Investment Policy

Approved on: October 20, 2020

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Investment Policy
City of Rowlett, Texas

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Investment Policy (hereinafter "Policy") is to set forth the investment objectives and parameters for the management of public funds of the City of Rowlett, Texas (hereinafter "City"). This Policy is designed to safeguard the City's funds, the availability of operating and capital funds when needed, and an investment return competitive with comparable funds and financial market indices. In order to execute this framework this Policy contains an Investment Strategy Statement.

II. SCOPE

This Policy is authorized by the City Council of the City in accordance with Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, the Public Funds Investment Act, which may be reviewed on the Texas Constitution and Statutes website at http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us. The Policy addresses the methods, procedures, and practices, which must be exercised to insure effective and judicious fiscal management of City funds. All City funds will be managed within the guidelines of this Policy. Bond funds, in addition to this Policy, shall be managed in accordance with their issuing documentation and all applicable State and Federal Law.

The Investment Strategy Statement, included in this policy, provides a separate written investment strategy for each of the City's funds. Each investment strategy describes the investment objectives for each particular fund. Cash and investment balances as defined in this Section are entirely known as "Available Fund".

III. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

<u>Safety of Principal</u>
The foremost objective of this investment program is the safety of the principal of those funds within the portfolios. Investment transactions shall seek to keep capital losses at a minimum, whether they are from securities defaults or erosion of market value. 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.

<u>Maintenance of Liquidity</u>
The portfolios shall be managed in such a manner that funds are available to meet reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements in an orderly manner. Periodic cash flow analyses will be completed in order to ensure that the portfolios are positioned to provide sufficient liquidity.

<u>Return on Investment</u>
Investment portfolios shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate within an acceptable range of the rate of return of the established benchmarks taking into account the investment risk constraints and liquidity needs. Return on investment is of least importance compared to the safety and liquidity objectives described above. However, return is attempted through active management where the investment advisor utilizes a total return strategy (which includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses in the portfolio). This total return strategy seeks to increase the value of the portfolio through reinvestment of income and capital gains. The

core of investments is limited to relatively low risk securities in anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed. Despite this, an investment advisor may trade to recognize a loss from time to time to achieve a perceived relative value based on its potential to enhance the total return of the portfolios.

IV. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

As designated by the City Council, management responsibility for the investment program is assigned to the Chief Financial Officer, Director of Financial Services, and Assistant Director of Financial Services. These persons are granted investment authority, and shall be considered and referred to as "Investment Officers" for the purpose of this Policy. As such, the Investment Officers are authorized to deposit, withdraw, invest, transfer, execute documentation, and otherwise manage City funds according to this Policy. The Investment Officers may grant, in writing, investment authority to other persons within the Finance Department. Any limitations placed on this authority will be specifically stated. No person may engage in an investment transaction or the management of funds except as provided under the terms of the Investment Policy, Investment Strategy Statement, and other operational procedures established by the Investment Officers. The Investment Officers shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment portfolio and a system of internal accounting and administrative controls to regulate the activities of employees. Any new requirements from policy will be in compliance within one year of this adoption.

V. INVESTMENT ADVISORS AND PROVIDERS

The City Council may appoint an investment advisor to assist the City's financial staff with the management of its funds and other responsibilities including but not limited to competitive bidding, reporting requirements and security documentation. The investment advisor must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Investment Adviser's Act of 1940 as well as with the Texas State Securities Board. The term of contract shall be limited under the Texas Public Funds Investment Act to a two-year period. A renewal or extension of the contract must be made by the City Council by order, ordinance or resolution.

Investment Advisors shall adhere to the spirit, philosophy and specific term of this Policy and shall invest within the standard of "Prudent Expert ".

Investment Providers shall adhere to the spirit and philosophy of this Policy and shall avoid recommending or suggesting transactions outside the standard of "Prudent Expert."

The following criteria will be established in the selection of Investment Advisors and Investment Providers, including:

1) Adherence to the City's policies and strategies

2) Investment performance and transaction pricing within accepted risk constraints,

3) Responsiveness to the City's request for services, information and open communication,

4) Understanding of the inherent fiduciary responsibility of investing public funds,

5) Similarity in philosophy and strategy with the City's objectives.

Selected Investment Advisors and Investment Providers shall provide timely transaction confirmations and monthly activity reports.

Businesses eligible to transact investment business with the City shall be presented a written copy of this Policy. Additionally, the qualified representative of the business seeking to transact investment business shall execute a written instrument stating substantially to the effect that the registered principal has:

1) Received and thoroughly reviewed this Policy

2) Acknowledged that the organization has implemented reasonable procedures and controls in an effort to preclude imprudent investment activities with the City, except to the extent that this authorization is dependent on an analysis of the makeup of the City's entire portfolio or requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards.

The City will not enter into an investment transaction with a financial institution prior to receiving the written instrument described above.

If brokerage services are utilized, the Investment Officer will present annually to the governing body a list of qualified brokers. The governing body must review and approve qualified brokers authorized to engage in investment transactions with the City.

VI. STANDARDS OF PRUDENCE

The standard of prudence to be used by Investment Officers shall be the "Prudent Person" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing the overall investment program. Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and this 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 expectation are reported to the City Council in a timely fashion and the liquidity and the sale of securities are carried out in accordance with the terms of this Policy. The "Prudent Person" rule states the following:

> 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 from the investment.

While the standard of prudence to be used by investment officials who are officers or employees is the Prudent Person standard, any person or firm hired or retained to invest, monitor, or advise concerning these assets shall be held to the higher standard of "Prudent Expert". The standard shall be that in investing and reinvesting moneys and in acquiring, retaining, managing, and disposing of investments of these funds, the contractor shall exercise: the judgment, care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence, acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with like aims by diversifying the investments of the funds, so as to minimize the risk, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital.

VII. ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Investment Officers shall act as custodians of the public trust avoiding any transaction which might involve a conflict of interest, the appearance of a conflict of interest, or any activity which might otherwise discourage public confidence. Investment Officers 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. Additionally, all Investment Officers shall file with the Texas Ethics Commission and the City a statement disclosing any *personal business relationship* with an entity seeking to sell investments to the City or any relationship within the second degree by affinity or consanguinity to an individual seeking to sell investments to the City.

An officer or employee involved in the investment process has a *personal business relationship* with a business organization if:

1) The Investment Officer or employee owns 10 percent 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 or employee from the business organization exceed 10 percent of his/her gross income for the previous year; or

3) The Investment Officer or employee has acquired from the business organization during the previous year investments with a book value of $2,500 or more for his/her personal account.

VIII. INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

The Investment Officers shall establish a system of internal controls and operational procedures that are in writing and made a part of the City's financial operational procedures. The internal controls should be designed to prevent losses of funds, which might arise from fraud, employee error, and misrepresentation by third parties, or imprudent actions by employees. The written procedures should include reference to safekeeping, repurchase agreements, separation of transaction authority from accounting and recordkeeping, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts, collateral/depository agreements, and "delivery-vs-payment" procedures. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as authorized under the terms of this Policy.

Independent auditors, as a normal part of the annual financial audit to the City, shall conduct a review of the system of internal controls to ensure compliance with policies and procedures.

IX. CONTINUING EDUCATION

Within 12 months after taking office or assuming duties, each Investment Officer shall attend a training session relating to their investment responsibilities and receive not less than 10 hours of instruction. On an ongoing basis, all Investment Officers shall receive not less than 8 hours of instruction not less than once in a two year period that begins on the first day of the City of Rowlett's fiscal year (October 1) and consists of the two consecutive fiscal years after that date. Training must include education in investment controls, security risks, strategy risks, market risks and compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act. Training must be provided by an independent source. Possible training sources include Government Treasurers of Texas, TML (Texas Municipal League), PFM Asset Management LLC, TexPool (on-line), Government Finance Officers Association, and First Public.

X. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS AND DEALERS

The Investment Officers or designee shall only purchase securities from Qualified Financial Institutions and investment institutions which are designated as Primary Dealers by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Investment Officers shall only enter into repurchase agreements with a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas.

The City's Investment Advisor(s) shall utilize and maintain its own list of approved primary and non-primary securities dealers.

The Investment Officers or designee shall maintain a list of financial institutions and broker/dealers that are approved for investment purposes and only firms meeting the following requirements will be eligible to serve as Qualified Institutions:

1) Regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1 (uniform net capital rule);
2) Capital of no less than $10,000,000;
3) Registered as a dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
4) Member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA);
5) Registered to sell securities in Texas;
6) The firm and assigned broker have been engaged in the business of effecting transactions in U.S. government and agency obligations for at least five (5) consecutive years;

All brokers, dealers and other financial institutions deemed to be Qualified Institutions shall be provided with current copies of the City's Investment Policy and sign the Broker/Dealer Certification. The City's Investment Officer or designee, must also sign the acknowledgement. The City's Investment Advisor will adhere to its own internal due diligence procedures. A current audited financial statement is required to be on file for each financial institution and broker/dealer with which the City transacts business.

XI. INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

The City maintains Short-Term Portfolios for operating, debt service funds and bond construction funds and Long-Term Portfolio for core funds (operating reserve funds) and debt service reserve funds.

Short -Term Portfolios:

Operating Funds

Investment strategies for operating funds have as their primary objective to assure that anticipated cash flows are matched with adequate investment liquidity.

Debt Service Funds

Investment strategies for debt service funds shall have as the primary objective the assurance of investment liquidity adequate to cover the debt service obligation on the required payment date. Securities purchased shall not have a stated final maturity date that exceeds the debt service payment date.

Bond Construction or Special Purpose Funds
Investment strategies for bond construction or special purpose fund portfolios will have as their primary objective to ensure that anticipated cash flows are matched with adequate investment liquidity. These fund portfolios should include at least 10% in highly liquid securities to allow for flexibility and unanticipated project outlays. The stated final maturity dates of securities held should not exceed the estimated project completion date.

