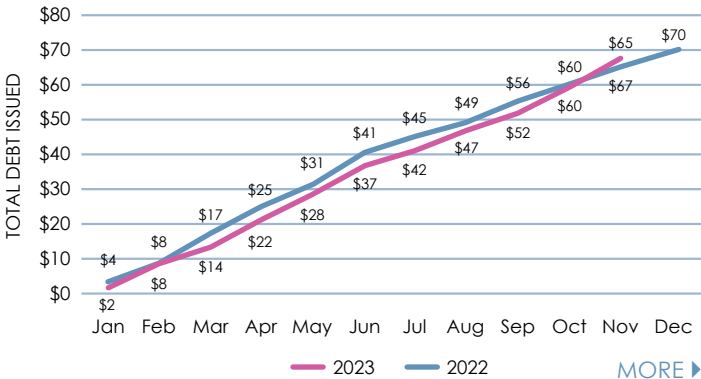
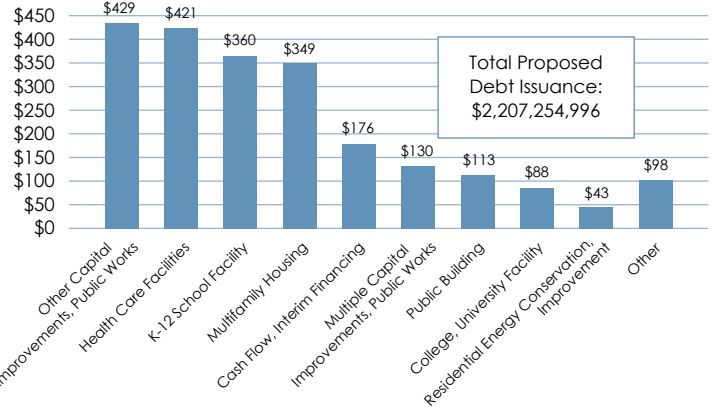


California Public Debt Issuance Monthly Data

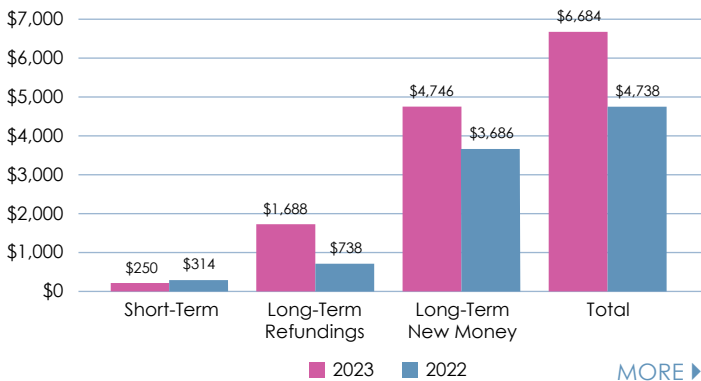
CUMULATIVE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC DEBT ISSUANCE (IN BILLIONS)¹



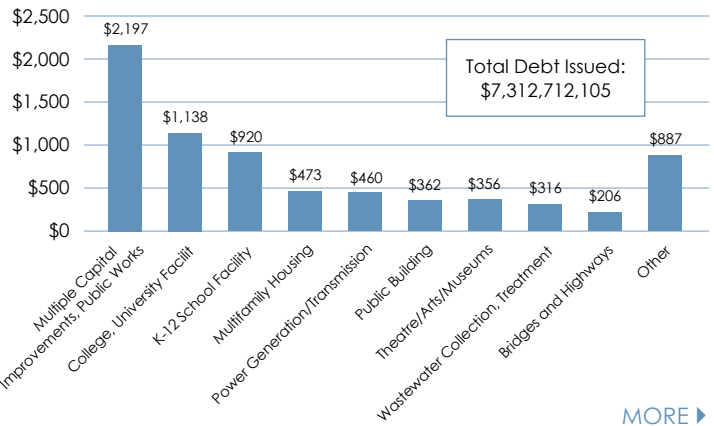
REPORTS OF PROPOSED DEBT ISSUANCE RECEIVED
12-1-2023 THROUGH 12-31-2023, BY PURPOSE (IN MILLIONS)



