COUNCIL POLICY CITY OF CHULA VISTA			
SUBJECT: **INVESTMENT POLICY AND GUIDELINES**	**POLICY NUMBER**	**EFFECTIVE DATE**	**PAGE**
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1.0 Purpose:

This "Investment Policy and Guidelines" (the "Investment Policy") Policy is intended to provide guidelines for the prudent investment of the City of Chula Vista's (the "City") cash balances, and outline policies to assist in maximizing the efficiency of the City's cash management system, while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the City.

2.0 Policy:

The investment practices and policies of the City of Chula Vista are based upon state law and prudent money management. The primary goals of these practices are:

A. To ensure compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws governing the investment of public funds under the control of the Director of Finance/Treasurer.
B. To protect the principal monies entrusted to the City's Finance Department.
C. To provide sufficient liquidity such that funds are available as needed to meet those immediate and/or future operating requirements of the City, including but not limited to payroll, accounts payable, capital projects, debt service and any other payments.
D. Achieve a reasonable rate of return within the parameters of prudent risk management while minimizing the potential for capital losses arising from market changes or issuer default.

3.0 Scope:

This Investment Policy applies to all financial assets of the City of Chula Vista, as indicated in 3.1 below. These funds are accounted for in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

3.1 Funds:

The Director of Finance/Treasurer is responsible for investing the unexpended cash in the City Treasury for all funds, except for the employee's retirement funds, which are administered separately, and those funds which are managed separately by trustees appointed under indenture agreements. The Director of Finance/Treasurer will strive to maintain the level of investment of this cash as close as possible to 100%. These funds are described in the City's annual financial report and include:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds

- Capital Project Funds
- Enterprise Funds
- Trust and Agency Funds
- Any new fund created by the legislative body, unless specifically exempted

This Investment Policy applies to all transactions involving the financial assets and related activity of the foregoing funds.

4.0 Prudence:

The standard of prudence to be used by the Director of Finance/Treasurer shall be the **"prudent investor standard"**. This shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. The **"prudent investor standard"** is applied to local agencies, pursuant to California Government Code Section 53600.3 which provides, in pertinent part:

> " … all governing bodies of local agencies or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of those local agencies investing public funds pursuant to this chapter are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. …"

4.1 Personal Responsibility:

The Director of Finance/Treasurer, Assistant Director of Finance, Treasury Manager and Associate Accountant as investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and the Investment Policy and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported to the City Council in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

5.0 Objective:

Consistent with this aim, investments are made under the terms and conditions of California

Government Code Section 53600, et seq. Criteria for selecting investments and the absolute order of priority are:

5.1 Safety:

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the City of Chula Vista shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

5.2 Liquidity:

The City of Chula Vista's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the City to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated and to maintain compliance with any indenture agreement, as applicable. Liquidity is essential to the safety of principal.

5.3 Return on Investments:

The City of Chula Vista's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market-average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles (market interest rates), within the City's Investment Policy's risk parameters and the City's cash flow needs. See also Section 16.1.

6.0 Delegation of Authority:

The Director of Finance/Treasurer shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls and written procedures to regulate the activities of subordinate officials. The responsibility for the day-to-day investment of City funds will be delegated to the Associate Accountant under the general direction of the Assistant Director of Finance.

7.0 Ethics and Conflicts of Interest:

In addition to state and local statutes relating to conflicts of interest, all persons 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. Employees and investment officers are required to file annual disclosure statements as required for "public officials who manage public investments" [as defined and required by the

Political Reform Act and related regulations, including Government Code Sections 81000, *et seq.*, and the rules, regulations and guidelines promulgated by California's Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)].

8.0 Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions:

The City's Director of Finance/Treasurer will maintain a list of the financial institutions and brokers/dealers authorized to provide investment and depository services and will perform an annual review of the financial condition and registrations of qualified bidders and require annual audited financial statements to be on file for each company. The City will utilize Moody's Securities or other such services to determine financially sound institutions with which to do business. The City shall annually send a copy of the current Investment Policy to all financial institutions and brokers/dealers approved to do business with the City.

