

**RESOLUTION NO. 533**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON, UPDATING THE CITY OF SHORELINE'S POLICY ON THE INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.**

WHEREAS, RCW 34A.40.050 permits the City of Shoreline to invest excess and inactive public funds; and

WHEREAS, the City has had an investment policy since its incorporation and such policy was last amended in 2003 by Resolution No. 204; and

WHEREAS, the City's investment policy needs to be updated to provide clarification on how investments are made, to establish limits of investments to manage risk, to ensure liquidity of public funds, and to conform with current best management practices for such investments; and

WHEREAS, Section 17 of the existing investment policy requires such policy to be adopted by resolution of the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that having a comprehensive investment policy is in the best interests of the City of Shoreline;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES:**

**Section 1. City of Shoreline Investment Policy Update.** The City Council hereby repeals the City of Shoreline Investment Policy adopted by Resolution No. 204 and replaces it with the City of Shoreline Investment of Public Funds Policy as set forth in Exhibit A to this Resolution.

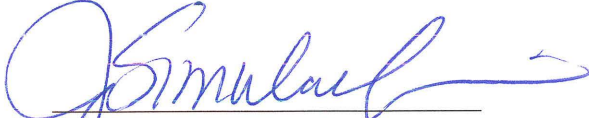
**Section 2. Corrections by City Clerk.** Upon approval of the City Attorney and in consultation with the Finance Director, the City Clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this Resolution and its attachment, including the corrections of scrivener or clerical errors; references to other local, state, or federal laws, codes, rules, or regulations; or numbering and section/subsection numbering and references.

This Resolution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon passage by the City Council.

**ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2024.**


  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Christopher Roberts

**ATTEST:**



\_\_\_\_\_

Jessica Simulcik Smith, City Clerk

		<h1>POLICY &amp; PROCEDURE</h1>	
		<h2>Investment of Public Funds Policy</h2>	
		<b>Category:</b> 0200	
		<b>Number:</b> <b>Classification:</b> Public	
<b>Effective Date:</b> September 30, 2024	<b>Supersedes:</b> Policy 8823 Resolution No. 204	<b>Policy Originator:</b> Sara Lane, Administrative Services Director	<b>Approved By:</b> City Council Resolution No. 533

**1. PURPOSE:**

The primary objectives of the City of Shoreline (City) Public Funds Investment Policy in priority order of the City's investment activity shall be safety, liquidity, and return on investment. Where all these objectives are met, a secondary objective would be to support environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investments.

**A. Safety:**

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the City. Investments of the City shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To obtain this objective, diversification is required so that potential losses on an individual security do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

**B. Liquidity:**

The City's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the City to meet all operating requirements, which may be reasonably anticipated.

**C. Return on Investment:**

The City's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the City's investment risk constraints, the City's investment objectives, and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

**D. Environmental, Social, and Governance:**

When considering potential investments, if all the primary objectives have been met and are found to be similar, then the City will integrate ESG factors into their analysis of the investments by evaluating environmental-, social- and governance-related opportunities.

**2. SCOPE:**

It is intended that this Investment Policy applies to investment activities of all reserves and inactive cash under the direct authority of the City.

**A. Pooled Investments:**

Investments for the City will be made on a pooled basis and include the financial assets of all funds of the City. These funds, presented in the City's Annual Financial Report, include:

- The General Fund (001)
- Special Revenue Funds (100 series of fund numbers), to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts, or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.
- Capital Project Funds (300 series of fund numbers) to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and infrastructure (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds) that include the construction project funds.
- Internal Service Funds (500 series of fund numbers), to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the governmental unit, or to other governmental units, on a cost reimbursement basis, represented by the Equipment Replacement, Equipment Rental, and Unemployment reserve Funds.
- Any new fund created by the City Council unless specifically exempted by the City Council.

**3. AFFECTED PARTIES:**

- Public
- All Employees
- Administrative Services

**4. POLICY:**

It is the policy of the City of Shoreline to invest public funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with maximum security while meeting its daily cash flow demands. All investments shall conform to all Washington statutes governing the investment of public funds.

**A. Prudence:**

Investments shall be made with judgement 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.