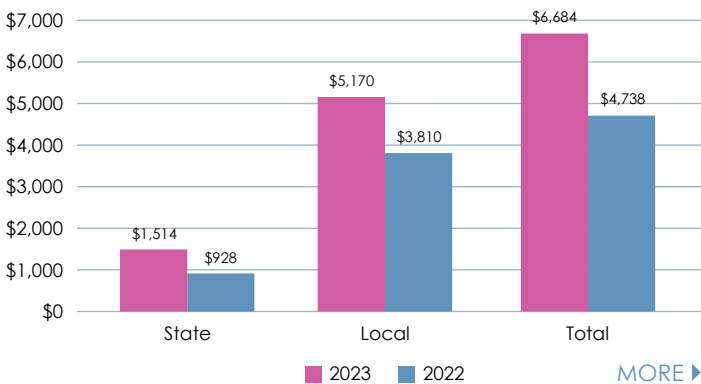
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC DEBT ISSUANCE, NOVEMBER (IN MILLIONS)¹



TOTAL REPORTS OF FINAL SALE RECEIVED
12-1-2023 THROUGH 12-31-2023, BY PURPOSE (IN MILLIONS)



STATE* VERSUS LOCAL DEBT ISSUANCE, NOVEMBER (IN MILLIONS)¹



More detailed debt issuance information is available in the monthly [Debt Line Calendar](#). DL

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Data Corner: Community Choice Aggregation Activity in California Update	2
Chat Data Portal Tips	5
ADTR Reminder: SB 1029 Reporting Requirements	6
RCA's, Lines of Credit and Other Short-Term Debt Instruments – CDIAC Reporting Practices	7
Regulatory Activity Calendar	8
Save the Date	9

* State issuers include the State of California, its agencies, commissions, authorities, departments and The Student Loan Corporation.

¹ Data may not include issuances reported after the 22nd day of the following month.



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Debt Line is published monthly by the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC).

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Debt Line publishes articles on debt financing and public fund investment that may be of interest to our readers; however, these articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

Business correspondence and editorial comments are welcome.

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DATA - CORNER

A Monthly Update From CDIAC's Data Collection and Analysis Unit

Community Choice Aggregation Activity in California Update

Jean Shib | Research Unit

In the April 2022 issue of *Debt Line*, the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC) published “Community Choice Aggregation Market Activity in California,” an article that described community choice aggregation (CCA) programs in California and analyzed the debt issuance activity of CCAs. Based on information reported to CDIAC, debt issuance volume for CCAs has more than doubled since the original article was published, with approximately \$5.942 billion issued for 2023 based on the closing dates of the issues.¹ This significant increase in volume is directly tied to the issuance activity of the California Community Choice Finance Authority (CCCFA), a conduit financing authority that ranked third amongst all issuers nationwide for volume issued in 2023.² This article provides an update of CCA debt

issuance activity from January 2016 through December 2023, and reviews the debt issuance structure used by the CCCFA.

CCA programs allow cities and counties to aggregate electrical loads with a goal to lower electric rates for their customers while using services provided by investor-owned utilities (IOUs) including transmission and distribution, metering, billing, and maintenance. The premise of CCAs is that aggregating energy procurement allows local agencies to negotiate better rates with suppliers and have greater control of the available energy supply options with an emphasis on renewable sources. The advantages of CCAs include reduced electricity costs, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and greater options in energy choices. They also face challenges such as higher administrative costs, meeting the varying needs of its customer base, and unexpected spikes in demand. As one of 10 states that have CCA programs, California currently has 25 operating CCAs with a network of 18 registered electricity providers.^{3,4}

¹ This includes all debt issuances reported to CDIAC as of December 7, 2023, based on the issue's settlement or closing date, including a pending issuance of \$1,038,285,000 that subsequently closed on December 15, 2023.

² Jessica Lerner, “Top 10 muni bond issuers of 2023 shuffle,” *The Bond Buyer*, January 8, 2024, www.bondbuyer.com/list/top-10-muni-bond-issuers-of-2023-see-some-shakeups, accessed January 2024.

³ California CCAs were established and further developed by AB 117 (2002), Chapter 838, pg. 6, Accessed December 14, 2023, www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/01-02/bill/asm/ab_0101-0150/ab_117_bill_20020924_chaptered.pdf, and SB 790 in 2011.