As far as possible, all money belonging to, or in the custody of, a local agency, including money paid to the City's Director of Finance/Treasurer or other official to pay the principal, interest, or penalties of bonds, shall be deposited for safekeeping in state or national banks, savings associations, federal associations, credit unions, or federally insured industrial loan companies in this state selected by the City's Director of Finance/Treasurer; or may be invested in the investments set forth in Section 9.0. To be eligible to receive local agency money, a bank, savings association, federal association, or federally insured industrial loan company shall have received an overall rating of not less than "satisfactory" in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California's communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

To provide for the optimum yield in the investment of City funds, the City's investment procedures shall encourage competitive bidding on transactions from approved brokers/dealers. In order to be approved by the City, the dealer must meet the following criteria: (i) the dealer must be a "primary" dealer or regional dealer that qualifies under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1 (Uniform Net Capital Rule); (ii)the dealer's institution must have an office in California; (iii)the dealer must be experienced in institutional trading practices and familiar with the California Government Code as related to investments appropriate for the City; and (iv) all other applicable criteria, as may be established in the investment procedures. All brokers/dealers and financial institutions who desire to become qualified bidders for investment transactions must submit a "Broker/Dealer Application" and related documents relative to eligibility including a current audited annual financial statement, U4 form for the broker, proof of state registration, proof of National Association of Securities Dealers certification and a certification of having read and understood the

City's Investment Policy and agreeing to comply with the Investment Policy. The City's Director of Finance/Treasurer shall determine if they are adequately capitalized (i.e. minimum capital requirements of $10,000,000 and five years of operation).

9.0 Authorized & Suitable Investments:

The City is authorized by California Government Code Section 53600, *et. seq.*, to invest in specific types of securities. Investments not specifically listed below are deemed inappropriate and prohibited:

A. BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, maximum 25% of portfolio (up to 40% with Council approval). Maximum term 180 days.
   Banks must have a short term rating of at least Al/PI and a long-term rating of A or higher as provided by Moody's Investors Service or Standard and Poor's Corp. No more than 30% of the agency's money may be invested in the bankers' acceptances of any one commercial bank pursuant to this section.

B. NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. These are issued by commercial banks and thrift institutions against funds deposited for specified periods of time and earn specified or variable rates of interest. Negotiable certificates of deposit (NCD) differ from other certificates of deposit by their liquidity. NCD's are traded actively in secondary markets. In compliance with California Code 53601.8, all FDIC insured CD's, whether directly placed or placed through a private sector entity, will be classified as a Negotiable Certificate of Deposit.
   a. Maximum Maturity
      1. The maximum maturity of a NCD issue shall be 5 years.
      2. The maximum maturity of any FDIC insured CD's, whether directly placed or placed through a private sector entity, shall be 13 months.
   b. Maximum Exposure of Portfolio - The maximum exposure to the Portfolio for this category shall be 30%.
   c. Maximum Exposure Per Issue - The maximum exposure to a single issue shall be 2.5% of the Portfolio value.
   d. Maximum Exposure Per Issuer - The maximum exposure to a single issuer shall be 5% of the Portfolio value.
   e. Minimum Credit Requirement
      1. All NCD must have the following investment grade from one of these rating firms. If unrated by Standard & Poor's, security would need to be authorized by Standard & Poor's with a shadow rating prior to purchase.
         a) Standard & Poor's - A-1 or A (long-term when applicable)

b) Moody's - P-1 or A (long-term when applicable)
c) Fitch - F-1 or A (long-term when applicable)
(For NCD's 1 year or less, use short-term rating)
(For NCD's over 1 year, use long-term rating)

2. There is no minimum credit requirement for FDIC insured CD's, whether directly placed or placed through a private sector entity.

C. COMMERCIAL PAPER, maximum 25% of portfolio. Maximum term 270 days. Commercial paper of prime quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Financial Services. The issuing corporation must be organized and operating within the United States, with total assets in excess of $500 million and shall issue debt, other than commercial paper, that is rated "A" or higher by Moody's, S&P and Fitch. Split ratings (i.e. A2/Pl) are not allowable. No more than 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of any single corporate issue may be purchased.

D. BONDS ISSUED BY THE CITY OR ANY LOCAL AGENCY WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Bonds must have an "A" rating or better from a nationally recognized authority on ratings.

E. OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.
United States Treasury Notes, bonds, bills or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. There is no limit on the percentage of the portfolio that can be invested in this category.

F. FEDERAL AGENCIES.
Debt instruments issued by agencies of the Federal government. Though not general obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such securities are sponsored by the government or related to the government and, therefore, have high safety ratings. The following are authorized Federal Intermediate Credit Bank (FICB), Federal Land Bank (FLB), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Tennessee Valley Authorities (TVA), Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA) and Small Business Administration (SBA). There is no limit on the percentage of the portfolio that can be invested in this category.

G. REPURCHASE AGREEMENT, maximum term 3 months.
Investments in repurchase agreements may be made, on any investment authorized in this section,

when the term of the agreement does not exceed 3 months. A Master Repurchase Agreement must be signed with the bank or broker/dealer who is selling the securities to the City.