**A.1** The standard of prudence to be used by investment officers should be the "prudent person," standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures, this 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 in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

**B. Delegation of Authority:**

By the adoption of this Policy, the management of inactive cash and the investment of funds identified in paragraph 2.1 are the responsibility of the City Manager or their designee as identified in the Shoreline Municipal Code. Management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated to the Administrative Services Director or their designee, who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this Policy.

In the execution of this delegated authority, the Administrative Services Director or their designee may establish accounts with qualified financial institutions and broker/dealers for the purpose of effecting investment transactions in accordance with this Policy. The criteria used to select qualified financial institutions and broker/dealers are identified in paragraph 7.0 of this policy.

**B.1** Investment Procedures. The procedures should include reference to safekeeping, master repurchase agreements, wire transfer agreements, custody agreements and banking services contracts. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this Policy and the procedures established by the Administrative Services Director or their designee.

**C. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest:**

The Investment Officer and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the proper execution of the investment program or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials shall disclose to the Administrative Services Director or designee any material financial interest in financial institutions that conduct business within this jurisdiction, and they shall further disclose any personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the City's portfolio. Employees and the Investment Officer shall subordinate their personal investment transactions to those of the City, particularly with regard to the timing of purchases and sales.

**D. Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions:**

The Administrative Services Director or his/her designee will maintain a list of financial institutions authorized to provide investment services. In addition, a list will also be maintained of approved Security Brokers/Dealers selected by credit

worthiness and who are authorized to conduct business in the State of Washington. No public deposit may be made except in a qualified depository in the State of Washington as provided in Chapter 39.58 RCW. All brokers/dealers and financial institutions who desire to do business with the City must supply the Administrative Services Director with annual audited financial statements, proof of National Association of Securities Dealers certification, and certification of having read the City's investment policy. The Administrative Services Director will periodically conduct an annual review of the financial condition of all financial institutions and broker /dealers with whom the City invests ensuring that a current audited financial statement and other supplementary information required by the City is current.

**E. Authorized and Suitable Investments:**

The City is empowered to invest in any of the securities as defined by RCW 35A.40.050 "Fiscal - Investment of Funds."

**E.1** Investment deposits, including certificates of deposit, with qualified depositories defined in Chapter 39.58, RCW. These securities may have a maturity of up to 24 months. There is a 10% maximum allocation per issuer, and up to 20% of the portfolio may be allocated to investment deposits. Additionally, if the deposits are not 100% collateralized, then they must be rated in the highest short-term rating category by at least one NRSRO.

**E.2** U.S. Treasury obligations, including certificates, notes, bonds, or strips of the United States, or other obligations of the United States or its agencies, or of any corporation wholly owned by the government of the United States. These obligations may have a maturity of up to 5 years, and 100% of the portfolio may be allocated to U.S. Treasury obligations. Maturity for these obligations should be calculated from settlement date to maturity date.

**E.3** Obligations of government sponsored corporations, which are eligible as collateral for advances to member banks, as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These obligations include, but are not limited to, Federal Home Loans, Bank notes and bonds, Federal Farm Credit Bank consolidation notes and bonds, Federal National Mortgage Association Notes, and guaranteed certificates of participation. These obligations may have a maturity of up to 5 years, and 100% of the portfolio can be allocated to these types of obligations. Investments are limited to a maximum maturity of five (5) years from the transaction settlement date (with the exception of Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities ("MBS") which must have a weighted average life ("WAL") of no more than five (5) years).

**E.4** Bankers' acceptances purchased on the secondary market, which have at the time of investment the highest credit rating by a minimum of two recognized rating agencies. These securities may have a maturity of up to 180 days, and up to 10% of the portfolio may be allocated to bankers' acceptances. There is a 10% maximum allocation per issuer.



**E.5** Repurchase agreements for obligations, securities, and acceptances listed in 2, 3 and 4 above (collectively the “securities”), provided that the transaction is structured so that the City obtains control over the underlying securities, and a master repurchase agreement has been signed with the bank or dealer. The collateral must meet the authorized investment and maturity constraints of this Policy. These securities may have a maturity of up to 60 days, and up to 10% of the portfolio may be allocated to repurchase agreements.