⁴ California Public Utilities Commission, “Community Choice Aggregation and Energy Service Provider Formation Status Report.” June 20, 2023, Accessed January 2024, www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/community-choice-aggregation-and-direct-access/2023-cpuc-status-report-on-community-choice-aggregation-formation.pdf.

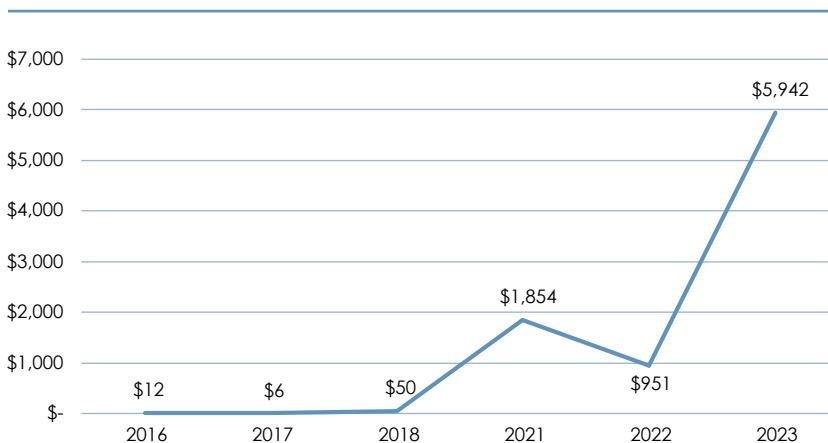
CCCFA is a joint powers authority incorporated in 2021 for the purpose of financing energy pre-payments, which can be financed with tax-advantaged bonds for the benefit of its members. Currently CCCFA has six CCA members: Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, Marin Clean Energy, Central Coast Community Energy, Ava Community Energy (formerly known as East Bay Community Energy), Silicon Valley Clean Energy, Pioneer Community Energy.

CALIFORNIA CCA DEBT ISSUANCE

From 2016-2023, California CCAs have issued a total of \$8.8 billion in volume (Figure 1). Prior to 2021, debt issuance for CCAs remained relatively low with a total of approximately \$67.5 million over seven issuances. CCA issuance jumped in 2021 with a total of \$1.85 billion in issuance, largely fueled by two issues sold by California Community Choice Financing Authority (CCCFA) for a combined amount of \$1.83 billion. In 2022, CCA issuance volume dipped to \$951 million, then drastically increased in 2023 to a reported total of \$5.9 billion through seven transactions all sold by CCCFA for its CCA members. Each transaction was issued to acquire prepaid energy under CCCFA's Clean Energy Project, a structure that assists project

Figure 1

TOTAL DEBT ISSUANCE BY CCAs BY YEAR 2016-AS REPORTED TO CDIAC (MILLIONS)



participants (CCA members) to procure a long-term supply of renewable electricity at lower prices.

CCCFA issuance volume by closing date represents almost the entirety of the CCA issuance activity since 2021: all of the \$5.942 billion issued in 2023; \$931 million of the \$951 million issued in 2022; and \$1.84 billion of the 1.85 billion issued in 2021.

All other CCA bond issuances combined total only \$109 million in comparison. Figure 2 breaks down debt issuance by CCA and notes if CCCFA was the issuer in parentheses.

Since its formation in 2021, CCCFA has issued a total of \$8.7 billion in green bond volume for CCA clean energy projects which is significantly greater than any other single CCA issuer.

CCCFA FINANCING STRUCTURE

In each issuance by CCCFA, there are multiple parties involved in the transaction including, but not limited to, the project participant (CCA member), CCCFA (the municipal bond issuer), the energy supplier, and a commodity trading entity that ultimately serves as a guarantor for the debt.