H. REVERSE-REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Requires Council approval for each transaction). Reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements may be utilized only when all of the following conditions are met:

a) The security to be sold on reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement has been owned and fully paid for by the local agency for a minimum of 30 days prior to sale.
b) The total of all reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements on investments owned by the local agency does not exceed 20% of the base value of the portfolio.
c) The agreement does not exceed a term of 92 days, unless the agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of a security using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement and the final maturity date of the same security.
d) Funds obtained or funds within the pool of an equivalent amount to that obtained from selling a security to a counter party by way of a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement, shall not be used to purchase another security with a maturity longer than 92 days from the initial settlement date of the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement, unless the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of a security using a reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement and the final maturity date of the same security. Investments in reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, or similar investments in which the local agency sells securities prior to purchase with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security shall only be made with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or with a nationally or state-chartered bank that has or has had a significant banking relationship with a local agency.
e) For purposes of this policy, "significant banking relationship" means any of the following activities of a bank:
   i. Involvement in the creation, sale, purchase, or retirement of a local agency's bonds, warrants, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness.
   ii. Financing of a local agency's activities.
   iii. Acceptance of a local agency's securities or funds as deposits.

I. MEDIUM-TERM CORPORATE NOTES, maximum 20% of portfolio (30% with Council approval), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less.
Notes eligible for investment shall be "A" rated or its equivalent or better as determined by a nationally recognized rating service.

J. TIME DEPOSITS-CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT (non-negotiable certificates of deposit). Maximum of 3 years.
Deposits must be made with banks or savings & loan that have a short term rating of Al/Pl or a long term rating of at least a single A from a generally recognized authority on ratings.

K. OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Obligations must be "A" rated or better from a nationally recognized authority on ratings.

L. MONEY MARKET FUNDS, maximum 15% of portfolio (Requires Council approval for each transaction).
No more than 10% of the agency's surplus funds may be invested in shares of beneficial interest of any one Money Market fund. Local agencies may invest in "shares of beneficial interest" issued by diversified management companies which invest only in direct obligations in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and repurchase agreements with a weighted average of 60 days or less. They must have the highest rating from two national rating agencies, must maintain a daily principal per share value of $1.00 per share and distribute interest monthly, and must have a minimum of $500 million in assets under management. The purchase price of the shares may not include commission.

M. SAN DIEGO COUNTY TREASURER'S POOLED MONEY FUND.
Also known as the San Diego County Investment Pool, the pool is a local government money fund created to invest the assets of the County of San Diego and other public agencies located within the County. The three primary objectives of the County Pool are to safeguard principal; to meet liquidity needs of Pool participants; and to achieve an investment return on the funds within the guidelines of prudent risk management. Investment in the County Pool is highly liquid and the City may invest with no portfolio percentage limit.

N. THE LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF).
LAIF is a special fund of the California State Treasury through which any local government may pool investments. The City may invest up to $50 million in this fund. Investments in LAIF are highly liquid and may be converted to cash within 24 hours.

O. INVESTMENT TRUST OF CALIFORNIA (CalTRUST).

The City may invest in shares of beneficial interest issued by the Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST), a local government investment pool established by local entities as a joint powers authority pursuant to California Government Code Sections 6509.7 and 53601(p), provided:

- CalTRUST investments are limited to the securities and obligations authorized for local agency investment pursuant to Subdivisions (a) to (n), inclusive, of California Government Code Section 53601; and
- CalTRUST shall have retained an investment adviser that:
  - Is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and
  - Has not less than five years experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized for local agency investment pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (n), inclusive, of California Government Code Section 53601; and
  - Has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000).

9.1 Investment Pools:

The City's Director of Finance/Treasurer or designee shall be required to investigate all local government investment pools and money market mutual funds prior to investing and performing at least a quarterly review thereafter while the City is invested in the pool or the money market fund. LAIF is authorized under provisions in Section 16429.1 of the California Government Code as an allowable investment for local agencies even though some of the individual investments of the pool are not allowed as a direct investment by a local agency.

10.0 Portfolio Adjustments:

Should any investment listed in section 9.0 exceed a percentage-of-portfolio limitation due to an incident such as fluctuation in portfolio size, the affected securities may be held to maturity to avoid losses. When no loss is indicated, the Director of Finance/Treasurer shall consider reconstructing the portfolio basing his or her decision on the expected length of time the portfolio will be unbalanced. If this occurs, the City Council shall be notified.