Long -Term Portfolios:

Core Funds
The objective is to create a portfolio structure for the City's Core Funds, as determined by the cash flow analysis report, which will experience minimal market value volatility during economic cycles. This may be accomplished by purchasing quality, short- to medium-term securities that will complement each other in a laddered or barbell maturity structure. The overall weighted average duration of principal return for the Core Fund portfolio shall be less than two (2) years. Securities may not be purchased that have a final stated maturity date which exceeds five (5) years.

Debt Service Reserve Funds
Investment strategies for debt service reserve funds shall have as the primary objective the ability to generate a dependable revenue stream to the appropriate debt service fund from securities with a low degree of volatility, except as may be required by the bond ordinance specific to an individual issue. Securities should be of high quality, with short- to intermediate-term maturities.

XII. MATURITY AND LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

To the extent possible, an attempt will be made to match investment maturities with known cash needs and anticipated cash flow requirements.

A. Maturity Guidelines

Securities purchased by or on behalf of the City shall have a final maturity of five (5) years or less from the date of settlement. The overall weighted average duration of principal return for the entire portfolio shall be less than two (2) years. The maturities of the underlying securities of a repurchase agreement will follow the requirements of the Master Repurchase Agreement.

B. Liquidity Requirements

The Investment Officers or designee shall determine the approximate amount of funds required to meet the day-to-day expenditure needs of the City. In order to have an available source of funds to meet unexpected cash requirements, a minimum of two months operating expenses will be invested in authorized money market funds or state or local investment pools. The balance of the City's funds will be available for investment according to the guidelines incorporated within this Policy.

XIII. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

In order to assist in the evaluation of the portfolios' performance, the City will use performance benchmarks for short-term and long-term portfolios. The use of benchmarks will allow the City to measure its returns against other investors in the same markets.

A. Investment performance of funds designated as short-term funds and other funds that must maintain a high degree of liquidity will be compared to the return on the S&P Rated GIP Index Government 30 Day Yield. Investments of current operating funds shall have maturities of no longer than twenty-four (24) months.

B. The long-term investment portfolio (Core Funds) shall be designed with the objective of exceeding the return of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index (or a comparable benchmark) compared to the portfolio's total rate of return. The Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year Treasury Index represents U.S. Treasury securities maturing over one year, but less than three years. This maturity range is an appropriate benchmark based on the objectives of the City.

XIV. COMPETITIVE SELECTION OF INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

After the Investment Officers and/or the City's Investment Advisor/s has determined the approximate maturity date based on cash flow needs and market conditions and has analyzed and selected one or more optimal types of investments, a minimum of three (3) qualified banks and/or approved broker/dealers must be contacted and asked to provide bids/offers on securities in questions. Bids will be held in confidence until the bid deemed to best meet the investment objectives is determined and selected.

However, if obtaining bids/offers are not feasible and appropriate, securities may be purchased/sold utilizing the comparison to current market price method on an exception basis. Acceptable current market price providers include, but are not limited to:

A. TradeWeb

B. Bloomberg Information Systems

C. Wall Street Journal or a comparable nationally recognized financial publication providing daily market pricing

D. Daily market pricing provided by the City's custodian or their correspondent institutions

The Investment Officers or designee and/or the City's Investment Advisor/s shall utilize the competitive bid process to select the securities to be purchased or sold. Selection by comparison to a current market price, as indicated above, shall only be utilized when, in judgment of the Investment Officers or the City's Investment Advisor/s, competitive bidding would inhibit the selection process.

Examples of when this method may be used include:

A. When time constraints due to unusual circumstances preclude the use of the competitive bidding process

B. When no active market exists for the issue being traded due to the age or depth of the issue

C. When a security is unique to a single dealer, for example, a private placement

D. When the transaction involves new issues or issues in the "when issued" market

Overnight sweep investment instruments will not be bid, but may be placed with the City's depository bank relating to the demand account for which the investment instrument was purchased.

XV. AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS AND PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

Investments should be made subject to the cash flow needs and such cash flows are subject to revisions as market conditions and the City's needs change. However, when the invested funds are needed in whole or in part for the purpose originally intended or for more optimal investments, the Investment Officers or designee and/or the City's Investment Advisor/s may sell the investment at the then-prevailing market price and place the proceeds into the proper account at the City's custodian.

The following are the investment requirements and allocation limits on security types, issuers, and maturities as established by the City. Diversification strategies within the established guidelines shall be reviewed and revised periodically as necessary by the Investment Officers. The Investment Officers, and/or City's Investment Advisor/s shall have the option to further restrict investment percentages from time to time based on market conditions, risk and diversification investment strategies. The percentage allocations requirements for investment types and issuers are calculated based on the original cost of each investment, at the time purchase. Investments not listed in this Policy are prohibited.

Investments described below are those authorized by the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code), as amended, which is included and made a part of this Policy as Appendix A. The following list may not contain all of those securities that are authorized by state statutes, but only those that the City Council wish to include in the City's portfolios. The purchase of specific issues may at times be further restricted or prohibited because of current market conditions. The City funds governed by this Policy may be invested in the following investments, however funds derived from the sale of debt are not to be included in the calculation of the limits below:

Security Type	Minimum Rating Requirement	Maturity Limits	Maximum Allocation Limit	Maximum Issuer Limit
Local Government Investment Pools	AAA/AAAm	N/A	75%	N/A
United States Government Securities	N/A	5 Years	100%	N/A
United States Government Agencies (full faith and credit of the United States Government)	N/A	5 Years	75%	25%
Federal Instrumentalities (United States Government Sponsored Enterprises ("GSE") which are non-full faith and credit).*	N/A	5 Years	80%	40%
Mortgage-Backed Securities ("MBS")*	N/A	5 Years	20%	15%
Interest Bearing Time Deposit or Saving Accounts	N/A	1 Years	20%	10%
Repurchase Agreements**	N/A	90 Days	20%	10%
Commercial Paper	P-1/A-1	365 Days	25%	5%
Bankers' Acceptances	P-1/A-1	180 Days	25%	5%
State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt	Single "A" category by two NRSROs	5 Years	25%	10%
Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Mutual Funds)	AAAm	N/A	50%	25%

*The combined total of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and MBS cannot be more than 80%.

** Flexible repurchase agreements for the investment of bond proceeds may have maturities greater than 90 days.

A. Local Government Investment Pools

1. Investment Authorization

Local government investment pools organized in accordance with the Interlocal Cooperation Act (Chapter 791, Texas Government Act) as amended, whose assets consist exclusively of the obligations that are allowed as a direct investment for funds subject to the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code). A public funds investment pool must be continuously rated no lower than "AAA", "AAA-m" or at an equivalent rating by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO").

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 75% of available funds may be invested in the Local Government Pools.

3. Due Diligence Requirements

A thorough review of any local government investment pool is required prior to investing, and on a continual basis. Attachment D is a questionnaire that contains a list of questions, to be answered prior to investing, that cover the major aspects of any investment pool/fund.

B. United States Government Securities

1. Purchase Authorization

Negotiable direct obligations or obligations the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Government. Such securities will include, but not be limited to the following:

Cash Management Bills
Treasury Securities – State and Local Government Series (“SLGS”)
Treasury Bills
Treasury Notes
Treasury Bonds
Treasury Strips

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 100% of available funds may be invested in the United States Government Securities with the exception of Treasury Strips are limited to 10% of available funds.

3. Maturity Limitations

The maximum length to maturity of any direct investment in the United States Government Securities is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

C. United States Government Agencies (full faith and credit of the United States Government)

1. Purchase Authorization

Bonds, debentures, notes or callables issued or guaranteed by the United States Governments agencies, provided such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government. This includes fixed rate mortgage-backed securities. Such securities will include, but not be limited to the following:

United States Export – Import Bank
  -Direct obligations or fully guaranteed certificates of beneficial ownership
Farmer Home Administration
  -Certificates of beneficial ownership
Federal Financing Bank
  -Discount notes, notes and bonds
Federal Housing Administration Debentures
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
  -GNMA guaranteed mortgage-backed bonds
  -GNMA guaranteed pass-through obligations
General Services Administration
United States Maritime Administration Guaranteed
  -Title XI Financing
New Communities Debentures
  -United States Government guaranteed debentures

United States Public Housing Notes and Bonds
-United States Government guaranteed public housing notes and bonds
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
-Project notes and local authority bonds

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 75% of available funds may be invested in United States Government agencies.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in individual United States Government agencies.

4. Maturity Limitations

The maximum length to maturity for an investment in any United States Government agency security is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

D. Federal Instrumentalities (United States Government Sponsored Enterprises ("GSE") which are non-full faith and credit)

1. Purchase Authorization

Bonds, debentures, notes or callables issued or guaranteed by United States Government Sponsored Enterprises (Federal Instrumentalities), which are non-full faith and credit agencies. These are limited to the following:

Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)
Federal Home Loan Bank or its District banks (FHLB)
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie-Macs) including Federal - Home Loan Mortgage Corporation participation certificates

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 80% of available funds may be invested in Federal Instrumentalities. The combined total of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and Agency Mortgage Backed Securities cannot be more than 80%.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

A maximum of 40% of available funds may be invested in any one issuer.

4. Maturity Limitations

The maximum length to maturity for an investment in any Federal Instrumentality security is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

E. Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)

1. Purchase Authorization

Authorized Staff may invest in mortgage-backed securities (MBS) which are based on mortgages that are guaranteed by a government agency or GSE for payment of principal and a guarantee of timely payment.

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested in MBS. The combined total of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and Mortgage Backed Securities cannot be more than 80%.

3. Limits of Individual Issuers

A maximum of 15% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. Maturity Limitations

A maximum length to maturity for an investment in any MBS is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

The maturity of mortgage securities shall be considered the date corresponding to its average life. This date reflects the point at which an investor will have received back half of the original principal (face) amount. The average life may be different from the stated legal maturity included in a security's description.

F. Interest Bearing Time Deposit or Saving Accounts

1. Purchase Authorization

Certificates of deposit or savings accounts issued by state and national banks that has a main office or branch in Texas that are: guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or its successor; or secured by obligations of any direct federal agency or instrumentality issues that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the certificates or Certificate of Deposit balances exceeding FDIC insurance limits will be fully collateralized by securities listed in sections B, C or D above. Collateral will be held by the City's third party custodian.