From 2021-2023, commodity trading subsidiaries of two financial institutions were the most frequently used guarantors involved with CCCFA debt issues: J. Aron & Company LLC and Morgan Stanley Energy Structuring LLC. The guarantors behind the energy supply subsidiaries include J. Aron & Company LLC who is a wholly owned subsidiary of Goldman Sachs engaged in the purchase and sale of various commodities, including natural gas, crude oil, and petroleum products and Morgan Stanley Energy Structuring LLC is a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of MSCG (Morgan Stanley Capital Group) and a power marketer authorized by FERC to sell power at mar-

Figure 2

TOTAL DEBT ISSUED BY CCA (IN THOUSANDS), 2016-2023
AS REPORTED TO CDIAC

CCA	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	NO. OF DEALS
East Bay Community Energy Authority (CCCFA)	\$2,546,375	3
Clean Power Alliance of Southern California (CCCFA)	\$1,957,070	2
Marin Clean Energy (CCCFA)	\$1,640,940	2
Silicon Valley Clean Energy Authority (CCCFA)	\$1,458,910	2
Central Coast Community Energy (CCCFA)	\$647,750	1
Pioneer Community Energy (CCCFA)	\$459,640	2
Pioneer Community Energy	\$30,586	4
Southern California Clean Power Alliance	\$20,000	1
East Bay Community Energy Authority	\$18,800	1
Peninsula Clean Energy Authority	\$12,000	1
Valley Clean Energy Alliance	\$11,000	1
Clean Energy Alliance	\$6,000	1
Monterey Bay Community Power Authority	\$5,600	1
TOTAL	\$8,814,671	22*

* Total includes one issuance by CCCFA in 2022 that had two project participants, Silicon Valley Clean Energy Authority and East Bay Community Energy Authority

Figure 3

COMMODITY TRADING SUBSIDIARIES INVOLVED IN CCCFA ISSUANCE

ENERGY SUPPLIER	TOTAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	NUMBER OF ISSUES
J. Aron & Company LLC	\$4,705,400,000	6
Morgan Stanley Energy Structuring, LLC	\$4,005,285,000	4

ket-based rates (Figure 3).^{5,6} Moody's Investors Service, Inc. is the sole credit rating agency that has provided ratings for CCCFA bonds to date and one of the main factors in its rating rationale is the credit quality of the guarantor banks' long-term senior unsecured ratings.

Due to the complex flow of funds and the resulting flow of power, it may not be easy to see the benefit for each participant in the bond sale. It is safe to say that after covering all contracted costs, the bank produces gains from the receipt of tax-exempt bond

proceeds from its participation as the seller/guarantor of prepaid power. The benefit to the CCAs is the ability to secure long-term discounted renewable energy. Investors obtain tax-exempt securities designated as green and backed by a bank's guarantee.⁷

MARKET IMPACTS

As interest rates rose from March of 2022 through July 2023, the cost of renewable energy also increased due to volatility in the commodities market, supply chain issues, and rising labor costs.⁸ As CCAs sought to lock in long-term renewable energy contracts, the CCCFA's pre-payment long-term power purchase program became a popular financing tool. CCCFA states on its webpage that it can help member CCAs save 10% or more on power purchase agreements. Testimonials from member CCAs include \$14.7 million of average annual savings from the Clean Power Alliance and \$32.9 million saved over the initial seven-year period for Central Coast Community Energy amounting to 11.4% of energy costs.⁹

While overall municipal bond issuance in California for 2023 was close to 2022 issuance levels, the spike in issuance volume for CCAs increased more than five times the amount issued in 2022 with an additional \$1.5 billion proposed to be sold in January 2024.¹⁰ CDIAC will continue to monitor debt issuance by CCAs and report as needed if issuance trends change.

⁵ Goldman Sachs, "J. Aron & Company LLC Policy on Benchmark Contributions and Price Reporting," www.goldmansachs.com/what-we-do/FICC-and-equities/code-conduct-price-reporting.pdf, accessed December 2023.

⁶ US Department of Energy, "Application of Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc. for renewal of Authorization to Transmit Electricity from the United States to Mexico," www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2021-11/EA-184-D%20Morgan%20Stanley%20Capital%20Group%20%28MX%29%20App.pdf, accessed December 2023.

⁷ Christopher Helman, "How Wall Street Banks Will Reap Billions From Tax-Free Renewable Energy Bonds," *Forbes*, December 7, 2022, www.forbes.com/sites/christopherhelman/2022/12/07/big-wall-street-banks-will-reap-billions-from-renewable-energy-bonds/?sh=345a11d277a1, accessed December 2023.

