantitative Easing and maintain an accommodative monetary policy put downward pressure on rates.

Volatility Rises

News of violent protests across the Middle East and North Africa, resulting in a toppled government in Egypt, an ongoing civil war in Libya, and great uncertainty surrounding the region all contributed to market volatility sending investors to the safety of U.S Treasury securities each time violence flared.

An earthquake and ensuing tsunami battered Japan in mid-March. The environmental and economic uncertainty surrounding the damage to nuclear reactors pushed yields to their lowest point during the quarter. However, the strength of the economic recovery reemerged, sparking a rally in yields that negated the effects of the flight to quality.

Interest Rates and Returns

By March 31, the rise in rates was most apparent in intermediate-term Treasuries—the so-called belly of the yield curve—with the yield on a 2-year U.S. Treasury note up 0.23% from its December 31, 2010 level while 10-year Treasury yields rose only 0.18% during the same period. The increase in rates negatively impacted returns for the quarter as the price and yield of a security are inversely related.

Short-term interest rates remained near historic lows throughout the quarter as the Fed continued to hold the Fed Funds rate in the range of zero to 25 basis points. Returns on investment strategies along most of the yield curve hovered just above zero.

Summary of U.S. Treasury Security Yields

Date	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
March 31, 2011	0.09%	0.17%	0.27%	0.82%	1.30%	2.28%	3.47%
December 31, 2010	0.12%	0.18%	0.26%	0.59%	0.99%	2.01%	3.29%
<i>Change over Quarter</i>	-0.03%	-0.01%	0.01%	0.23%	0.31%	0.27%	0.18%
March 31, 2010	0.15%	0.23%	0.38%	1.02%	1.57%	2.54%	3.83%
<i>Change over Year</i>	-0.06%	-0.06%	-0.11%	-0.20%	-0.27%	-0.27%	-0.36%

Source data: Bloomberg

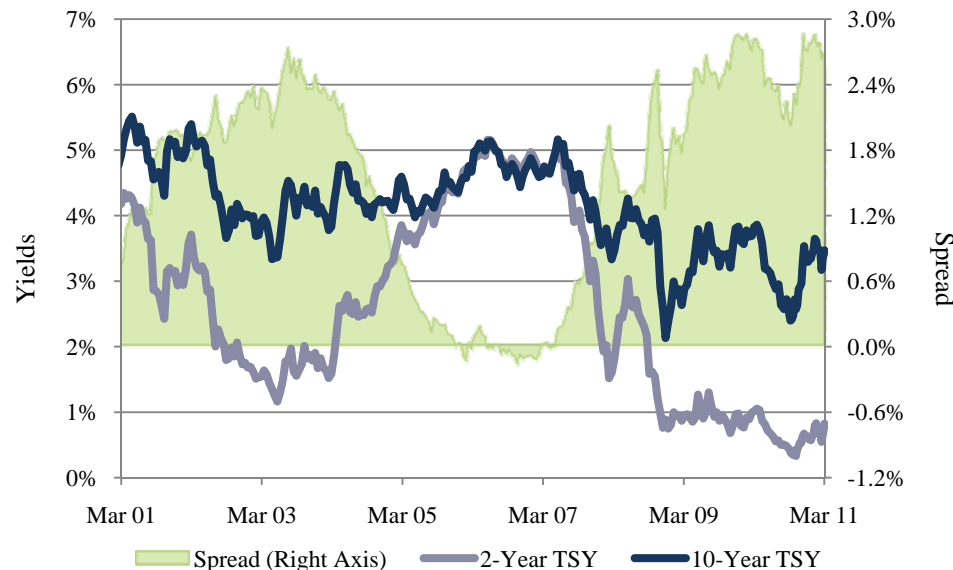
2-Year U.S. Treasury Note Yield
 April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2011



Source data: Bloomberg

The yield curve steepened even more during the quarter as the spread between shorter- and longer-maturity Treasuries rose. For example, as the following chart shows, the spread between 2-year and 10-year U.S. Treasury notes closed the quarter at 265 basis points, near the widest levels since 2003, before the yield curve flattened as a result of 17 consecutive hikes in the Fed Funds rate. The positive slope of the yield curve helps protect the market value of longer-duration portfolios. The steep yield curve allows fixed-income investors to benefit from a concept referred to as “rolling down the yield curve”. As securities approach their maturity date, they will be priced as shorter, lower-yielding securities. Pricing a security at a lower yield increases the market price of the security helping to offset the negative effects of rising yields.