11.0 Collateralization:

Under provisions of the California Government Code, California banks, and savings and loan associations are required to secure the City's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110 % of principal and accrued interest. California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the City's total deposits. Collateral will always be held by an independent third party. A clearly marked evidence of ownership (safekeeping receipt) must be supplied to the City and retained. The market value of securities that underlay a repurchase agreement shall be valued at 102% or greater of the funds borrowed against those securities and the value shall be adjusted no less than quarterly. Since the market value of the underlying securities is subject to daily market fluctuations, the investments in repurchase agreements shall be in compliance if the value of the underlying securities is brought back up to 102% no later than the next business day. The Director of Finance/Treasurer, at his or her discretion, may waive the collateral requirement for deposits that are fully insured up to $250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The right of collateral substitution is granted.

12.0 Safekeeping and Custody:

All City investments shall identify the City of Chula Vista as the registered owner, and all interest and principal payments and withdrawals shall indicate the City of Chula Vista as the payee. All securities shall be safe kept with the City itself or with a qualified financial institution, contracted by the City as a third party. All agreements and statements will be subject to review annually by external auditors in conjunction with their audit. In the event that the City has a financial institution hold the securities, a separate custodial agreement shall be required. All securities shall be acquired by the safekeeping institution on a "Delivery-Vs-Payment" (DVP) basis. For Repurchase Agreements, the purchase may be delivered by book entry, physical delivery or by third-party custodial agreement consistent with the Government Code. The transfer of securities to the counter party bank's customer book entry account may be used for book entry delivery.

13.0 Diversification:

The City's investment portfolio will be diversified to avoid incurring unreasonable and avoidable risks associated with concentrating investments in specific security types, maturity segment, or in individual financial institutions. With the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 60% of the total investment portfolio will be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution. In addition, no more than 10% of the investment portfolio shall be in securities of any one issuer except for U.S. Treasuries and U.S. Government Agency issues.

A. Credit risk, defined as the risk of loss due to failure of the insurer of a security, shall be mitigated by investing in those securities with an "A" or above rating and approved in the Investment Policy and by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the failure of anyone issuer would not unduly harm the City's cash flow.

B. Market risk, defined as the risk of market value fluctuations due to overall changes in the general level of interest rates, shall be mitigated by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature at the same time that major cash outflows occur, thus eliminating the need to sell securities prior to their maturity. It is explicitly recognized herein, however, that in a diversified portfolio, occasional measured losses are inevitable and must be considered within the context of overall investment return. The City's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the City to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated.

14.0 Maximum Maturities:

To the extent possible, the City will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the City will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five (5) years from the date of purchase, unless, the legislative body has granted express authority to make that investment either specifically, or as a part of an investment program approved by the City Council.

15.0 Internal Control:

The Director of Finance/Treasurer shall establish a system of internal controls designed to prevent loss of public funds due to fraud, employee error, misrepresentation by third parties, or unanticipated market changes. No investment personnel may engage in an investment transaction except as provided for under the terms of this Investment Policy and the procedure established by the Director of Finance/Treasurer.

The external auditors shall annually review the investments with respect to the Investment Policy. This review will provide internal control by assuring compliance with policies and procedures for the investments that are selected for testing. Additionally, account reconciliation and verification of general ledger balances relating to the purchasing or maturing of investments and allocation of investments to fund balances shall be performed by the Finance Department and approved by the Director of Finance/Treasurer. To provide further protection of City funds, written procedures prohibit the wiring of any City funds without the authorization of at least two of the following five designated City staff:

1. Director of Finance/Treasurer
2. Assistant Director of Finance

3. Treasury Manager
4. Fiscal Operations Manager
5. Associate Accountant

16.0 Performance Standards:

This Investment Policy shall be reviewed at least annually by the Director of Finance/Treasurer to ensure its consistency with the overall objective of preservation of principal, liquidity, and return, and its relevance to current law and financial and economic trends. All financial assets of all other funds shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Investment Policy.

The monies entrusted to the Director of Finance/Treasurer will be held in a passively managed ("hold to maturity") portfolio. However, the Director of Finance/Treasurer will use best efforts to observe, review, and react to changing conditions that affect the portfolio, and to do so in a manner that is consistent with this Investment Policy.