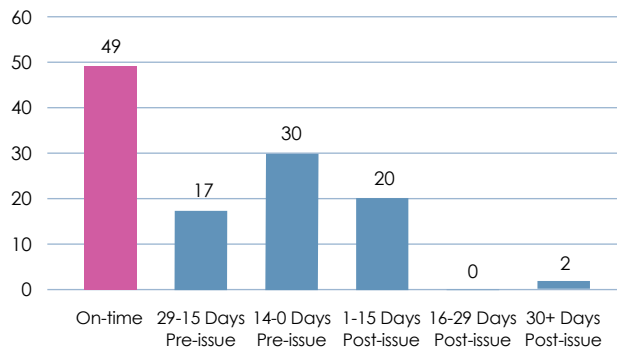
⁸ Michael O'Boyle, "Renewable Costs Have Risen: Policymakers Can Help Reverse The Inflationary Blip," *Forbes*, October 29, 2023, www.forbes.com/sites/energyinnovation/2023/10/29/renewable-costs-have-risen-policymakers-can-help-reverse-the-inflationary-blip/?sh=52dc81566a75, accessed January 2024.

⁹ "Central Coast Community Energy Secures Prepay Bond Issuance," Central Coast Community Energy, press release, October 31, 2023, Central Coast Community Energy website, <https://3cenergy.org/central-coast-community-energy-secures-prepay-bond-issuance/>, accessed December 2023.

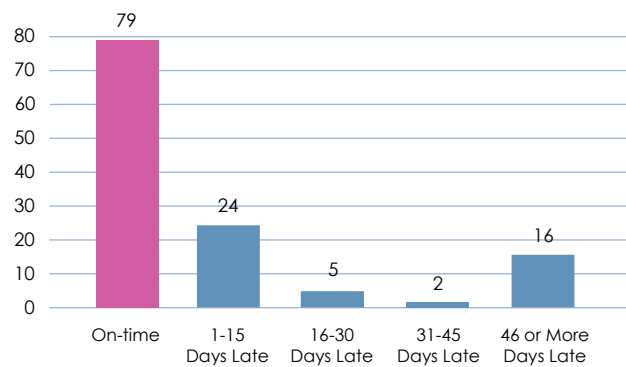
¹⁰ Based on a Report of Proposed Debt Issuance filed in October 2023 for CCCFA to issue \$1.5 billion Clean Energy Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2023F-1 and Series 2023F-2 on January 17, 2024.

TIMELINESS OF SUBMITTAL OF REPORTS

REPORTS OF PROPOSED DEBT ISSUANCE (RPDI)¹
RECEIVED NOVEMBER 2023



REPORTS OF FINAL SALE (RFS)²
RECEIVED NOVEMBER 2023



DATA UNIT ACTIVITY NOVEMBER 2023

- ✓ RECEIVED AND PROCESSED **118** RPDI
- ✓ RECEIVED AND PROCESSED **126** RFS
- ✓ RECEIVED **231** MARKS-ROOS YEARLY FISCAL STATUS REPORTS FOR FY 2022-23
- ✓ RECEIVED **12** MELLO-ROOS YEARLY FISCAL STATUS REPORTS FOR FY 2022-23
- ✓ RECEIVED **741** ANNUAL DEBT TRANSPARENCY REPORTS FOR FY 2022-23*

DL

¹ California Government Code Section 8855(i) states that the issuer of any proposed debt issue of state and local government shall, no later than 30 days prior to the sale of any debt issue, submit a report of proposed issuance to the commission by any method approved by the commission.

² California Government Code Section 8855(j) states that the issuer of any debt issue of state or local government, not later than 21 days after the sale of the debt, shall submit a report of final sale to the commission by any method approved by the commission.

* As of 1/24/2023, a total of 4,234 Annual Debt Transparency Reports had been filed for the FY 2022-23 reporting period.

Chat Data Portal Tips INSIDER GUIDANCE ON SUBMITTING DATA TO CDIAC

ONGOING/ANNUAL REPORTS – REPORTABLE ISSUES: Registered users of the Data Portal may use the filters on the dashboard to view any Ongoing/Annual Reports of all Issuers for which they have approved access. To view new and pending Ongoing/Annual Reports:

1. Select an approved **Issuer**
2. Under the Dashboard Filters section – select **Ongoing/Annual Reports**
3. Select the **Type of Report** from the drop-down menu
4. Select **New and Pending Reports**

