CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE

INVESTMENT POLICIES

December 13, 2022

Prepared by the Finance Department

Approved by the City Manager
(Originally approved March, 1986)
Adopted by the City Council December 13th 2022

INVESTMENT POLICIES
Table of Contents

CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE
INVESTMENT POLICIES
MARCH 1, 1986
As Revised December 13, 2022

I. Introduction and Scope

The City of Grand Prairie ("City") shall manage and invest its cash with three objectives, listed in order of priority: preservation and safety of principal, liquidity, and yield. The preservation and safety of the principal invested always remains the primary objective.

Cash management is defined as the process of managing monies in order to ensure optimum cash availability and optimum yield on short-term investment of idle cash. Pursued objectives include expediting revenue receipts and slowing down disbursements of cash.

The City shall maintain a comprehensive cash management program which includes collection of accounts receivable, vendor payment in accordance with invoice terms, and prudent investment of its available cash.

The Public Funds Investment Act Chapter 2256 Government Code of Texas as amended prescribes that each city is to adopt rules governing its investment practices. The "Investment Policies" are intended to fulfill the requirements of this State law.

Further, as administrative agent of the Grand Prairie Sports Facilities Development Corporation, Inc,("the Sports Corp") the scope of the City's investment policies will apply to investments of the Sports Corp, unless otherwise indicated. However, the investments for the Sports Corp will be separately and discretely managed apart from City funds.

II. Responsibility

These policies are developed by the City Manager to guide the Chief Financial Officer and staff in investment matters. The overriding goal of the Investment Policies is to enable the City to achieve the objectives of preservation and safety of principal, liquidity and yield while conducting its operations consistent with the Council-Manager form of government as established in the City Charter.

The purpose of the Investment Policies is to provide guidelines for the Chief Financial Officer in planning and directing the City's day-to-day investment affairs and in developing recommendations to the City Manager.

The City Manager designates the Chief Financial Officer as the City's chief investment officer. The Assistant Finance Director, and Treasury Administrator are designated as additional investment officers. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the City's comprehensive cash management program, including the administration of the Investment Policies. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for considering the quality and capability of staff involved in investment management and procedures. The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for authorizing investments and the Assistant Finance Director shall account for investments and pledged collateral in order to maintain appropriate internal controls. The Assistant Finance Director shall be responsible for ensuring the investments are recorded in the City's financial system. The Internal Audit staff shall audit records quarterly and the external auditors will review for management controls on investments and adherence to policy as required by law.

III. Investment Committee

An Investment Committee consisting of the Treasury Administrator, Assistant Finance Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Deputy City Manager shall meet as frequently as necessary to review the City's investment portfolio. The committee shall also meet as necessary to add or delete a financial institution or broker/dealer from the list of institutions with whom the City may do business or to conduct other business. The committee shall also meet to review prospectuses, financial statements and other performance data on Money Market Mutual Funds and shall formulate recommendations on the advisability of investing in specific funds for the consideration of the City Council.

Any three of the five investment committee members constitute a quorum. The Assistant Finance Director shall serve as chairman of the committee, and maintain written record of investment committee meetings.

IV. Authorized Investments

The City and Sports Corp may only invest in:

1. Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities (except for derivatives and mortgage pass-through securities).

2. Municipal Securities (State, City, County, school or road district general obligation or revenue bonds) with a remaining maturity of three years or less which have received a rating by at least two nationally recognized credit rating agencies of at least A or its equivalent.

3. Commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less from the date of its issuance that is rated at least A-1, P-1, or the equivalent by at least two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or by one nationally recognized credit rating agency and is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state thereof. The Sports Corp only allows this quality of commercial paper if managed through a local government investment pool.

4. Public Funds Investment Pool with a weighted average maturity of 90 days or less whose investment objectives include seeking to maintain a stable net asset value of $1 per share. An investment pool shall invest funds in authorized investments permitted by the Public Funds Investment Act. The pool must enter into a contract approved (by resolution) by the Grand Prairie City Council to provide investment services to the City or by the Sports Corporation Board to provide services to the Sports Corp

   The pool must provide investment transaction confirmations and monthly reports that contain:
   - the types and percentage breakdown of securities in which the pool is invested;
   - the current average dollar-weighted maturity, based on the stated maturity date, of the pool;
   - the current percentage of the pool's portfolio in investments that have stated maturities of more than one year;
   - the book value versus the market value of the pool's portfolio, using amortized cost valuation;