**E.6** Washington State Local Government Investment Pool. 100% of the portfolio may be allocated to the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool.

**E.7** Corporate notes rated A- or better at the time of investment by all nationally recognized rating agencies that rate the security, subject to the current policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding Corporate Notes. Corporate notes “A-, A, or A+” with a negative outlook may not be purchased. If securities are downgraded below these minimum levels after purchase, they are considered permissible, and the securities may be held or sold. Corporate notes must be purchased in the secondary market and not directly from the issuer. Commercial paper (Section 4.E.8 below) and corporate notes combined must not exceed more than 25% of the total assets of the portfolio. These securities may have a maturity of up to 5 years. Maturity for these securities should be calculated from settlement date to maturity date.

The maximum allocation per issuer for corporate notes shall be as follows:

- Rated AA or better by all NRSROs: 3%
- Rated A- or better: 2%
- Non-U.S. and Canada: 2% per country

**E.8** Commercial paper provided that the Administrative Services Director adheres with the policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding commercial paper (RCW 43.84.080(7)); the exception is that the City will not allow Asset-Backed commercial paper. Commercial paper is not to have maturities exceeding 270 days. Commercial paper must be purchased on the secondary market and not directly from issuers. Commercial paper and corporate notes (Section 4.E.7) combined must not exceed more than 25% of the total assets of the portfolio. Commercial paper must be rated in the highest short-term rating category by at least two NRSROs. If rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all the organizations. Any commercial paper purchased with a maturity longer than 100 days must also have an underlying long-term senior unsecured credit rating at the time of purchase in one of the three highest rating categories of an NRSRO.

The maximum allocation per issuer for commercial paper shall be as follows:

- U.S.: 3%
- Non-U.S. and Canada: 2%

**E.9** Bonds of the State of Washington and any local government in the State of Washington, which bonds are rated A- or better at the time of investment by a nationally recognized rating agency. Maturity for these securities should be calculated from settlement date to maturity date.

**E.10** General obligation bonds of a state other than the State of Washington and general obligation bonds of a local government of a state other than the State of Washington which bonds are rated A- or better at the time of investment by a nationally recognized rating agency. These securities may have a maturity of up to 5 years, and up to 20% of the portfolio may be allocated to general obligation bonds of a state other than the State of Washington. There is a 5% maximum allocation per issuer.

**E.11** Supranational bonds issued by international finance institutions that are generally established by agreements among nations, with member nations contributing capital and participating in management. The City may only buy supranational bonds that have the U.S. as their largest shareholder. These securities may have a maturity of up to 5 years, and up to 25% of the portfolio may be allocated to supranational bonds. Maturity for these securities should be calculated from settlement date to maturity date. There is a 10% maximum allocation per issuer.

#### **F. Investment Strategy:**

**F.1** Pooled Investments. A buy and hold strategy will generally be followed; that is, investments once made will usually be held until maturity. A buy and hold strategy will result in unrealized gains or losses as market interest rates fall or rise from the coupon date of the investment. Unrealized gains or losses, however, will diminish as the maturity dates of the investments are approached or as market interest rates move closer to the coupon rate of the investment. A buy and hold strategy require that the portfolio be kept sufficiently liquid to preclude the undesired sale of investments prior to maturity. Occasionally, the Administrative Services Director may find it advantageous to sell an investment prior to maturity, but this should only be on an exception basis and only when it is clearly favorable to do so.

**F.2** Investments held separately. Investments held separately for bond proceeds will follow the trust indenture for each issue.

#### **G. Collateralization:**

Investments in time certificates of deposit shall be fully insured up to \$100,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC), as appropriate. Additionally, the Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC) provides security by protecting public deposits, which exceed the amount insured by the FDIC. The PDPC also minimizes participating depositaries liability for defaulting institutions



In order to provide a level of security for all funds, collateralization will be required on certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements pursuant to RCW 39.58.050 and 39.59.020.