The status of the reports displayed for **New and Pending Reports** will be *pending*, *past due*, *draft* and *submitted*. New and pending reports due for the most recent reporting year (fiscal year end) become available on the Data Portal dashboard every July 1st well in advance of the October 30th deadline for Mello-Roos and Marks-Roos annual reports and the January 31st deadline for the Annual Debt Transparency Report (ADTR). For more information about populating the Data Portal dashboard, review CDIAC's guide, [Navigating the Data Portal Dashboard](#). In addition, webinar replays of how to file the Mello-Roos, Marks-Roos, and ADTR annual reports are available on CDIAC's [reporting webpage](#). DL

Annual Debt Transparency Report Reminder: SB 1029 Reporting Requirements

After the provisions of SB 1029 (Chapter 307, Statutes of 2016) became effective on January 1, 2017, state and local agencies were required to report annually to CDIAC on all debt sold on or after January 21, 2017.¹ This annual filing is referred to as the Annual Debt Transparency Report (ADTR) and must be submitted to CDIAC on or before January 31 of each year for each issue of debt. This requirement applies until the debt is no longer outstanding or the proceeds of the debt have been fully spent, whichever is later. As part of the ADTR, issuers are to report on the balance of the issuer's authorization to issue the debt, the amount of principal paid, the amount of debt outstanding, and provide information on how debt proceeds are spent.

FILING DUE DATE

Debt issues reported to CDIAC on a Report of Final Sale filed on or after January 21, 2017, are "ADTR reportable." An ADTR must be submitted to CDIAC by January 31st of each year following the end of the July 1 to June 30 reporting period during which the debt was outstanding. For the purpose of classifying issues as

outstanding in any given reporting period, CDIAC uses the reported settlement date as the date the debt is initially outstanding.² The next ADTR filing deadline is **January 31, 2024**.

LIST OF ADTR REPORTABLE ISSUES

The CDIAC Data Collection and Analysis Unit (Data Unit) has posted a list on [CDIAC's reporting page](#) of all ADTR-reportable debt identified in the CDIAC database for the reporting period beginning July 1, 2022, and ending June 30, 2023. The list contains the following information:

- CDIAC Number
- Issuer
- Project
- Debt Type
- Principal
- Issue Date
- Purpose of Issuance
- Year of Issue (Fiscal Year Ending 6/30)
- Most Recent Prior Year ADTR Received (Fiscal Year End)

ACCESSING THE ADTR IN THE DATA PORTAL

On June 20, 2022, CDIAC debuted the [Data Portal](#), a cloud-based database with a redesigned online filing interface. The interface allows registered filers to submit reports and upload documents to meet the statutory and regulatory requirements for debt

issuance and annual reporting. Authorized users can file ADTRs from their Data Portal Dashboard beginning July 1st. To confirm your access to CDIAC's Data Portal, or to view or file reports, please follow the instructions in the Data Portal Sign-In Guide and other tutorials available on CDIAC's Reporting webpage: www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/reporting.asp.

Since the onset of ADTR reporting in 2017, the volume of reports due on each annual filing deadline has become burdensome for some issuers. To address this, CDIAC has recently debuted the High-volume Batch Reporting (HVBR) system, which was designed to save filers with large numbers of reports from having to navigate the standard filing form for each individual report. This "batch filing" feature is now being made available to pre-approved issuing agencies and their designated agents. Issuers interested in being approved to use the HVBR feature may contact CDIAC for further information.

Registered state and local governmental issuers users that wish to use an external financial service provider to handle the filing of their ADTR may approve an authorized filer's request for access through the Data Portal Dashboard. Issuers are encouraged to regularly review and monitor the authorized filer organizations on their Data Portal Dashboard to confirm their list of authorized filers is up to date, as these service providers may change over time. DL

¹ "Debt" as defined in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 4, Division 9.6, §6000 (Effective 4/1/2017).

² "Settlement" means the transfer of the assets or rights-to-use from Creditor to Issuer in exchange for delivery of the instruments or evidence of indebtedness from the Issuer to Creditor (CCR Title 4, Division 9.6, §6000). The date of settlement as such generally coincides with the delivery date of bonds, or the closing date of a lease, loan, or similar debt transaction.