- the size of the pool;
- the number of participants in the pool;
- the custodian bank that is safekeeping the assets of the pool;
- a listing of daily transaction activity of the entity participating in the pool;
- the yield and expense ratio of the pool, including a statement regarding how yield is calculated;
- the portfolio managers of the pool; and
- any changes or addenda to the offering circular.

a. To be eligible to receive funds from and invest funds on behalf of an entity under this chapter, a public funds investment pool that uses amortize cost or fair value accounting must mark its portfolio to market daily, and, to the extent reasonably possible, stabilize at a $1.00 net asset value, when rounded and expressed to two decimal places. If the ratio of the market value of the portfolio divided by the book value of the portfolio is less than 0.995 or greater than 1.005, the governing body of the public funds investment pool shall take action as the body determines necessary to eliminate or reduce to the extent reasonably practicable any dilution or unfair result to existing participants, including a sale of portfolio holdings to attempt to maintain the ratio between 0.995 and 1.005. In addition to the requirements of its investment policy and any other forms of reporting, a public funds investment pool that uses amortized cost shall report yield to its investors in accordance with regulations if the federal Securities and Exchange Commission applicable to reporting by money market funds.

b. To be eligible to receive funds from and invest funds on behalf of an entity under this chapter, a public funds investment pool must have an advisory board composed;
   1. equally of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool, for a public funds investment pool created under Chapter 791 and managed by a state agency; or
   2. of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool, for other investment pools.

c. To maintain eligibility to receive funds from and invest funds on behalf of an entity under this chapter, an investment pool must be continuously rated no lower than AAA or AAA-m or at an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

d. To maintain eligibility to receive funds from and invest funds on behalf of the entity under this chapter, an investment pool must make available to the entity an annual audited financial statement of the investment pool in which the entity has funds invested.

5. An SEC-registered, no-load money market mutual fund approved (by resolution) by the City Council with a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 90 days or less whose investment objectives include seeking to maintain a stable net asset value of $1 per share. By state law the City is not authorized to invest in the aggregate more than 15 percent of its monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds, in money market mutual funds described in this subsection or to invest its funds or funds under its control, including bond proceeds and reserve and other funds held for debt service, in any one money market mutual fund in an amount that exceeds 10 percent of the total assets of the money market mutual fund.

6. Collateralized or insured certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit at federally insured banks, fully guaranteed or insured by the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) in the State of Texas.

V. Prohibited Investments

The City's authorized investment options are more restrictive than those allowed by State law. Furthermore, this policy specifically prohibits investment in the following investment securities.

1. Obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal.
2. Obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and bears no interest.
3. Collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity date of greater than 10 years.
4. Collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

VI. Diversification

Investments shall be diversified to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of investments in a specific maturity, a specific issue, or a specific class of securities.

The asset mix of the City's and Sports Corp portfolio is expressed in terms of maximum commitment so as to allow flexibility to take advantage of market conditions. This policy represents the allowable maximum at the point in time that an investment is placed or security bought, as maturities and call features may affect the portfolio distribution. The asset mix requirements are as follows:

	% City Max	% Sports Corp Max
U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes	100	100
U.S. Agency or Instrumentality Obligations (each type)	25 (a)	40
Repurchase Agreements (except for Bond Proceeds)	20	20
Municipal Securities (total)	40	40
Municipal Securities (out-of-state)	40	40
Certificates of Deposit (per institution)	20	20
Money Market Mutual Fund	50 (b)	50 (b)
Public Funds Investment Pool	50	100

(a) Total agency investments limited to no more than 100% of the total portfolio.
(b) State law allows up to 80% of monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds. The City and Sports Corp limit exposure to 50% to reduce risk.

In addition, the City may invest in callable securities but shall limit the total amount to no more than 50% of the portfolio. The Sports Corp does not limit the amount of callable securities.

VII. Qualifying Institutions

Financial institutions (Federally insured banks) with and through whom the City invests in Certificate of Deposits shall be located in the State of Texas. Broker/dealers through whom the City purchases U. S. Government securities may include those dealers reporting to the Market Reports Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, also known as the "primary government securities dealers" and Hilltop Securities except that repurchase agreements shall not be executed through Hilltop Securities. In addition, other regional broker/dealers may be considered by the Investment Committee.

The City shall evaluate the financial institutions' and broker/dealers' soundness to the extent the investment committee considers necessary. Investigation may include review of rating agency reports, review of call reports, and analyses of management, profitability, capitalization, and asset quality. Financial institutions and broker/dealers with whom the City wishes to do business shall provide the financial data requested by the City.