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested in non-negotiable interest bearing time certificates of deposit or savings account.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

A maximum of 10% of available funds may be deposited with any one issuer.

4. The maximum maturity on any certificate shall be no greater than one (1) year from the date of settlement.

G1. Repurchase Agreements

1. Purchase Authorization

   a. Repurchase agreements composed of only cash and/or those investments authorized in sections B, C, or D above. All firms are required to sign the City's Master Repurchase Agreement prior to the execution of a repurchase agreement transaction.
   b. A third party custodian with whom the City has a current custodial agreement shall hold the collateral for all repurchase agreements with a term longer than one (1) business day. A clearly marked receipt that shows evidence of ownership must be supplied to the Investment Officers or designee and retained.
   c. Securities authorized for collateral must have maturities less than ten (10) years and with market value for the principal and accrued interest of 102 percent of the value and for the term of the repurchase agreement. Immaterial short-term deviations from 102 percent requirement are permissible only upon the approval of the Investment Officers and/or the City's Investment Advisor/s.

   d. The overnight sweep arrangement shall adhere to the agreement between the City and the City's depository bank.

2. Portfolio Composition

   A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested in repurchase agreements excluding one (1)-business day agreements and overnight sweep agreements.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

   A maximum of 10% of available funds may be invested with any one institution excluding one (1)-business day agreements and overnight sweep agreements.

4. Limits on Maturities

   The maximum length to maturity of any repurchase agreement is 90 days from the date of settlement.

G2. Repurchase agreement for the investment of bond proceeds

1. A fully secured repurchase agreement is an authorized investment under this policy if the repurchase agreement:

   a. has a defined termination date;
   b. is secured by a combination of cash and obligations described by Section B, C, D, or E of this policy at minimum of 104%

   c. requires the securities being purchased by the City or cash held by the City to be pledged to the City, held in the City's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the City or with a third party selected and approved by the City; and

d. is placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas.

e. In this section, "repurchase agreement" means a simultaneous agreement to buy, hold for a specified time, and sell back at a future date obligations described by Section B, C, D, or E of this policy, at a market value at the time the funds are disbursed of not less than the principal amount of the funds disbursed.

H. Commercial Paper

1. Purchase Authorization

Commercial paper of any United States company that is rated, at the time of purchase, “Prime-1” by Moody’s and “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s (prime commercial paper) or the equivalent by two NRSROs.

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 25% of available funds may be directly invested in prime commercial paper.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

A maximum of 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. Maturity Limitations

The maximum length to maturity for prime commercial paper shall be 365 days from the date of settlement.

I. Bankers’ Acceptances

1. Purchase Authorization

Bankers’ Acceptances issued by a domestic bank or a federally chartered domestic office of a foreign bank, which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System, at the time of purchase, the short-term paper is rated, at a minimum, “P-1” by Moody's Investors Services and “A-1” Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by two NRSROs..

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 25% of available funds may be directly invested in Bankers’ Acceptances.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

A maximum of 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. Maturity Limitations

The maximum length to maturity for Bankers' Acceptances shall be 180 days from the date of settlement.

J. State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt

1. Purchase Authorization

State and/or local government taxable and/or tax-exempt debt, general obligation and/or revenue bonds, at the time of purchases, at a minimum single "A" category by any two NRSROs, or rated at least "MIG-2" by Moody's and "SP-2" by Standard & Poor's for short-term debt or the equivalent by two NRSROs..

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in taxable and tax-exempt debt.

3. Limits on Individual Issuers

A maximum of 10% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

4. Maturity Limitations

A maximum length to maturity for an investment in any state or local government debt security is five (5) years from the date of settlement.

K. Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Mutual Funds)

1. Investment Authorization

Shares in open-end and no-load money market funds provided such funds are registered under the Investment Act of 1940 and operate in accordance with Rule 2a-7.

2. Portfolio Composition

A maximum of 50% of available funds may be invested in money market funds.

3. Limits of Individual Issuers

A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested with any one money market fund.

4. Rating Requirements

The money market funds shall be rated “AAAm” by Standard & Poor’s or the equivalent by another NRSRO.

5. Due Diligence Requirements

A thorough review of any money market fund is required prior to investing, and on a continual basis. Attachment D is a questionnaire that contains a list of questions, to be answered prior to investing, that cover the major aspects of any investment pool/fund..

XVI. DOWNGRADE PROVISION FOR INVESTMENT RATINGS

In the event any security in the portfolio, subsequent to purchase, is downgraded to a level below the minimum required rating, the Investment Advisor(s) shall notify the City or its representatives as soon as practical of such ratings change along with any contemplated actions to sell or hold the security. The City, independently or in concert with the Investment Advisor(s), shall confirm the decision to sell or hold the security. If it is determined the position should be sold, then it should be traded in a timely basis, consistent with market liquidity.

XVII. DERIVATIVES AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The City may not invest in investment products that include the use of derivatives, unless specified in Section XV of this Policy. A “derivative” is defined as a financial instrument the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying assets or indices or asset values. Reverse repurchase agreements are not permitted by this Policy.

XVIII. REPORTING

The Investment performance will be monitored and evaluated by the Investment Officers. In conjunction with the Investment Officers, the City’s Investment Advisor/s shall provide quarterly investment reports on the City’s short-term and long-term core investments to City Council as required by the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code), Section 2256.023. Schedules in the quarterly report should include the following:

1) describe in detail the investment position of the City,

2) contain a summary statement prepared in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles stating the reporting period beginning market value, additions or changes to the market value during the period and ending market value for the period, and fully accrued interest for the period for each pooled fund group,

3) state the reporting period beginning book and market value and reporting period ending book and market value of each investment security by asset type and fund type,

4) state the maturity date of each investment security,

5) state the fund for which each investment security was purchased, and6) state the compliance of the investment portfolio with the City's Investment Policy and Investment Strategy Statement and the Public Funds Investment Act, and

7) be prepared jointly and signed by each Investment Officer.

XIX. DEPOSITORY AGREEMENTS

The City will select and designate a qualified bank depository for a minimum three year period. Consistent with the Requirements of State law, the City will require that all deposits be federally insured or collateralized with eligible securities. If deposits are collateralized, they will be held at the City's custodial agent. The depository will be required to sign a Custodial Agreement with the City and the City's Custodial agent. The Agreement shall define the City's rights to the collateral in case of default, bankruptcy, or closing and shall establish a perfected security interest in compliance with Federal and State regulations. It shall further address any concerns in relation to acceptable collateral, levels of collateral, substitution and addition of collateral, and reporting and monitoring of collateral.

XX. THIRD-PARTY CUSTODIAL AGREEMENTS

Securities, with the exception of certificates of deposits, shall be held with a third party custodian; and all securities purchase by, and all collateral obtained by the City should be properly designated as an asset of the City. The securities must be held in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution. A third party custodian is defined as any bank depository chartered by the Federal Government, the State of Texas, or any other state or territory of the United States which has a branch or principal place of business in the State of Texas or by a national association organized and existing under the laws of the United States which is authorized to accept and execute trusts and which is doing business in the State of Texas. Certificates of deposits will be placed in the provider’s safekeeping department for the term of the deposit.

The custodian shall accept transaction instructions only from those persons who have been duly authorized by the Investment Officers and which authorization has been provided, in writing, to the custodian. No withdrawal of securities, in whole or in part, shall be made from safekeeping, shall be permitted unless by such a duly authorized person.

Monthly, the custodian shall provide the Investment Officers or designee and/or the City’s Investment Advisor/s with detail information on the securities held by the custodian. Security transactions between a broker/dealer and the custodian involving the purchase or sale of securities by transfer of money or securities must be made on a “delivery vs. payment” basis, if applicable, to ensure that the custodian will have the security or money, as appropriate, in hand at the conclusion of the transaction. Only after receiving written authorization from the Investment Officers shall authorized securities be delivered “free”. Securities held as collateral shall be held free and clear of any liens.

XXI. RESERVATION OF AUTHORITY

The Investment Policy, including the Investment Strategies and broker/dealers list will be reviewed on an annual basis by the City Council. Revisions and or amendments will be approved and documented by the City Council.

Tammy Dana Bashian

Mayor City of Rowlett

A. Glossary of Cash and Investment Management Terms

Attachment A
Glossary of Cash and Investment Management Terms

The following is a glossary of key investing terms, many of which appear in the City's investment policy. This glossary clarifies the meaning of investment terms generally used in cash and investment management. This glossary has been adapted from the GFOA Sample Investment Policy and the Association of Public Treasurers of the United States and Canada's Model Investment Policy.

Accrued Interest. Interest earned but which has not yet been paid or received.

Agency. See "Federal Agency Securities."

Ask Price. Price at which a broker/dealer offers to sell a security to an investor. Also known as "offered price."

Asset Backed Securities (ABS). A fixed-income security backed by notes or receivables against assets other than real estate. Generally issued by special purpose companies that "own" the assets and issue the ABS. Examples include securities backed by auto loans, credit card receivables, home equity loans, manufactured housing loans, farm equipment loans, and aircraft leases.

Average Life. The average length of time that an issue of serial bonds and/or term bonds with a mandatory sinking fund feature is expected to be outstanding.

Bankers' Acceptance (BA's). A draft or bill of exchange drawn upon and accepted by a bank. Frequently used to finance shipping of international goods. Used as a short-term credit instrument, bankers' acceptances are traded at a discount from face value as a money market instrument in the secondary market on the basis of the credit quality of the guaranteeing bank.

Basis Point. One hundredth of one percent, or 0.01%. Thus 1% equals 100 basis points.

Bearer Security. A security whose ownership is determined by the holder of the physical security. Typically, there is no registration on the issuer's books. Title to bearer securities is transferred by delivery of the physical security or certificate. Also known as "physical securities."