U.S. Treasury Yields and Yield Curve Steepness
 March 2001 to March 2011

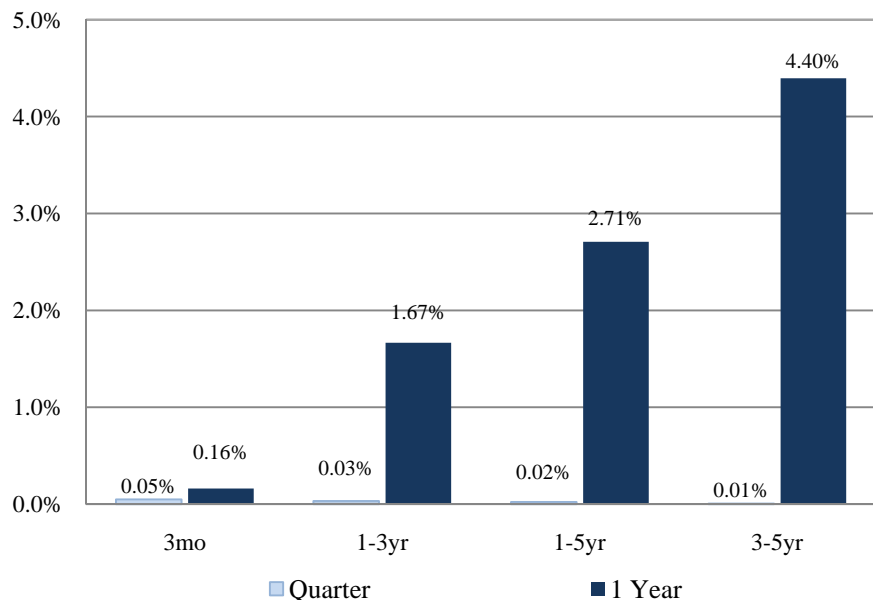


Source data: Bloomberg

As a result of the increase in interest rates during the quarter, longer-duration fixed-income strategies slightly underperformed their shorter-duration counterparts. As evidenced in the following chart, benchmark returns were barely positive, with the 1- to 3-year U.S. Treasury index returning 0.03% (0.12% annualized) for the quarter versus a return on the 3- to 5-year index of 0.01% (0.04% annualized).

However, as the following chart shows, year-over-year returns were still much higher for longer-duration strategies as short-term returns continue to be limited by the extremely low Fed Funds rate. For the 12 months ended March 31, 2011, the 3- to 5-year U.S. Treasury index returned 4.40% versus a return of 1.67% on the 1- to 3-year index, an outperformance of 273 basis points. Despite slightly better returns during the quarter, the 12-month performance of very short-term strategies continued to lag the performance of longer strategies as the 3-month U.S. Treasury benchmark returned only 0.16% over the prior 12 months.

Total Returns of Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury Indices
Quarterly and 12-Month Total Return as of March 31, 2011

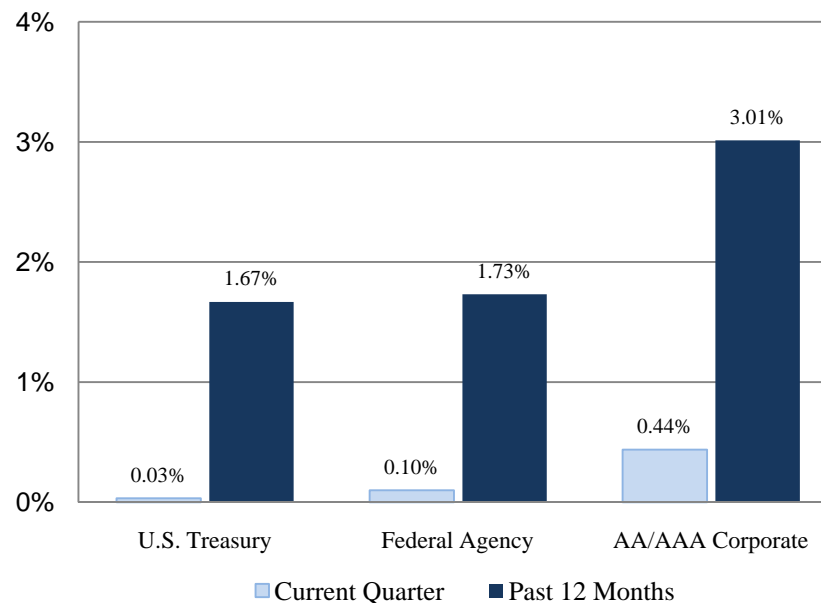


Source data: Bank of America Merrill Lynch; Bloomberg

Credit spreads continued to narrow despite beginning the quarter at historically low levels, resulting in enhanced returns from Agency and corporate bonds when compared with like-duration Treasuries. For example, the spread between 10-year Treasury debt and 10-year Agency debt narrowed by an additional four basis points to end the quarter at 26 basis points.