The investment committee shall review the information and decide on the soundness of a financial institution or broker/dealer before adding the institution to the list of those with whom the City does business. The list of approved brokers/dealers shall be annually adopted by the Investment Committee. An institution must be approved by the investment committee and added to the approved list before any business can be transacted with the City.

The City will send the Investment Policy to all approved financial institutions and broker/dealers (approved organizations) annually with a statement that that the City is providing the investment policy to aid in meeting its duties under Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Rule 2111, relating to “knowing your customer.” The City deems that by providing the investment policy to approved organizations, the approved organization has reviewed the City’s investment policy in satisfaction of the duties under FINRA Rule 2111, which states that organizations are required to “have a reasonable basis to believe that a recommendation is suitable for a particular customer based on that customer's investment profile."

VIII. Safekeeping

Investments in U. S. Treasury agency and instrumentality obligations purchased by the city and securities pledged as collateral for certificates of deposit or other evidences of deposit and for repurchase agreements shall be retained in safekeeping in a third party safekeeping bank or in the Federal Reserve Bank in the City's name. The city, financial institution, and the safekeeping bank(s) shall operate in accordance with a master safekeeping agreement signed by all three parties.

Securities owned by the City and collateral securities pledged to the City which must be maintained in safekeeping must be maintained at a bank other than the bank through which the specific owned security is purchased or from which the specific collateral security is pledged.

IX. Collateral Securities for Certificates of Deposit and Demand Accounts

Collateralization is required for all uninsured collected balances, plus accrued interest if any. The City will accept as collateral for its certificates of deposit and demand accounts and other evidences of deposit the following securities:

- FDIC coverage
- Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities (except for derivatives and mortgage pass-through securities)
- State, city, county, school, or road district general obligation or revenue bonds*, except that out-of-state bonds shall be limited to general obligation bonds
- City of Grand Prairie revenue bonds or general obligation bonds, time warrants, tax notes and certificates of obligation
- A Letter of Credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank

* The securities must be rated at least A by at least one of the nationally recognized rating services. Collateral consisting of out-of-state bonds shall be limited to fifty percent (50%) of the total collateral pledged by a financial institution.

The securities shall be marked-to-market no less frequently than monthly, and the ratio of collateral market value to amount invested plus accrued interest shall be no less than 105%.

The above constitutes the only acceptable means of collateralizing the City's deposits. Collateral securities must be owned outright by the pledging financial institution. The collateral securities must be held in safekeeping by a third-party custodian designated by the entity and in the City's name pursuant to a safekeeping agreement signed by the financial institution and the City. The pledging financial institution may substitute collateral securities with securities of acceptable quality upon authorization from the City. Collateral shall be audited at least annually by the City's independent auditors and may be audited by the City at any time during normal business hours of the safekeeping bank.

The financial institutions with which the City invests and/or maintains other deposits shall provide monthly, and as requested by the City, a listing of the City's certificates of deposit and other deposits at the institution and a listing of the collateral pledged to the City marked to current market prices. The listing shall include total pledged securities itemized by:

Name
Type/description
Par value
Current market value
Maturity date
Nationally recognized credit rating agency rating (if available)

The City and the financial institutions shall assume responsibility for ensuring that collateral is sufficient and may stipulate seasonal adjustments to accommodate higher cash volume.

X. Investment Practice - General

All investment decisions shall be internally documented and approved before execution by any two of the investment officers. All funds reported in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) are included in the Pooled Investment Fund. Any of the above investment officers may order investments orally, but the financial institution or broker/dealer shall follow up the investment order with a written confirmation.

All investments purchased by the City and held in safekeeping in a third-party safekeeping institution shall be purchased "delivery versus payment." That is, the City shall authorize the release of its funds only after it has received notification from the safekeeping bank that a purchased security has been received in the City's safekeeping account. This notification may be oral, but will be followed up in writing with the original safekeeping receipt.

The City must have confirmation from the Federal Reserve Bank or Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas that collateral pledged from a financial institution is in the City's account before investing in certificates of deposit or other evidences of deposit at the financial institution. This confirmation may be oral, but must be followed up in writing with the original safekeeping receipt.

Competitive quotations shall always be taken for certificates of deposit and shall be taken for U.S. Treasury security investments as considered prudent by the investment committee.