Repurchase Agreements shall be collateralized at 102% of par value plus accrued interest. Only Securities authorized to be purchased by the City will be accepted as collateral and said instruments will always be held by an independent third party with which the City has a current custodial agreement. The independent third party shall provide clearly marked evidence of ownership (safekeeping receipt) for the City's records.

The right to make substitutions of an equal or greater amount of such collateral at any time is granted.

**H. Safekeeping and Custody:**

All security transactions, including collateral for repurchase agreements entered into by the City, shall be conducted on a delivery versus payment basis. Securities purchased by the City will be delivered against payment and held in a custodial safekeeping account. A third-party custodian designated by the Administrative Services Director will hold securities and safekeeping receipts will evidence all transactions.

**I. Diversification:**

In order to reduce overall portfolio risk while attaining benchmark average rate of return, the City will diversify its investments by security type, issuing institution, and terms of maturity. The diversification concept in a cash management fund will include prohibition against over concentration in a specific maturity sector as well as restricting the reliance on specific risk instruments and issuers. With the exception of U.S. Treasury obligations (Section 4.E.2), obligations of government-sponsored corporations (Section 4.E.3) and WA State Local Government Investment Pool (Section 4.E.6), no more than fifty percent (50%) of the City's total investment portfolio will be invested in a single security type, with a single financial institution or scheduled for maturity in a single date sector.

**J. Maximum Maturities:**

To the extent possible, the City will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements.

Reserve or construction in progress funds may be invested in securities maturing up to five years after the purchase date if such investments are made to coincide as nearly as practical with the expected use of the funds. Investments are limited to a maximum maturity of five (5) years from the transaction settlement date (with the exception of Agency MBS (Section 4.E.3) which must have a weighted average life ("WAL") of no more than five (5) years). Maturity of securities should be calculated from settlement date to maturity date.

**K. Internal Controls:**

The development of internal controls is the responsibility of the City's management. Authority to establish and maintain internal controls is by this Policy assigned to the Administrative Services Director or their designee. Either an independent auditor or an independent committee, as determined appropriate by the Administrative Services Director or their designee shall conduct periodic reviews of said internal controls in order to assure compliance with investment Policy, procedure and State statute. Periodic reviews may result in recommendations to revise or change procedures in order to improve effectiveness and/or efficiency.

**L. Performance Standards:**

The City's investment portfolio will be designed to obtain a market average rate of return in budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the City's investment risk constraints, investment objectives and cash flow needs.

**L.1 Market Yield.** The City's investment strategy is passive and yield objectives are just as important as internal controls. Given this strategy, the basis used to determine whether the market yields are being achieved shall be to identify a comparable benchmark to our portfolio investment duration. This benchmark shall be periodically reviewed for effectiveness and applicability. The present benchmark has been identified as the annual average of the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). Average rate data will be derived from the Office of the State Treasurer, custodian and administrator of the LGIP.

**M. Reporting:**

Periodic investment reports to policymakers and elected officials provide necessary written communication regarding investment performance, risk analysis and adherence to Policy provisions. Given this theory, investment reports shall be incorporated within routinely scheduled quarterly financial reports submitted to management and the City Council that provide a clear picture of the status of the current investment portfolio. The investment report should include, at a minimum: (a) a listing of individual securities held at the end of the reporting period by authorized investment category, (b) life and final maturity date of all investments listed, (c) earnings rate, (d) par value, and (e) percentage of the portfolio represented by each investment category.

**N. Adoption of Policy:**

The City's Investment Policy shall be adopted by resolution of the City Council. The Policy is subject to continuous review and evaluation primarily by the Administrative Services Director and their designee in order to assure a degree of accountability and professionalism that is worthy of the public trust. All recommended modifications must be approved and adopted by resolution of the City Council.