RCAs (Revolving Credit Agreements), Lines of Credit and Other Short-Term Debt Instruments – CDIAC Reporting Practices

Jeff Field | Data Collection and Analysis Unit

Issuers of public debt in California are required by CA Govt. Code §8855(j) to report their debt issuance to CDIAC within 21 days of its sale. The instrument used to do the reporting is the Report of Final Sale (RFS), a form within CDIAC's Data Portal which requires the filer to provide data including principal amount, first optional call date, total interest cost, maturity structure, among many other elements related to the issuance. The RFS form was originally designed in a way that applies most directly to bond issuance; however, the definition of CDIAC-reportable "debt" as of 2017¹ encompasses a range of non-bond debt instruments,² and filers sometimes have difficulty submitting accurate data via the RFS for certain types of these non-bond instruments, including revolving credit agreements and lines of credit.

A common practice among issuers and/or their legal representation when reporting a revolving credit agreement (RCA), line of credit, draw-down credit facility, or other such instrument via the RFS has been to report the maximum amount of issuance allowed under the agreement as the "principal" amount. This practice has resulted in CDIAC's data indicating that issuers with an RCA or similar debt instrument have incurred a dollar amount of debt on par with the not-to-exceed (NTE) maximum amount allowed by the agreement. In other words, the data implies that the issuer has "maxed

out" the agreement as soon as it was signed. This practice threatens the accuracy of CDIAC's data as well as creates challenges when filing the requisite Annual Debt Transparency Reports (ADTR) to CDIAC. Specifically, the ADTR requires filers to report upon the use of the proceeds of the debt issue as reported at the time of the RFS filing or issuance. The ADTR reporting form is pre-populated with data taken from the previously filed RFS, and the reported principal amount is a component of the debt proceeds. In cases where the issuer has reported the maximum amount of a revolving credit agreement as principal on the RFS, the ADTR filer subsequently becomes tasked with reporting on the use of proceeds which the issuer may not have actually received. For practical and regulatory reasons,³ it is important that issuers of RCAs and other debt types based on lines of credit or similar structures report the total amount of the agreement as the authorization amount and report any/all draws from that account as the principal amount. The RFS should contain the not-to-exceed amount, name, and date of the agreement in the Issuance Authorization section. The remainder of the report, including principal amount, should contain pertinent to a specific draw pursuant to the agreement. Issuers are advised not to file a RFS which reports a not-to-exceed amount as principal amount.

The mission of the CDIAC Data Unit is to provide an accurate account of the overall debt picture of public agencies in California, and we appreciate the cooperation of our constituents to help ensure the data collected and published by CDIAC is as accurate as possible. CDIAC staff are always available and willing to provide technical assistance and help filers map the issuance context of the public agency to CDIAC's interface and data submission conventions. Please contact the Data Unit at cdiac_issuance@treasurer.ca.gov or call (916) 653-3269 with any questions, suggestions, and/or requests for technical assistance. **DL**

¹ California Code of Regulations Title 4, Division 9.6, Chapter 1, Article 1, Section 6000(k).

² These include revolving credit agreements and lines of credit; draw-down loans including WIFIA, TIFIA and SRF loans; commercial paper programs; other short-term debt programs or credit facilities as well as conduit loans and leases.

³ California Code of Regulations Title 4, Division 9.6, Chapter 1, Article 3, Section 6023.

Regulatory Activity Calendar

DECEMBER 2023

15 The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a staff report on the accredited investor definition. The report examines the current status of the accredited investor pool and concludes with a review of frequently suggested revisions to the accredited investor definition received from a variety of sources. [Staff Report](#).

20 The Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) filed with the SEC proposed amendments to MSRB Rule G-12, on uniform practice, to promote the completion of allocations, confirmations, and affirmations by the end of trade date for municipal securities transactions between brokers, dealers and municipal securities dealers and their institutional customers to facilitate the move to a settlement cycle of one business day. [Proposed Rule](#).

JANUARY 2024

5 Due date for comments on the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) exposure draft that would establish requirements for certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately for purposes of note disclosures. The exposure draft, "Disclosure and Classification of Certain Capital Assets," also establishes requirements for certain capital assets to be classified as "held for sale." [GASB Exposure Draft](#).

TIMELINE OF ACTIVITY RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL DATA TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022 (FDTA) [S.4295](#)

JUNE 2023

30 The U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filed its first Semi-Annual Report to Congress Regarding Public and Internal Use of Machine-Readable Data for Corporate Disclosures required under the Financial Data Transparency Act (FDTA). [2023 FDTA Report](#).