Effect of Loss of Required Rating – All prudent measures will be taken to liquidate an investment that is downgraded to less than the required minimum rating. This includes consideration of final maturity date, realized amount of gain/loss, alternative investment options, rating agency analyses and their rationale.

Rating changes will be monitored through the information published by the rating agencies, industry newsletters and broker/dealer notifications.

XI. Reporting

The City Manager shall report quarterly to the City Council and Sports Corp on their investments. The report must:

- describe in detail the investment position of the entity on the date of the report;
- be prepared jointly by all investment officers of the City;
- be signed by each investment officer of the City;
- contain a summary statement of each pooled fund group that states the:
    - beginning market value for the reporting period;

    - additions and changes to the market value during the period;
    - ending market value for the period; and
    - fully accrued interest for the reporting period;
- state the book value and market value of each separately invested asset at the beginning and end of the reporting period by the type of asset and fund type invested;
- state the maturity date of each separately invested asset that has a maturity date;
- state the account or fund or pooled group fund in the city for which each individual investment was acquired; and
- state the compliance of the investment portfolio of the City as it relates to:
    - the investment strategy expressed in the City's investment policy; and
    - relevant provisions of the public funds investment act.

If an entity invests in other than money market mutual funds, investment pools or accounts offered by its depository bank in the form of certificates of deposit, or money market accounts or similar accounts, the reports prepared by the investment officers under this section shall be formally reviewed at least annually by an independent auditor, and the result of the review shall be reported to the governing body by that auditor.

Each month Bank of New York Mellon shall provide market prices of all the City's investment securities for which they hold as the City's third party safekeeping bank.

XII. Training

State law requires the investment officers of a local government shall attend at least one training session consisting of at least 10 hours of instruction relating to the investment officers' responsibilities within 12 months of assuming duties. Training must include education in investment controls, security risks, strategy risks, market risks, and compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act.

In addition, the Investment Officer(s) must attend an investment training session not less than once in a two-year period that begins on the first day of the City's fiscal year and consists of the two consecutive fiscal years thereafter. Not less than 8 hours of instruction is required relating to investment responsibilities under this subchapter from an independent source approved by the governing body of the local government or a designated investment committee advising the investment officer as provided for in the investment policy of the local government.

XIII. Strategy

City Funds: The City accounts for investments in one main portfolio and is primarily managed through the Pooled Investment Fund. The City may, from time to time, specially designate funds to isolate and distribute interest, such as Epic CIP, TxDot Grants, and TWDB Escrow. In those instances, interest will be distributed to the fund designated; otherwise, investment earnings will be pooled and distributed according to city policy and management or council direction. Sports Corp will be kept separate.

The investment maturity schedule shall correspond with the City's projected cash flow needs. Remaining maturities on individual investments purchased shall be no longer than 3 years, except exempt funds which would be subject to a maximum security of 5 years. Exempt funds would include long-term required reserves such as the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund or bond reserve funds. An average remaining maturity of 365 days or less shall be maintained on bond proceeds, subject to arbitrage rebate restriction, and the total portfolio average remaining maturity shall not exceed one year.

Bond sale proceeds are part of the Pooled Investment Fund. As such arbitrage is an issue where the city continues to pursue maximizing yield on applicable investments while insuring the safety of capital and liquidity. It is a fiscally sound position to continue optimization of yield and rebate excess earnings, if necessary.

Sports Corp Funds: The Sports Corp portfolio covers operating, reserve and construction project needs. Investment maturities shall be governed within the boundaries of maturity, diversity, liquidity and quality expressed in this policy. Maturities will correspond with cash flow needs of the Sports Corp, but will not exceed 5 years. The total portfolio average will not exceed two years.

XIV. Indemnity

The City Manager, Deputy City Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Finance Director,Controller, Treasury Administrator, and other Finance Department employees, and the Investment Committee shall be personally indemnified in the event of investment loss provided the Investment Policies are followed.

All participants in the investment process shall seek to act responsibly as custodians of public assets. Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

Anyone involved in investing City funds shall file with the Chief Financial Officer and the Investment Committee a statement disclosing any personal business relationship and any material financial interest in a business organization that handle City of Grand Prairie investments. An investment officer has a personal business relationship with a business organization if:

1. The investment officer owns 10% or more of the voting stock or shares of the business organization or owns $5,000 or more of the fair market value of the business organization;
2. Funds received by the investment officer from the business organization exceed 10% of the investment officers gross income for the prior year; or
3. The investment officer has acquired from the business organization during the prior year investments with a book value of $2,500 or more for the personal account of the investment officer.