Benchmark Bills: In November 1999, FNMA introduced its Benchmark Bills program, a short-term debt securities issuance program to supplement its existing discount note program. The program includes a schedule of larger, weekly issues in three- and six-month maturities and biweekly issues in one-year for Benchmark Bills. Each issue is brought to market via a Dutch (single price) auction. FNMA conducts a weekly auction for each Benchmark Bill maturity and accepts both competitive and non-competitive bids through a web based auction system. This program is in addition to the variety of other discount note maturities, with rates posted on a daily basis, which FNMA offers. FNMA's Benchmark Bills are unsecured general obligations that are issued in book-entry form through the Federal Reserve Banks. There are no periodic payments of interest on Benchmark Bills, which are sold at a discount from the principal amount and payable at par at maturity. Issues under the Benchmark program constitute the same credit standing as other FNMA discount notes; they simply add organization and liquidity to the short-term Agency discount note market.

Benchmark Notes/Bonds: Benchmark Notes and Bonds are a series of FNMA "bullet" maturities (non-callable) issued according to a pre-announced calendar. Under its Benchmark Notes/Bonds program, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 30-year maturities are issued each quarter. Each Benchmark Notes new issue has a minimum size of $4 billion, 30-year new issues having a minimum size of $1 billion, with re-openings based on investor demand to further enhance liquidity. The amount of non-callable issuance has allowed FNMA to build a yield curve in Benchmark Notes and Bonds in maturities ranging from 2 to 30 years. The liquidity emanating from these large size issues has facilitated favorable financing opportunities through the development of a liquid overnight and term repo market. Issues under the Benchmark program constitute the same credit standing as other FNMA issues; they simply add organization and liquidity to the intermediate- and long-term Agency market.

Benchmark. A market index used as a comparative basis for measuring the performance of an investment portfolio. A performance benchmark should represent a close correlation to investment guidelines, risk tolerance, and duration of the actual portfolio's investments.

Bid Price. Price at which a broker/dealer offers to purchase a security from an investor.

Bond. Financial obligation for which the issuer promises to pay the bondholder (the purchaser or owner of the bond) a specified stream of future cash-flows, including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

Book Entry Securities. Securities that are recorded in a customer's account electronically through one of the financial markets electronic delivery and custody systems, such as the Fed Securities wire, DTC, and PTC

(as opposed to bearer or physical securities). The trend is toward a certificate-free society in order to cut down on paperwork and to diminish investors' concerns about the certificates themselves. The vast majority of securities are now book entry securities.

Book Value. The value at which a debt security is reflected on the holder's records at any point in time. Book value is also called "amortized cost" as it represents the original cost of an investment adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount. Also called "carrying value." Book value can vary over time as an investment approaches maturity and differs from "market value" in that it is not affected by changes in market interest rates.

Broker/Dealer. A person or firm transacting securities business with customers. A "broker" acts as an agent between buyers and sellers, and receives a commission for these services. A "dealer" buys and sells financial assets from its own portfolio. A dealer takes risk by owning inventory of securities, whereas a broker merely matches up buyers and sellers. See also "Primary Dealer."

Bullet Notes/Bonds. Notes or bonds that have a single maturity date and are non-callable.

Call Date. Date at which a call option may be or is exercised.

Call Option. The right, but not the obligation, of an issuer of a security to redeem a security at a specified value and at a specified date or dates prior to its stated maturity date. Most fixed-income calls are a par, but can be at any previously established price. Securities issued with a call provision typically carry a higher yield than similar securities issued without a call feature. There are three primary types of call options (1) European - one-time calls, (2) Bermudan - periodically on a predetermined schedule (quarterly, semi-annual, annual), and (3) American - continuously callable at any time on or after the call date. There is usually a notice period of at least 5 business days prior to a call date.

Callable Bonds/Notes. Securities which contain an imbedded call option giving the issuer the right to redeem the securities prior to maturity at a predetermined price and time.

Certificate of Deposit (CD). Bank obligation issued by a financial institution generally offering a fixed rate of return (coupon) for a specified period of time (maturity). Can be as long as 10 years to maturity, but most CDs purchased by public agencies are one year and under.

Collateral. Investment securities or other property that a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan, secure deposits of public monies, or provide security for a repurchase agreement.

Collateralization. Process by which a borrower pledges securities, property, or other deposits for securing the repayment of a loan and/or security.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO). A security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short, medium, and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches are set up to pay different rates of interest depending upon their maturity. Interest payments are usually paid monthly. In "plain vanilla" CMOs, principal is not paid on a tranche until all shorter tranches have been paid off. This system provides interest and principal in a more predictable manner. A single pool of mortgages can be carved up into numerous tranches each with its own payment and risk characteristics.

Commercial Paper. Short term unsecured promissory note issued by a company or financial institution. Issued at a discount and matures for par or face value. Usually a maximum maturity of 270 days and given a short-term debt rating by one or more NRSROs.

Convexity. A measure of a bond's price sensitivity to changing interest rates. A high convexity indicates greater sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Corporate Note. A debt instrument issued by a corporation with a maturity of greater than one year and less than ten years.

Counterparty. The other party in a two party financial transaction. "Counterparty risk" refers to the risk that the other party to a transaction will fail in its related obligations. For example, the bank or broker/dealer in a repurchase agreement.

Coupon Rate. Annual rate of interest on a debt security, expressed as a percentage of the bond's face value.

Current Yield. Annual rate of return on a bond based on its price. Calculated as (coupon rate / price), but does <u>not</u> accurately reflect a bond's true yield level.

Custody. Safekeeping services offered by a bank, financial institution, or trust company, referred to as the "custodian." Service normally includes the holding and reporting of the customer's securities, the collection and disbursement of income, securities settlement, and market values.

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

Delivery Versus Payment (DVP). Settlement procedure in which securities are delivered versus payment of cash, but only after cash has been received. Most security transactions, including those through the Fed Securities Wire system and DTC, are done DVP as a protection for both the buyer and seller of securities.

Depository Trust Company (DTC). A firm through which members can use a computer to arrange for securities to be delivered to other members without physical delivery of certificates. A member of the Federal Reserve System and owned mostly by the New York Stock Exchange, the Depository Trust Company uses computerized debit and credit entries. Most corporate securities, commercial paper, CDs, and BAs clear through DTC.

Derivatives. (1) Financial instruments whose return profile is linked to, or derived from, the movement of one or more underlying index or security, and may include a leveraging factor, or (2) financial contracts based upon notional amounts whose value is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities, or commodities). For hedging purposes, common derivatives are options, futures, interest rate swaps, and swaptions.

Derivative Security. Financial instrument created from, or whose value depends upon, one or more underlying assets or indexes of asset values.

Designated Bond. FFCB's regularly issued, liquid, non-callable securities that generally have a 2 or 3 year original maturity. New issues of Designated Bonds are $1 billion or larger. Re-openings of existing Designated Bond issues are generally a minimum of $100 million. Designated Bonds are offered through a syndicate of two to six dealers. Twice each month the Funding Corporation announces its intention to issue a new Designated Bond, reopen an existing issue, or to not issue or reopen a Designated Bond. Issues under the Designated Bond program constitute the same credit standing as other FFCB issues; they simply add organization and liquidity to the intermediate- and long-term Agency market.

Discount Notes. Unsecured general obligations issued by Federal Agencies at a discount. Discount notes mature at par and can range in maturity from overnight to one year. Very large primary (new issue) and secondary markets exist.

Discount Rate. Rate charged by the system of Federal Reserve Banks on overnight loans to member banks. Changes to this rate are administered by the Federal Reserve and closely mirror changes to the "fed funds rate."

Discount Securities. Non-interest bearing money market instruments that are issued at discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value. Examples include: U.S. Treasury Bills, Federal Agency Discount Notes, Bankers' Acceptances, and Commercial Paper.

Discount. The amount by which a bond or other financial instrument sells below its face value. See also "Premium."

Diversification. Dividing investment funds among a variety of security types, maturities, industries, and issuers offering potentially independent returns.

Dollar Price. A bond's cost expressed as a percentage of its face value. For example, a bond quoted at a dollar price of 95 ½, would have a principal cost of $955 per $1,000 of face value.

Duff & Phelps. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and bank debt issues.

Duration. The weighted average maturity of a security's or portfolio's cash-flows, where the present values of the cash-flows serve as the weights. The greater the duration of a security/portfolio, the greater its percentage price volatility with respect to changes in interest rates. Used as a measure of risk and a key tool for managing a portfolio versus a benchmark and for hedging risk. There are also different kinds of duration used for different purposes (e.g. MacAuley Duration, Modified Duration).

Fannie Mae. See "Federal National Mortgage Association."

Fed Money Wire. A computerized communications system that connects the Federal Reserve System with its member banks, certain U. S. Treasury offices, and the Washington D.C. office of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Fed Money Wire is the book entry system used to transfer cash balances between banks for themselves and for customer accounts.

Fed Securities Wire. A computerized communications system that facilitates book entry transfer of securities between banks, brokers and customer accounts, used primarily for settlement of U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency securities.

Fed. See "Federal Reserve System."

Federal Agency Security. A debt instrument issued by one of the Federal Agencies. Federal Agencies are considered second in credit quality and liquidity only to U.S. Treasuries.

Federal Agency. Government sponsored/owned entity created by the U.S. Congress, generally for the purpose of acting as a financial intermediary by borrowing in the marketplace and directing proceeds to specific areas of the economy considered to otherwise have restricted access to credit markets. The largest Federal Agencies are GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC, FHLB, FFCB, SLMA, and TVA.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Federal agency that insures deposits at commercial banks, currently to a limit of $250,000 per depositor per bank.

Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored enterprise (GSE) system that is a network of cooperatively-owned lending institutions that provides credit services to farmers, agricultural cooperatives and rural utilities. The FFCBs act as financial intermediaries that borrow money in the capital markets and use the proceeds to make loans and provide other assistance to farmers and farm-affiliated businesses. Consists of the consolidated operations of the Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and Federal Land Banks. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes and callable agency securities. FFCB debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and agricultural industry. Also issues notes under its “designated note” program.

Federal Funds (Fed Funds). Funds placed in Federal Reserve Banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements, and frequently loaned or borrowed on an overnight basis between depository institutions.

Federal Funds Rate (Fed Funds Rate). The interest rate charged by a depository institution lending Federal Funds to another depository institution. The Federal Reserve influences this rate by establishing a "target" Fed Funds rate associated with the Fed's management of monetary policy.

Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored enterprise (GSE) system, consisting of wholesale banks (currently twelve district banks) owned by their member banks, which provides correspondent banking services and credit to various financial institutions, financed by the issuance of securities. The principal purpose of the FHLB is to add liquidity to the mortgage markets. Although FHLB does not directly fund mortgages, it provides a stable supply of credit to thrift institutions that make new mortgage loans. FHLB debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and housing market. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes and callable agency securities. Also issues notes under its “global note” and “TAP” programs.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or "Freddie Mac"). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored public corporation (GSE) that provides stability and assistance to the secondary market for home mortgages by purchasing first mortgages and participation interests financed by the sale of debt and guaranteed mortgage backed securities. FHLMC debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and housing market. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes, callable agency securities, and MBS. Also issues notes under its “reference note” program.

Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or "Fannie Mae"). One of the large Federal Agencies. A government sponsored public corporation (GSE) that provides liquidity to the residential mortgage market by purchasing mortgage loans from lenders, financed by the issuance of debt securities and MBS (pools of mortgages packaged together as a security). FNMA debt is not an obligation of, nor is it guaranteed by the U.S. government, although it is considered to have minimal credit risk due to its importance to the U.S. financial system and housing market. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes, callable agency securities and MBS. Also issues notes under its "benchmark note" program.

Federal Reserve Bank. One of the 12 distinct banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Reserve System (the Fed). The independent central bank system of the United States that establishes and conducts the nation's monetary policy. This is accomplished in three major ways: (1) raising or lowering bank reserve requirements, (2) raising or lowering the target Fed Funds Rate and Discount Rate, and (3) in open market operations by buying and selling government securities. The Federal Reserve System is made up of twelve Federal Reserve District Banks, their branches, and many national and state banks throughout the nation. It is headed by the seven member Board of Governors known as the "Federal Reserve Board" and headed by its Chairman.

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). A private corporation that acts as a self-regulatory organization (SRO). FINRA is the successor to the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD). Though sometimes mistaken for a government agency, it is a non-governmental organization that performs financial regulation of member brokerage firms and exchange markets. The government also has a regulatory arm for investments, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Fiscal Agent/Paying Agent. A bank or trust company that acts, under a trust agreement with a corporation or municipality, in the capacity of general treasurer. The agent performs such duties as making coupon payments, paying rents, redeeming bonds, and handling taxes relating to the issuance of bonds.

Fitch Investors Service, Inc. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and municipal debt issues.

Floating Rate Security (FRN or "floater"). A bond with an interest rate that is adjusted according to changes in an interest rate or index. Differs from variable-rate debt in that the changes to the rate take place immediately when the index changes, rather than on a predetermined schedule. See also "Variable Rate Security."

Freddie Mac. See "Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation."

Ginnie Mae. See "Government National Mortgage Association."

Global Notes: Notes designed to qualify for immediate trading in both the domestic U.S. capital market and in foreign markets around the globe. Usually large issues that are sold to investors worldwide and therefore have excellent liquidity. Despite their global sales, global notes sold in the U.S. are typically denominated in U.S. dollars.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or "Ginnie Mae"). One of the large Federal Agencies. Government-owned Federal Agency that acquires, packages, and resells mortgages and mortgage purchase commitments in the form of mortgage-backed securities. Largest issuer of mortgage pass-through securities. GNMA debt is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (one of the few agencies that are actually full faith and credit of the U.S. government).

Government Securities. An obligation of the U.S. government, backed by the full faith and credit of the government. These securities are regarded as the highest quality of investment securities available in the U.S. securities market. See "Treasury Bills, Notes, Bonds, and SLGS."

Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE). Privately owned entity subject to federal regulation and supervision, created by the U.S. Congress to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy such as students, farmers, and homeowners. GSEs carry the implicit backing of the U.S. government, but they are not direct obligations of the U.S. government. For this reason, these securities will offer a yield premium over U.S. Treasuries. Examples of GSEs include: FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA, and SLMA.

Government Sponsored Enterprise Security. A security issued by a Government Sponsored Enterprise. Considered Federal Agency Securities.

Index. A compilation of statistical data that tracks changes in the economy or in financial markets.

Interest-Only (IO) STRIP. A security based solely on the interest payments from the bond. After the principal has been repaid, interest payments stop and the value of the security falls to nothing. Therefore, IOs are considered risky investments. Usually associated with mortgage-backed securities.

Internal Controls. An internal control structure ensures that the assets of the entity are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. Internal controls should address the following points:

1. **Control of collusion -** Collusion is a situation where two or more employees are working in conjunction to defraud their employer.

2. **Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping -** A separation of duties is achieved by separating the person who authorizes or performs the transaction from the people who record or otherwise account for the transaction.

3. **Custodial safekeeping -** Securities purchased from any bank or dealer including appropriate collateral (as defined by state law) shall be placed with an independent third party for custodial safekeeping.

4. **Avoidance of physical delivery securities -** Book-entry securities are much easier to transfer and account for since actual delivery of a document never takes place. Delivered securities must be properly safeguarded against loss or destruction. The potential for fraud and loss increases with physically delivered securities.

5. **Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members -** Subordinate staff members must have a clear understanding of their authority and responsibilities to avoid improper actions. Clear delegation of authority also preserves the internal control structure that is contingent on the various staff positions and their respective responsibilities.

6. **Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers -** Due to the potential for error and improprieties arising from telephone and electronic transactions, all transactions should be supported by written communications and approved by the appropriate person. Written communications may be via fax if on letterhead and if the safekeeping institution has a list of authorized signatures.

7. **Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian -** The designated official should ensure that an agreement will be entered into and will address the following points: controls, security provisions, and responsibilities of each party making and receiving wire transfers.

Inverse Floater. A floating rate security structured in such a way that it reacts inversely to the direction of interest rates. Considered risky as their value moves in the opposite direction of normal fixed-income investments and whose interest rate can fall to zero.

Investment Advisor. A company that provides professional advice managing portfolios, investment recommendations, and/or research in exchange for a management fee.

Investment Adviser Act of 1940. Federal legislation that sets the standards by which investment companies, such as mutual funds, are regulated in the areas of advertising, promotion, performance reporting requirements, and securities valuations.

Investment Grade. Bonds considered suitable for preservation of invested capital, including bonds rated a minimum of Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or BBB- by Fitch. Although "BBB" rated bonds are considered investment grade, most public agencies cannot invest in securities rated below "A."

Liquidity. Relative ease of converting an asset into cash without significant loss of value. Also, a relative measure of cash and near-cash items in a portfolio of assets. Additionally, it is a term describing the marketability of a money market security correlating to the narrowness of the spread between the bid and ask prices.

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). An investment by local governments in which their money is pooled as a method for managing local funds, (e.g., TexPool, Texas Term).

Long-Term Core Investment Program. Funds that are not needed within a one-year period.

Market Value. The fair market value of a security or commodity. The price at which a willing buyer and seller would pay for a security.

Mark-to-market. Adjusting the value of an asset to its market value, reflecting in the process unrealized gains or losses.

Master Repurchase Agreement. A widely accepted standard agreement form published by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) that is used to govern and document Repurchase Agreements and protect the interest of parties in a repo transaction.

Maturity Date. Date on which principal payment of a financial obligation is to be paid.

Medium Term Notes (MTN's). Used frequently to refer to corporate notes of medium maturity (5-years and under). Technically, any debt security issued by a corporate or depository institution with a maturity from 1 to 10 years and issued under an MTN shelf registration. Usually issued in smaller issues with varying coupons and maturities, and underwritten by a variety of broker/dealers (as opposed to large corporate deals issued and underwritten all at once in large size and with a fixed coupon and maturity).

Money Market. The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptance, etc.) are issued and traded.

Money Market Mutual Fund (MMF). A type of mutual fund that invests solely in money market instruments, such as: U.S. Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements. Money market mutual funds are registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and are subject to "rule 2a-7" which significantly limits average maturity and credit quality of holdings. MMF's are managed to maintain a stable net asset value (NAV) of $1.00. Many MMFs carry ratings by a NRSRO.

Moody's Investors Service. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and municipal debt issues.

Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). Mortgage-backed securities represent an ownership interest in a pool of mortgage loans made by financial institutions, such as savings and loans, commercial banks, or mortgage companies, to finance the borrower's purchase of a home or other real estate. The majority of MBS are issued and/or guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA, and FHLMC. There are a variety of MBS structures with varying levels of risk and complexity. All MBS have reinvestment risk as actual principal and interest payments are dependent on the payment of the underlying mortgages which can be prepaid by mortgage holders to refinance and lower rates or simply because the underlying property was sold.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. A pool of residential mortgage loans with the monthly interest and principal distributed to investors on a pro-rata basis. The largest issuer is GNMA.

Municipal Note/Bond. A debt instrument issued by a state or local government unit or public agency. The vast majority of municipals are exempt from state and federal income tax, although some non-qualified issues are taxable.

Mutual Fund. Portfolio of securities professionally managed by a registered investment company that issues shares to investors. Many different types of mutual funds exist (e.g., bond, equity, and money market funds); all except money market funds operate on a variable net asset value (NAV).

Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (Negotiable CD). Large denomination CDs ($100,000 and larger) that are issued in bearer form and can be traded in the secondary market.

Net Asset Value. The market value of one share of an investment company, such as a mutual fund. This figure is calculated by totaling a fund's assets including securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, then subtracting the total assets from the fund's liabilities, and dividing this total by the number of shares outstanding. This is calculated once a day based on the closing price for each security in the fund's portfolio. (See below.)

[(Total assets) - (Liabilities)]/(Number of shares outstanding)

NRSRO. A “Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization” (NRSRO) is a designated rating organization that the SEC has deemed a strong national presence in the U.S. NRSROs provide credit ratings on corporate and bank debt issues. Only ratings of a NRSRO may be used for the regulatory purposes of rating. Includes Moody’s, S&P, Fitch, and Duff & Phelps.

Offered Price. See also "Ask Price."

Open Market Operations. A Federal Reserve monetary policy tactic entailing the purchase or sale of government securities in the open market by the Federal Reserve System from and to primary dealers in order to influence the money supply, credit conditions, and interest rates.