In the short end of the yield curve, corporate credits were in demand as signs of a strong economy improved corporate balance sheets and investors’ outlook for those credits. Increased appetite for credit risk, along with reduced Federal Agency issuance, drove up prices on corporate securities, propelling corporate indices higher than comparable U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency indices.

Duration Adjusted Returns of Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year Indices
Quarterly and 12-Month Total Return as of March 31, 2011



Source data: Bank of America Merrill Lynch; Bloomberg

Duration-adjusted return incorporates an adjustment to the market value return (but not the income return) of each benchmark to account for their varied durations, making it easier for investors to assess the relative risk and return of benchmarks of different lengths.

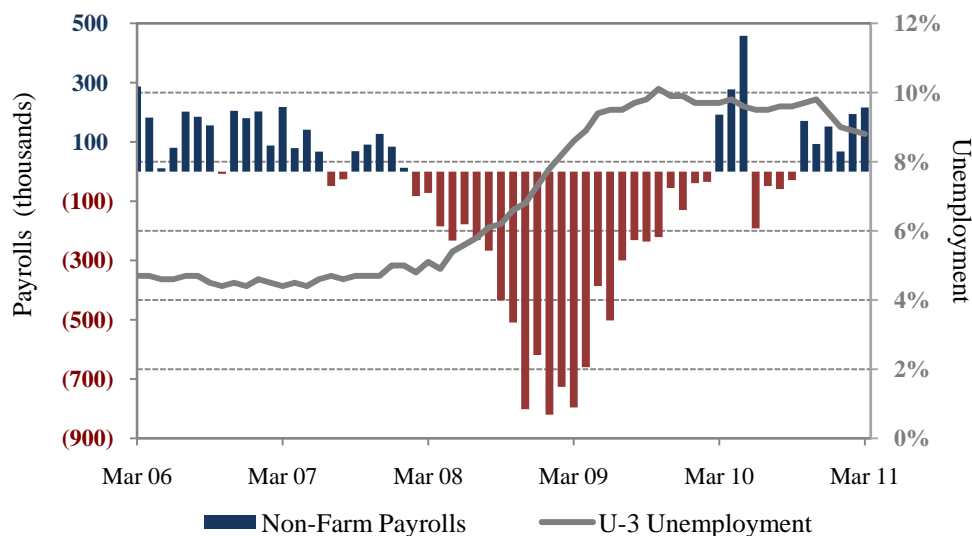
Economic Outlook

Positive economic data continues to show the economy is on a path of recovery despite a few remaining anchors.

One of those anchors is elevated unemployment and the large number of jobs lost during the recession. Although unemployment remains high, considerable improvement has been made since the unemployment rate peaked at 10.1% in October 2009. Continued improvement in the employment situation will be a key driver of a sustained recovery.

The following chart shows the positive trend seen in recent employment data releases.

U-3 Unemployment Rate and Non-Farm Payrolls
 March 31, 2006 to March 31, 2011



Source data: Bloomberg

The bleak housing market continues to be a concern going forward, as prices fell further during the quarter. Median house prices in the United States fell more than 8% over the prior 3 months to \$156,100 in February. Demand for existing and new homes remains weak as buyers face tougher borrowing requirements and reservations about when prices will bottom out. A reversal in the trend of falling home prices and stagnant demand would accelerate economic growth, possibly stoking inflation concerns.

A close eye will be kept on the situation in the Middle East and North Africa. Higher oil prices as a result of the turmoil have the potential to decrease disposable income and stall the economic recovery in the United States. Despite the price of oil rising 16% to the highest levels

since September 2008, investors have set aside these concerns for the time being and appear to be focused on brighter prospects for the economy.

Markets will also be monitoring Japan’s ability to rebound from its environmental disaster. With Japan being the third-largest economy and the largest consumer of U.S. exports, their ability to bounce back will have a direct impact on the future of the U.S. recovery. The events in Japan also renewed concerns about nuclear power as a viable alternative to meet the growing demand for energy.

Investment Strategy

Although the economy continues to improve, the Federal Reserve remains reluctant to raise short-term rates. Investors choosing cash equivalent strategies should be reconciled to near-zero returns. Given the recent back-up in rates and the steepness of the yield curve, we feel that intermediate fixed-income securities offer value.

Although the longer-term trend is for higher rates, the Federal Reserve does not look set to tighten monetary conditions anytime soon. This fact will exert pressure to keep rates low for the time being and present opportunities for intermediate-term securities to produce returns in excess of cash. Until the Federal Reserve begins posturing to tighten monetary policy, managing portfolios with a duration target that is only slightly defensive has the potential to produce good performance, especially when compared with the near zero level of short-term rates.