Any investment officer who is related with the second degree by affinity or consanguinity as determined under the Tex. Gov't. Code Ann. Ch. 573 to an individual seeking to sell an investment to the City shall file a statement disclosing that relationship with the City Council and the Texas Ethics Commission.

The standard of prudence to be used by the investment officers shall be the "Prudent Person Rule" as set forth in Tex. Gov't. Code Ann. Sec. 2256.006 and will be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio: "Investments shall be made with judgment and care under circumstances then prevailing – which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived."

Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and the investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibilities for an individual security's credit risk or market price change, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

XV. Policy Revisions

The policies will be reviewed and adopted annually by the City Council Finance and Government Committee and City Council, as well as, the Sports Corp Finance and Governance Committee and the Sports Corp Board.

The policies may be amended by recommendation of the City Manager and action (by resolution or minute order) of the City Council and Sports Corp. Investment Policy revisions may become necessary with changes in State law, entity needs, the economy, and investment opportunities. Due to the less frequent timing of Sports Corp Board formal meetings, any administrative changes made by the City Council will apply to the Sports Corp until formal ratification can occur. Administrative matters may include definitions of authorized or unauthorized investments, clarification of matters pertaining to state law and procedures, assignment of investment officers and committees and similar items. No substantive changes to authorized investments, diversification or maximum maturity will be made to Sports Corp funds without their board approval.

XVI. Glossary of Terms

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft, bill, or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

BID: The price offered by a buyer of securities. (When you are selling securities, you ask for a bid.) See Offer.

BROKER: A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate. Large denomination CD's are typically negotiable.

COLLATERAL: Securities, evidence of deposit or other property which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT: The official annual report for the City of Grand Prairie. It includes five combined statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance related legal and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.

COUPON: (a) The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value. (b) A certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account.

DEBENTURE: A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT: There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery versus payment and delivery versus receipt. Delivery versus payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost price of a security and its maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

DISCOUNT SECURITIES: Non-interest-bearing money instruments that are issued a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value, e.g. U.S. Treasury Bills.

DIVERSIFICATION: Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns.

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES: Agencies of the federal government set up to supply credit to various classes of institutions and individuals, e.g., S&L's, small business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to $250,000 per deposit.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB): The institutions that regulate and lend to savings and loan associations. The Federal Home Loan Banks play a role analogous to that played by the Federal Reserve Banks vis-a-vis member commercial banks.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA): FNMA, like GNMA was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. FNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States.

Fannie Mae, as the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-owned corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. FNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (FOMC): Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member, while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM: The central bank of the United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members of the system.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA or Ginnie Mae): Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the FHA, VA or FMHM mortgages. The term “pass throughs” is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

LETTERS OF CREDIT: A financial instrument in which the issuing bank promises to pay a third party on behalf of a second party.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash without a substantial loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the spread between bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonable sized can be done at those quotes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP): The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment.

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase-reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

MATURITY: The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

MONEY MARKET: The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, etc.) are issued and traded.

OFFER: The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities, you ask for an offer.) See Asked and Bid.

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS: Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the

Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND: The federal fund to insure member's deposits in federally insured credit unions. Administered by the National Credit Union Administration, and is backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government.

PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

PRIMARY DEALER: A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.

PRUDENT PERSON RULE: An investment standard. In some states, the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest money only in a list of securities selected by the custody state the so-called legal list. In other states the trustee may invest in a security if it is one which would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

QUALIFIED PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES: Afinancial institution which does not claim exemption from the payment of any sales or compensating use or ad valorem taxes under the laws of this state, which has segregated for the benefit of the commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

RATE OF RETURN: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond or the current income return.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (RP OR REPO): A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security “buyer” in effect lends the “seller” money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate him for this. Dealers use RP extensively to finance their positions. Exception: When the Fed is said to be doing RP, it is lending money, that is, increasing bank reserves.

SAFEKEEPING: A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank's vaults for protection.

SECONDARY MARKET: A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION: Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

SEC RULE 15C3-1: See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

TREASURY BILLS: A non-interest-bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months, or one year.

TREASURY BONDS: Long-term coupon bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

TREASURY NOTES: A medium-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligation of the U.S.Government and having initial maturities from two to 10 years.

UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE: Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker- dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

YIELD: The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. (a) INCOME YIELD is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) NET YIELD or YIELD TO MATURITY is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.