Par Value. The face value, stated value, or maturity value of a security.

Physical Delivery. Delivery of readily available underlying assets at contract maturity.

Portfolio. Collection of securities and investments held by an investor.

Premium. The amount by which a bond or other financial instrument sells above its face value. See also "Discount."

Primary Dealer. A designation given to certain government securities dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Primary dealers can buy and sell government securities directly with the Fed. Primary dealers also submit daily reports of market activity and security positions held to the Fed and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers are the largest buyers and sellers by volume in the U.S. Treasury securities market.

Prime Paper. Commercial paper of high quality. Highest rated paper is A-1+/A-1 by S&P and P-1 by Moody's.

Principal. Face value of a financial instrument on which interest accrues. May be less than par value if some principal has been repaid or retired. For a transaction, principal is par value times price and includes any premium or discount.

Prudent Expert Rule. Standard that requires that a fiduciary manage a portfolio with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence, under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims. This statement differs from the "prudent person" rule in that familiarity with such matters suggests a higher standard than simple prudence.

Prudent Investor Standard. Standard that requires that 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. More stringent than the "prudent person" standard as it implies a level of knowledge commensurate with the responsibility at hand.

Qualified Public Depository - Per Subsection 280.02(26), F.S., "qualified public depository" means any bank, savings bank, or savings association that:

1. Is organized and exists under the laws of the United States, the laws of this state or any other state or territory of the United States.

2. Has its principal place of business in this state or has a branch office in this state which is authorized under the laws of this state or of the United States to receive deposits in this state.

3. Has deposit insurance under the provision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, 12 U.S.C. ss.1811 et seq.

4. Has procedures and practices for accurate identification, classification, reporting, and collateralization of public deposits.

5. Meets all requirements of Chapter 280, F.S.

6. Has been designated by the Chief Financial Officer as a qualified public depository.

Range Note. A type of structured note that accrues interest daily at a set coupon rate that is tied to an index. Most range notes have two coupon levels; a higher accrual rate for the period the index is within a designated range, the lower accrual rate for the period that the index falls outside the designated range. This lower rate may be zero and may result in zero earnings.

Rate of Return. Amount of income received from an investment, expressed as a percentage of the amount invested.

Realized Gains (Losses). The difference between the sale price of an investment and its book value. Gains/losses are "realized" when the security is actually sold, as compared to "unrealized" gains/losses which are based on current market value. See "Unrealized Gains (Losses)."

Reference Bills: FHLMC's short-term debt program created to supplement its existing discount note program by offering issues from one month through one year, auctioned on a weekly or on an alternating four-week basis (depending upon maturity) offered in sizeable volumes ($1 billion and up) on a cycle of regular, standardized issuance. Globally sponsored and distributed, Reference Bill issues are intended to encourage active trading and market-making and facilitate the development of a term repo market. The program was designed to offer predictable supply, pricing transparency, and liquidity, thereby providing alternatives to U.S. Treasury bills. FHLMC's Reference Bills are unsecured general corporate obligations. This program supplements the corporation's existing discount note program. Issues under the Reference program constitute the same credit standing as other FHLMC discount notes; they simply add organization and liquidity to the short-term Agency discount note market.

Reference Notes: FHLMC's intermediate-term debt program with issuances of 2, 3, 5, 10, and 30-year maturities. Initial issuances range from $2 - $6 billion with re-openings ranging $1 - $4 billion.

The notes are high-quality bullet structures securities that pay interest semiannually. Issues under the Reference program constitute the same credit standing as other FHLMC notes; they simply add organization and liquidity to the intermediate- and long-term Agency market.

Repurchase Agreement (Repo). A short-term investment vehicle where an investor agrees to buy securities from a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to resell the securities back to the counterparty at an agreed upon time and for an agreed upon price. The difference between the purchase price and the sale price represents interest earned on the agreement. In effect, it represents a collateralized loan to the investor, where the securities are the collateral. Can be DVP, where securities are delivered to the investor's custodial bank, or "tri-party" where the securities are delivered to a third party intermediary. Any type of security can be used as "collateral," but only some types provide the investor with special bankruptcy protection under the law. Repos should be undertaken only when an appropriate Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) approved master repurchase agreement is in place.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo). A repo from the point of view of the original seller of securities. Used by dealers to finance their inventory of securities by essentially borrowing at short-term rates. Can also be used to leverage a portfolio and in this sense, can be considered risky if used improperly.

Safekeeping. Service offered for a fee, usually by financial institutions, for the holding of securities and other valuables. Safekeeping is a component of custody services.

Secondary Market. Markets for the purchase and sale of any previously issued financial instrument.

Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA). The bond market trade association representing the largest securities markets in the world. In addition to publishing a Master Repurchase Agreement, widely accepted as the industry standard document for Repurchase Agreements, the SIFMA also recommends bond market closures and early closes due to holidays.

Securities Lending. An arrangement between and investor and a custody bank that allows the custody bank to "loan" the investors investment holdings, reinvest the proceeds in permitted investments, and shares any profits with the investor. Should be governed by a securities lending agreement. Can increase the risk of a portfolio in that the investor takes on the default risk on the reinvestment at the discretion of the custodian.

Sinking Fund. A separate accumulation of cash or investments (including earnings on investments) in a fund in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or indenture, funded by periodic deposits by the issuer (or other entity responsible for debt service), for the purpose of assuring timely availability of moneys for payment of debt service. Usually used in connection with term bonds.

Spread. The difference between the price of a security and similar maturity U.S. Treasury investments, expressed in percentage terms or basis points. A spread can also be the absolute difference in yield between two securities. The securities can be in different markets or within the same securities market between different credits, sectors, or other relevant factors.

Standard & Poor's. One of several NRSROs that provide credit ratings on corporate and municipal debt issues.

STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities). Acronym applied to U.S. Treasury securities that have had their coupons and principal repayments separated into individual zero-coupon Treasury securities. The same technique and "strips" description can be applied to non-Treasury securities (e.g., FNMA strips).

Structured Notes. Notes that have imbedded into their structure options such as step-up coupons or derivative-based returns.

Supranational. Supranational organizations are international financial institutions that are generally established by agreements among nations, with member nations contributing capital and participating in management. These agreements provide for limited immunity from the laws of member countries. Bonds issued by these institutions are part of the broader class of Supranational, Sovereign, and Non-U.S. Agency (SSA) sector bonds. Supranational bonds finance economic and infrastructure development and support environmental protection, poverty reduction, and renewable energy around the globe. For example, the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and African Development Bank (AfDB) have "green bond" programs specifically designed for energy resource conservation and management. Supranational bonds, which are issued by multi-national organizations that transcend national boundaries. Examples include the World Bank, African Development Bank, and European Investment Bank.

Swap. Trading one asset for another.

TAP Notes: Federal Agency notes issued under the FHLB TAP program. Launched in 6/99 as a refinement to the FHLB bullet bond auction process. In a break from the FHLB's traditional practice of bringing numerous small issues to market with similar maturities, the TAP Issue Program uses the four most common maturities and reopens them up regularly through a competitive auction. These maturities (2, 3, 5, and 10 year) will remain open for the calendar quarter, after which they will be closed and a new series of TAP issues will be opened to replace them. This reduces the number of separate bullet bonds issued, but generates enhanced awareness and liquidity in the marketplace through increased issue size and secondary market volume.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). One of the large Federal Agencies. A wholly owned corporation of the United States government that was established in 1933 to develop the resources of the Tennessee Valley region in order to strengthen the regional and national economy and the national defense. Power operations are separated from non-power operations. TVA securities represent obligations of TVA, payable solely from TVA's net power proceeds, and are neither obligations of nor guaranteed by the United States. TVA is currently authorized to issue debt up to $30 billion. Under this authorization, TVA may also obtain advances from the U.S. Treasury of up to $150 million. Frequent issuer of discount notes, agency notes, and callable agency securities.

Total Return. Investment performance measured over a period of time that includes coupon interest, interest on interest, and both realized and unrealized gains or losses. Total return includes, therefore, any market value appreciation/depreciation on investments held at period end.

Treasuries. Collective term used to describe debt instruments backed by the U.S. government and issued through the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Includes Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. Also a benchmark term used as a basis by which the yields of non-Treasury securities are compared (e.g., "trading at 50 basis points over Treasuries").

Treasury Bills (T-Bills). Short-term direct obligations of the United States government issued with an original term of one year or less. Treasury bills are sold at a discount from face value and do not pay interest before maturity. The difference between the purchase price of the bill and the maturity value is the interest earned on the bill. Currently, the U.S. Treasury issues 4-week, 13-week, and 26-week T-Bills.

Treasury Bonds. Long-term interest-bearing debt securities backed by the U.S. government and issued with maturities of ten years and longer by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Treasury Notes. Intermediate interest-bearing debt securities backed by the U.S. government and issued with maturities ranging from one to ten years by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The Treasury currently issues 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year Treasury Notes.

Trustee. A bank designated by an issuer of securities as the custodian of funds and official representative of bondholders. Trustees are appointed to insure compliance with the bond documents and to represent bondholders in enforcing their contract with the issuer.

Uniform Net Capital Rule. SEC Rule 15c3-1 that outlines the minimum net capital ratio (ratio of indebtedness to net liquid capital) of member firms and non-member broker/dealers.

Unrealized Gains (Losses). The difference between the market value of an investment and its book value. Gains/losses are “realized” when the security is actually sold, as compared to “unrealized” gains/losses which are based on current market value. See also “Realized Gains (Losses).”

Variable-Rate Security. A bond that bears interest at a rate that varies over time based on a specified schedule of adjustment (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly, semi-annually, or annually). See also “Floating Rate Note.”

Weighted Average Maturity (or just “Average Maturity”). The average maturity of all securities and investments of a portfolio, determined by multiplying the par or principal value of each security or investment by its maturity (days or years), summing the products, and dividing the sum by the total principal value of the portfolio. A simple measure of risk of a fixed-income portfolio.

Weighted Average Maturity to Call. The average maturity of all securities and investments of a portfolio, adjusted to substitute the first call date per security for maturity date for those securities with call provisions.