## 5. DEFINITIONS:

- **Agencies.** Federal Agency Securities, the price at which the 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.
- **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 denominations CDs 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, negotiable promissory notes issued by corporations.
- **Commission.** The price offered for securities broker. A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission paid by the initiator of the transaction or by both sides. He does not have a position in the money market. Brokers are active in markets, in which banks buy and sell money and enter dealer markets.
- **Coupon.** An annual rate of interest that a bond issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the balance of the face value.
- **Dealer.** A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as the 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 (also called free). 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 value at maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be 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.
- **Duration.** The measurement of sensitivity of a security's market value or price. It's the average time until receipt of the weighted present value of the cash flows, expressed in years.
- **Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Investments.** Responsible investments with a positive impact on the environment, on society or on good governance.
- **Factor.** The decimal number representing the proportion of the outstanding principal balance of a security to its original certificate amount currently remaining.
- **Federal Credit Agencies.** Agencies of the Federal government are 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 \$100,000 per deposit.
- **Federal Funds Rate.** The rate of interest at which Federal funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve 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 & Urban Development, HUD. It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the 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.
- **Float.** The amount of money represented by checks outstanding and in the process of collection.
- **Freddie Mac.** The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) was created in July 1970 to promote development of a nation-wide secondary market in conventional residential mortgages. The FHLMC buys residential mortgages and then resells them via the sale of mortgage related instruments. The FHLMC may purchase mortgages only from financial institutions that have their deposits or accounts insured by agencies of the federal government.
- **Full Faith and Credit.** A pledge of the general taxing power of a government to repay debt obligations (typically used in reference to bonds).
- **Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA OR GINNIE MAE).** The 1968 partition of the Federal National Mortgage Association spawned the Government National Mortgage Association. Ginnie Mae is a wholly government-owned corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae's mission is to make real estate investment more attractive to institutional investors which it has done by designing and issuing, partly in conjunction with private financial institutions, mortgage-backed securities for which an active secondary market has developed. These securities are referred to as pass-through securities because payment of interest and principal on mortgages is passed on to the certificate holders after deduction of fees for servicing and guarantee. These securities carry Ginnie Mae's guarantee of timely payment of both principal and interest and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- **Internal Control.** A plan of organization for purchasing, accounting, and other financial activities which, among other things, provides that:
  - The duties of employees are subdivided so that no single employee handles a financial action from beginning to end.
  - Proper authorization from specific responsible officials is obtained before key steps in the processing of a transaction are completed; and

- Records and procedures are arranged appropriately to facilitate effective control.
- **Investment.** Securities and real estate purchased and held for the production of income in the form of interest, dividends, rentals or base payments.
- **Investment Instrument.** The specific type of security, which a government purchases, and holds.
- **Investment Officer.** Role that identifies secure investments that promote the financial interests of an organization. This role within the City is filled by the Administrative Services Director or their designee.
- **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 price 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 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 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.



- **Performance Measures.** Specific quantitative measures of work performed within an activity or program (e.g., total interest earned). Also, a specific quantitative measure of results obtained through a program or activity (e.g., comparison of portfolio yield to six-month Treasury bill).
- **Premium.** The amount by which a security is selling above par.
- **Portfolio.** A collection of securities held by an investor.
- **Primary Dealer.** A group of government securities dealers that 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 insight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.
- **Prudent Person Rule.** An investment standard. Washington law requires that a fiduciary or trustee may invest money only in a list of eligible investments pursuant to the text of RCW 39.59.020; 35.39.030; 43.84.080; and 43.250.040. In some 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.** A financial 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 the seller 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.** 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 security deposits of public monies.
- **Securities & Exchange Commission.** Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.
- **Structured Notes.** Notes issued by Government Sponsored Enterprises (Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association, Student Loan Marketing Association, etc.) and Corporations which have imbedded options (e.g., call features, step-up coupons, floating rate coupons, derivative based returns) into their debt structure. Their market performance is impacted by the fluctuation of interest rates, the volatility of the imbedded options and shifts in the shape of the yield curve.
- **Supranational Bonds.** Bonds issued by multi-national organizations that transcend national boundaries. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also known as the World Bank), African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- **Tax Anticipation Notes.** Notes issued in anticipation of taxes which are retired usually from taxes collected.
- **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 ten years.
- **Treasury Notes.** Intermediate term coupon bearing U. S. Treasury securities having initial maturities of from one 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.
- **Weighted Average Life.** The weighted average number of years from the security's issuance until each principal dollar is returned to the investor.



- **Yield.** The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage.
  - INCOME YIELD is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security.
  - 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.