16.1 Market Yield (Benchmark):

The investment portfolio shall be managed to attain a market-average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the City's investment risk constraints and cash flow. Investment return becomes a consideration only after the basic requirements of investment safety and liquidity have been met. Because the investment portfolio is designed to operate on a 'hold-to-maturity' premise (or passive investment style) and because of the safety, liquidity, and yield priorities, the performance benchmark that will be used to determine whether market yields are being achieved shall be the average of the monthly LAIF rate and the 12-month rolling average 2-Year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate. While the City will not make investments for the purpose of trading or speculation as the dominant criterion, the Director of Finance/Treasurer shall seek to enhance total portfolio return by means of ongoing portfolio and cash management. The prohibition of highly speculative investments precludes pursuit of gain or profit through unusual risk and precludes investments primarily directed at gains or profits from conjectural fluctuations in market prices. The Director of Finance/Treasurer will not directly pursue any investments that are leveraged or deemed derivative in nature. However, as long as the original investments can be justified by their ordinary earning power, trading in response to changes in market value can be used as part of on-going portfolio management.

17.0 Reporting:

The Director of Finance/Treasurer shall submit a quarterly investment report to the City Council and City Manager following the end of each quarter. This report will include the following elements:

- Type of investment
- Institutional issuer
- Purchase date
- Date of maturity
- Amount of deposit or cost of the investment
- Face value of the investment
- Current market value of securities and source of valuation
- Rate of interest
- Interest earnings
- Statement relating the report to its compliance with the Statement of Investment Policy or the manner in which the portfolio is not in compliance
- Statement on availability of funds to meet the next six month's obligations
- Monthly and year-to-date budget amounts for interest income
- Percentage of portfolio by investment type
- Days to maturity for all investments
- Comparative report on monthly investment balances & interest yields
- Monthly transactions
- Compare portfolio yield to the yield attained by the County of San Diego and the five largest cities in the county for the same period.

In addition, a commentary on capital markets and economic conditions may be included with the report.

18.0 Investment Policy Adoption:

Each fiscal year, the Finance Director shall provide a copy of the City's current Investment Policy and Guidelines to the City Council. By virtue of a resolution of the City Council of the City of Chula Vista, the Council shall acknowledge the receipt of the Policy for the respective fiscal year.

GLOSSARY

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered. (The price at which a firm will sell a security to an investor.)

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft or bill or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer. The drafts are drawn on a bank by an exporter or importer to obtain funds to pay for specific merchandise. An acceptance is a high-grade negotiable instrument.

BASIS POINT: One one-hundredth of a percent (*i.e.,* 0.01 %).

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

BROKER: A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission. He does not take a position.

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.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: Short term unsecured promissory note issued by a corporation to raise working capital. These negotiable instruments are purchased at a discount to par value or at par value with interest bearing. Commercial paper is issued by corporations such as General Motors Acceptance Corporation, IBM, Bank of America, etc.

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 market instruments that are issued at 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 (*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 Federal funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve though 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 HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION (FHLMC): Created to promote the development of a nationwide secondary market in mortgages. It does this by purchasing residential mortgages from financial institutions insured by an agency of the federal government and selling its interest in them through mortgage backed securities. The interest and principal payments from the mortgages pass through to the investors either monthly, semiannually or annually.

FEDERAL LAND BANK (FLB): Long-term mortgage credit provided to farmers by Federal Land Banks. These bonds are issued at irregular times for various maturities ranging from a few months to ten years.

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 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 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 or VA mortgages. The term "pass-through" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

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 size 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 presumable be purchased or sold.

MARKET REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions

between the parties to repurchase-reverse agreements that establish 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.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: Unsecured obligations of the financial institution, bank or savings and loan, bought at par value with the promise to pay face value plus accrued interest at maturity. They are high-grade negotiable instruments, paying a higher interest rate than regular certificates of deposit.

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

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.

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 that would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

RATE OF RETURN: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (RP OR REPO): A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at 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 position. 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.

STUDENT LOAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION (SLMA or SALLIE MAE): A U.S. Corporation and instrumentality of the U.S. Government. Through its borrowings, funds are targeted for loans to students in higher education institutions. SLMA securities are highly liquid and are widely accepted.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA): The portion of these securities which are guaranteed by the Federal government to provide financial assistance through direct loans and loan guarantees to small businesses. Cash flows from these instruments may not be in equal installments because of prepayments.

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".

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITIES (TVA): A U.S. Corporation created in the 1930's to electrify the Tennessee Valley area; currently a major utility headquartered in Knoxville, Tennessee. TVA securities are highly liquid and are widely accepted.

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 BOND: Long-term U.S. Treasury securities having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

TREASURY NOTES: Intermediate-term coupon bearing U.S. Treasury having initial maturities of one year to ten 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.