Yield Curve. A graphic depiction of yields on like securities in relation to remaining maturities spread over a time line. The traditional yield curve depicts yields on U.S. Treasuries, although yield curves exist for Federal Agencies and various credit quality corporates as well. Yield curves can be positively sloped (normal) where longer-term investments have higher yields, or “inverted” (uncommon) where longer-term investments have lower yields than shorter ones.

Yield to Call (YTC). Same as "Yield to Maturity," except the return is measured to the first call date rather than the maturity date. Yield to call can be significantly higher or lower than a security's yield to maturity.

Yield to Maturity (YTM). Calculated return on an investment, assuming all cash-flows from the security are reinvested at the same original yield. Can be higher or lower than the coupon rate depending on market rates and whether the security was purchased at a premium or discount. There are different conventions for calculating YTM for various types of securities.

Yield. There are numerous methods of yield determination. In this glossary, see also "Current Yield," "Yield Curve," "Yield to Call," and "Yield to Maturity."

B. Master Repurchase Agreement

Public Securities Association
40 Broad Street , New York, NY 10004 - 2373
Telephone (212) 809 - 7000

PSA

Master Repurchase Agreement

Between: **Dated as of**

____

____

and

____

1. Applicability

From time to time the parties hereto may enter into transactions in which one party ("Seller") agrees to transfer to the other ("Buyer") securities or financial instruments ("Securities") against the transfer of funds by Buyer, with a simultaneous agreement by Buyer to transfer to Seller such Securities at a date certain or on demand, against the transfer of funds by Seller. Each such transaction shall be referred to herein as a "Transaction" and shall be governed by this Agreement, including any supplemental terms or conditions contained in Annex I hereto, unless otherwise agreed in writing.

2. Definitions

(a) "Act of Insolvency", with respect to any party, (i) the commencement by such party as debtor of any case or proceeding under any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, liquidation, dissolution or similar law, or such party seeking the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian or similar official for such party or any substantial part of its property, or (ii) the commencement of any such case or proceeding against such party, or another seeking such an appointment, or the filing against a party of an application for a protective decree under the provisions of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, which (A) is consented to or not timely contested by such party, (B) results in the entry of an order for relief, such an appointment, the issuance of such a protective decree or the entry of an order having a similar effect, or (C) is not dismissed within 15 days, (iii) the making by a party of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or (iv) the admission in writing by a party of such party's inability to pay such party's debts as they become due;

(b) "Additional Purchased Securities", Securities provided by the Seller to Buyer pursuant to Paragraph 4(a) hereof;

(c) "Buyer's Margin Amount", with respect to any Transaction as of any date, the amount obtained by application of a percentage (which may be equal to the percentage that is agreed to as the Seller Margin Amount under subparagraph (q) of this Paragraph), agreed to by Buyer and Seller prior to entering into the Transaction, to the Repurchase Price for such Transaction as of such date;

(d) "Confirmation", the meaning specified in Paragraph 3(b) hereof;

(e) "Income", with respect to any Security at any time, any principal thereof then payable and all interest, dividends or other distributions thereon;

(f) "Margin Deficit", the meaning specified in Paragraph 4(a) hereof;

(g) "Margin Excess", the meaning specified in Paragraph 4(b) hereof;

(h) "Market Value", with respect to any Securities as of any date, the price for such Securities on such date obtained from a generally recognized source agreed to by the parties or the most recent closing bid quotation from such a source, plus accrued Income to the extent not included therein (other than any Income credited or transferred to, or applied to the obligations of, Seller pursuant to Paragraph 5 hereof) as of such date (unless contrary to market practice for such Securities);

(i) "Price Differential", with respect to any Transaction hereunder as of any date, the aggregate amount obtained by daily application of the Pricing Rate for such Transaction to the Purchase Price for such Transaction on a 360 day per year basis for the actual number of days during the period commencing on (and including) the Purchase Date for such Transaction and ending on (but excluding) the date of determination (reduced by any amount of such Price Differential previously paid by Seller to Buyer with respect to such Transaction);

(j) "Pricing Rate", the per annum percentage rate for determination of the Price Differential;

(k) "Prime Rate", the prime rate of U.S. money center commercial banks as published in *The Wall Street Journal;*

(l) "Purchase Date", the date on which Purchased Securities are transferred by Seller to Buyer;

(m) "Purchase Price", (i) on the Purchase Date, the price at which Purchased Securities are transferred by Seller to Buyer, and (ii) thereafter, such price increased by the amount of any cash transferred by Buyer to Seller pursuant to Paragraph 4(b) hereof and decreased by the amount of any cash transferred by Seller to Buyer pursuant to Paragraph 4(a) hereof or applied to reduce Seller's obligations under clause (ii) of Paragraph 5 hereof;

(n) "Purchased Securities", the Securities transferred by Seller to Buyer in a Transaction hereunder, and any Securities substituted therefor in accordance with Paragraph 9 hereof. The term "Purchased Securities" with respect to any Transaction at any time also shall include Additional Purchased Securities delivered pursuant to Paragraph 4(a) and shall exclude Securities returned pursuant to Paragraph 4(b);

(o) "Repurchase Date", the date on which Seller is to repurchase the Purchased Securities from Buyer, including any date determined by application of the provisions of Paragraph 3(c) or 11 hereof;

(p) "Repurchased Price", the price at which Purchased Securities are to be transferred from Buyer to Seller upon termination of a Transaction, which will be determined in each case (including Transactions terminable upon demand) as the sum of the Purchase Price and the Price Differential as of the date of such determination, increased by any amount determined by the application of the provisions of Paragraph 11 hereof;

(q) "Seller's Margin Amount", with respect to any Transaction as of any date, the amount obtained by application of a percentage (which may be equal to the percentage that is agreed to as the Buyer's Margin Amount under subparagraph (c) of this Paragraph), agreed to by Buyer and Seller prior to entering into the Transaction, to the Repurchase Price for such Transaction as of such date.

3. Initiation; Confirmation; Termination

(a) An agreement to enter into a Transaction may be made orally or in writing at the initiation of either Buyer or Seller. On the Purchase Date for the Transaction, the Purchased Securities shall be transferred to Buyer or its agent against the transfer of the Purchase Price to an account of Seller.

(b) Upon agreeing to enter into a Transaction hereunder, Buyer or Seller (or both), as shall be agreed, shall promptly deliver to the other party a written confirmation of each Transaction (a "Confirmation"). The Confirmation shall describe the Purchased Securities (including CUSIP number, if any), identify Buyer and Seller and set forth (i) the Purchase Date, (ii) the Purchase Price, (iii) the Repurchase Date, unless the Transaction is to be terminable on demand, (iv) the Pricing Rate or Repurchase Price applicable to the Transaction, and (v) any additional terms or conditions of the Transaction not inconsistent with this Agreement. The Confirmation, together with this Agreement, shall constitute conclusive evidence of the terms agreed between Buyer and Seller with respect to the Transaction to which the Confirmation relates, unless with respect to the Confirmation specific objection is made promptly after receipt thereof. In the event of any conflict between the terms of such Confirmation and this Agreement, this Agreement shall prevail.

(c) In the case of Transactions terminable upon demand, such demand shall be made by Buyer or Seller, no later than such time as is customary in accordance with market practice, by telephone or otherwise on or prior to the business day on which such termination will be effective. On the date specified in such demand, or on the date fixed for termination in the case of Transactions having a fixed term, termination of the Transaction will be effected by transfer to Seller or its agent of the Purchased Securities and any Income in respect thereof received by Buyer (and not previously credited or transferred to, or applied to the obligations of, Seller pursuant to Paragraph 5 hereof) against the transfer of the Repurchase Price to an account of Buyer.

4. Margin Maintenance

(a) If at any time the aggregate Market Value of all Purchased Securities subject to all Transactions in which a particular party hereto is acting as Buyer is less than the aggregate Buyer's Margin Amount for all such Transactions (a "Margin Deficit"), then Buyer may by notice to Seller require Seller in such Transactions , at Seller's option, to transfer to Buyer cash or additional Securities reasonably acceptable to Buyer ("Additional Purchased Securities"), so that the cash and aggregate Market Value of the Purchased Securities, including any such Additional Purchased Securities, will thereupon equal or exceed such aggregate Buyer's Margin Amount (decreased by the amount of any Margin Deficit as of such date arising from any Transactions in which such Buyer is acting as Seller).

(b) If at any time the aggregate Market Value of all Purchased Securities subject to all Transactions in which a particular party hereto is acting as Seller exceeds the aggregate Seller's Margin Amount for all such Transactions at such time (a "Margin Excess"), then Seller may by notice to Buyer require Buyer in such Transactions, at Buyer's option, to transfer cash or Purchased Securities to Seller, so that the aggregate Market Value of the Purchased Securities, after deduction of any such cash or any Purchased Securities so transferred, will thereupon not exceeded such aggregate Seller's Margin Amount (increased by the amount of any Margin Excess as of such date arising from any Transactions in which such Seller is acting as Buyer).

(c) Any cash transferred pursuant to this Paragraph shall be attributed to such Transactions as shall be agreed upon by Buyer and Seller.

(d) Seller and Buyer may agree, with respect to any or all Transactions hereunder, that the respective rights of Buyer and Seller (or both) under subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph may be exercised only where a Margin Deficit or Margin Excess exceeds a specified dollar amount or a specified percentage of the Repurchase Prices for such Transactions (which amount or percentage shall be agreed to by Buyer and Seller prior to entering into any such Transactions).

(e) Seller and Buyer may agree, with respect to any or all Transactions hereunder, that the respective rights of Buyer and Seller under subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph to require the elimination of a Margin Deficit or a Margin Excess, as the case may be, may be exercised whenever such a Margin Deficit or Margin Excess exists with respect to any single Transaction hereunder (calculated without regard to any other Transaction outstanding under this Agreement).