SEPTEMBER 2023

7 The SEC's Office of Structured Data released a draft 2024 update to SEC taxonomies for public review and comment. The 2024 draft updates all SEC-maintained eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) taxonomies for current and future acceptance in Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) system. Comments were due by November 10, 2023. [Draft 2024 Release Notes](#).

NOVEMBER 2023

16 Date comments were due on the proposed improvements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for references in the 2024 U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) Financial Reporting Taxonomy to include eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) specifications. [FASB Proposed Improvements](#).

8 The GASB issued guidance that requires governments to disclose essential information about risks related to vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The requirements are effective for all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024. [GASB Statement](#).

12 The MSRB filed with the SEC proposed amendments to MSRB G-14 to shorten the timeframe for trades to be reported to the MSRB. The amendments change the current 15-minute standard to as soon as practicable, but no later than one minute after the time of trade, subject to exceptions for manual trades and firms with limited municipal trading activity. [Proposed Rule](#).

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SAVE THE DATE

CDIAC Webinars, Seminars, and Conferences

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY 28-29, 2024

In partnership with the California Municipal Treasurer's Association Fundamentals of Public Fund Investing Livermore, CA

For more information, visit the

[CDIAC event page](#)

MARCH

MARCH 21, 2024

WEBINAR: What Every Issuer Needs to Know About Arbitrage Opportunities in the Current Market

Additional details coming soon

MAY

Current Topics and Practices in Land-Secured and Development Finance Southern California

Additional details coming soon

FALL 2024

Municipal Debt Essentials
Additional details coming soon

Other Webinars, Seminars, and Conferences

JANUARY

JANUARY 30-FEBRUARY 2, 2024

California Society of Municipal Finance Officers Annual Conference Anaheim, CA

For more information, visit the

[CSMFO event page](#)

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 1, 2024

California Coalition for Adequate School Housing Annual Conference Sacramento, CA

For more information, visit the

[CASH event page](#)

MARCH

MARCH 13-MARCH 15, 2024

Government Investment Officers Association Annual Conference Las Vegas, NV

For more information, visit the

[GIOA event page](#)

APRIL

APRIL 4-APRIL 5, 2024

National Association of Bond Lawyers NABL U Presents The Institute 2024 Chicago, IL

For more information, visit the

[NABL event page](#)

APRIL 7-APRIL 10, 2024

California Association of School Business Officials Annual Conference Palm Springs, CA

For more information, visit the

[CASBO event page](#)

APRIL 10-APRIL 12, 2024

National Association of Bond Lawyers NABL U Presents The Essentials 2024 Atlanta, GA

For more information, visit the

[NABL event page](#)

APRIL 30-MAY 3, 2024

California Municipal Treasurers Association Annual Conference Costa Mesa, CA

For more information, visit the

[CMTA event page](#)

MAY

MAY 19-23, 2024

National Association of State Treasurers Treasury Management Symposium Pittsburgh, PA

For more information, visit the

[NAST conference calendar](#)

JUNE

JUNE 9-12, 2024

Government Finance Officers Association 118th Annual Conference Orlando, FL

For more information, visit the

[GFOA event page](#)

JUNE 11-14, 2024

California Association of County Treasurers and Tax Collectors Annual Conference and Vendor Show Long Beach, CA

For more information, visit the

[CACTIC event page](#)

JULY

JULY 31-AUGUST 2, 2024

California Association of Sanitation Agencies 69th Annual Conference Monterey, CA

For more information, visit the

[CASA event page](#)

AUGUST

AUGUST 11-14, 2024

Association of Public Treasurers of the United States and Canada 58th Annual Conference Greenville, SC

For more information, visit the

[APT US&C event page](#)

AUGUST 18-21, 2024

National Association of State Auditors,
Comptrollers and Treasurers
Annual Conference
Charlotte, NC
For more information, visit the
[NASACT event page](#)

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 9-12, 2024

California Special Districts Association
Annual Conference & Exhibitor Showcase
Indian Wells, CA
For more information, visit the
[CSDA event page](#)

SEPTEMBER 21-25, 2024

International City/County Management
Association
Annual Conference
Pittsburgh, PA
For more information, visit the
[ICMA event page](#)

SEPTEMBER 22-25, 2024

National Association of State Treasurers
Annual Conference
Chicago, IL
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