5. Income Payments

Where a particular Transaction's term extends over an Income payment date on the Securities subject to that Transaction, Buyer shall, as the parties may agree with respect to such Transaction (or, in the absence of any agreement, as Buyer shall reasonably determine in its discretion), on the date such Income is payable either (i) transfer to or credit to the account of Seller an amount equal to such Income payment or payments with respect to any Purchased Securities subject to such Transaction or (ii) apply the Income payment or payments to reduce the amount to be transferred to Buyer by Seller upon termination of the Transaction. Buyer shall not be obligated to take any action pursuant to the preceding sentence to the extent that such action would result in the creation of a Margin Deficit, unless prior thereto or simultaneously therewith Seller transfers to Buyer cash or Additional Purchased Securities sufficient to eliminate such Margin Deficit.

6. Security Interest

Although the parties intend that all Transactions hereunder be sales and purchases and not loans, in the event any such Transactions are deemed to be loans, Seller shall be deemed to have pledged to Buyer as security for the performance by Seller of its obligations under each such Transaction, and shall be deemed to have granted to Buyer a security interest in, all of the Purchased Securities with respect to all Transactions hereunder and all proceeds thereof.

7. Payment and Transfer

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, all transfers of funds hereunder shall be in immediately available funds. All Securities transferred by one party hereto to the other party (i) shall be in suitable form for transfer or shall be accompanied by duly executed instruments of transfer or assignment in blank and such other documentation as the party receiving possession may reasonably request, (ii) shall be transferred on the book-entry system of a Federal Reserve Bank, or (iii) shall be transferred by any other method mutually acceptable to Seller and Buyer. As used herein with respect to Securities, "transfer" is intended to have the same meaning as when used in Section 8-313 of the New York Uniform Commercial Code or, where applicable, in any federal regulation governing transfers of the Securities.

8. Segregation of Purchased Securities

To the extent required by applicable law, all Purchased Securities in the possession of the Seller shall be segregated from other securities in its possession and shall be identified as subject to this Agreement. Segregation may be accomplished by appropriate identification on the books and records of the holder, including a financial intermediary or a clearing corporation. Title to all Purchased Securities shall pass to Buyer and, unless otherwise agreed by Buyer and Seller, nothing in this Agreement shall preclude Buyer from engaging in repurchase transactions with the Purchased Securities or otherwise pledging or hypothecating the Purchased Securities, but no such transaction shall relieve Buyer of its obligations to transfer Purchased Securities to Seller pursuant to Paragraphs 3, 4 or 11 hereof, or of Buyer's obligation to credit or pay Income to, or apply Income to the obligations of, Seller pursuant to Paragraph 5 hereof.

Required Disclosure for Transactions in Which the Seller Retains Custody of the Purchased Securities

Seller is not permitted to substitute other securities for those subject to this Agreement and therefore must keep Buyer's securities segregated at all times, unless in this Agreement Buyer grants Seller the right to substitute other securities. If Buyer grants the right to substitute, this means that Buyer's securities will likely be commingled with Seller's own securities during the trading day. Buyer is advised that, during any trading day that Buyer's securities are commingled with Seller's securities, they [will]* [may]** be subject to liens granted by Seller to [its clearing bank]* [third parties]** and may be used by Seller for deliveries on other securities transactions. Whenever the securities are commingled, Seller's ability to resegregate substitute securities for Buyer will be subject to Seller's ability to satisfy [the clearing]* [any]** lien or to obtain substitute securities.

* Language to be used under 17 C.F.R. d 403.4(e) if Seller is a government securities broker or dealer other than a financial institution.

** Language to be used under 17 C.F.R. d 403.5 (d) if Seller is a financial institution.

9. Substitution

(a) Seller may, subject to agreement with and acceptance by Buyer, substitute other Securities for any Purchased Securities. Such substitution shall be made by transfer to Buyer of such other Securities and transfer to Seller of such Purchased Securities. After substitution, the substituted Securities shall be deemed to be Purchased Securities.

(b) In Transactions in which the Seller retains custody of Purchased Securities, the parties expressly agree that Buyer shall be deemed, for purposes of subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, to have agreed to and accepted in this Agreement substitution by Seller of other Securities for Purchased Securities; *provided, however,* that such other Securities shall have a Market Value at least equal to the Market Value of the Purchased Securities for which they are substituted.

10. Representations

Each of Buyer and Seller represents and warrants to other that (i) it is duly authorized to execute and deliver this Agreement, to enter into the Transactions contemplated hereunder and to perform its obligations hereunder and has taken all necessary action to authorize such execution, delivery and performance, (ii) it will engage in such Transactions as principal (or, if agreed in writing in advance of any Transaction by the other party hereto, as agent for a disclosed principal), (iii) the person signing this Agreement on its behalf is duly authorized to do so on its behalf (or on behalf of any such disclosed principal), (iv) it has obtained all authorizations of any governmental body required in connection with this Agreement and the Transactions hereunder and such authorizations are in full force and effect and (v) the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement and the Transactions hereunder will not violate any law, ordinance, charter, by-law or rule applicable to it or any agreement by which it is bound or by which any of its assets are affected. On the Purchase Date for any Transaction Buyer and Seller shall each be deemed to repeat all the foregoing representations made by it.

11. Events of Default

In the event that (i) Seller fails to repurchase or Buyer fails to transfer Purchased Securities upon the applicable Repurchase Date, (ii) Seller or Buyer fails, after one business day's notice, to comply with Paragraph 4 hereof, (iii) Buyer fails to comply with Paragraph 5 hereof , (iv) an Act of Insolvency occurs with respect to Seller or Buyer, (v) any representation made by Seller or Buyer shall have been incorrect or untrue in any material respect when made or repeated or deemed to have been made or repeated, or (vi) Seller or Buyer shall admit to the other its inability to, or its intention not to, perform any of its obligations hereunder (each an "Event of Default"):

(a) At the option of the non defaulting party, exercised by written notice to the defaulting party (which option shall be deemed to have been exercised, even if no notice is given, immediately upon the occurrence of an Act of Insolvency), the Repurchase Date for each Transaction hereunder shall be deemed immediately to occur.

(b) In all Transactions in which the defaulting party is acting as Seller, if the non defaulting party exercises or is deemed to have exercised the option referred to in subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, (i) the defaulting party's obligations hereunder to repurchase all Purchased Securities in such Transactions shall thereupon become immediately due and payable, (ii) to the extent permitted by applicable law, the Repurchase Price with respect to each such Transaction shall be increased by the aggregate amount obtained by daily application of (x) the greater of the Pricing Rate for such Transaction or the Prime Rate to (y) the Repurchase Price for such Transaction as of the Repurchase Date as determined pursuant to subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph (decreased as of any day by (A) any amounts retained by the non defaulting party with respect to such Repurchase Price pursuant to clause (iii) of this subparagraph, (B) any proceeds from the sale of Purchased Securities pursuant to subparagraph (d) (i) of this Paragraph, and (C) any amounts credited to the account of the defaulting party pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this Paragraph) on a 360 day per year basis for the actual number of days during the period from and including the date of the Event of Default giving rise to such option to but excluding the date of payment of the Repurchase Price as so increased, (iii) all Income paid after such exercise or deemed exercise shall be retained by the non defaulting party and applied to the aggregate unpaid Repurchase Prices owed by the defaulting party, and (iv) the defaulting party shall immediately deliver to the non defaulting party any Purchased Securities subject to such Transactions then in the defaulting party's possession.

(c) In all Transactions in which the defaulting is acting as Buyer, upon tender by the non defaulting party of payment of the aggregate Repurchase Prices for all such Transactions, the defaulting party's right, title and interest in all Purchased Securities subject to such Transactions shall be deemed transferred to the non defaulting party, and the defaulting party shall deliver all such Purchased Securities to the non defaulting party.

(d) After one business day's notice to the defaulting party (which notice need not be given if an Act of Insolvency shall have occurred, and which may be the notice given under subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph or the notice referred to in clause (ii) of the first sentence of this Paragraph), the non defaulting party may :

(i) as to Transactions in which the defaulting party is acting as Seller, (A) immediately sell, in a recognized market at such price or prices as the non defaulting party may reasonably deem satisfactory, any or all Purchased Securities subject to such Transactions and apply the proceeds thereof to the aggregate unpaid Repurchase Prices and any other amounts owing by the defaulting party hereunder or (B) in its sole discretion elect, in lieu of selling all or a portion of such Purchased Securities, to give the defaulting party credit for such Purchased Securities in an amount equal to the price therefor on such date, obtained from a generally recognized source or the most recent closing bid quotation from such a source, against the aggregate unpaid Repurchase Prices and any other amounts owing by the defaulting party hereunder, and

(ii) as to Transactions in which the defaulting party is acting as Buyer, (A) purchase securities ("Replacement Securities") of the same class and amount as any Purchased Securities that are not delivered by the defaulting party to the non defaulting party as required hereunder or (B) in its sole discretion elect, in lieu of purchasing Replacement Securities, to be deemed to have purchased Replacement Securities at the price therefor on such date, obtained from a generally recognized source or the most recent closing bid quotation from such a source.

(e) As to Transactions in which the defaulting party is acting as Buyer, the defaulting party shall be liable to the non defaulting party (i) with respect to Purchased Securities (other than Additional Purchased Securities), for any excess of the price paid (or deemed paid) by the non defaulting party for Replacement Securities therefor over the Repurchase Price for such Purchased Securities and (ii) with respect to Additional Purchased Securities, for the price paid (or deemed paid) by the non defaulting party for the Replacement Securities, therefor. In addition, the defaulting party shall be liable to the non defaulting party for interest on such remaining liability with respect to each such purchase (or deemed purchase) of Replacement Securities from the date of such purchase (or deemed purchase) until paid in full by Buyer. Such interest shall be at a rate equal to the greater of the Pricing Rate for such Transaction or the Prime Rate.

(f) For purposes of this Paragraph 11, the Repurchase Price for each Transaction hereunder in respect of which the defaulting party is acting as Buyer shall not increase above the amount of such Repurchase Price for such Transaction determined as of the date of the exercise or deemed exercise by the non defaulting party of its option under subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

(g) The defaulting party shall be liable to the non defaulting party for the amount of all reasonable legal or other expenses incurred by the non defaulting party in connection with or as a consequence of an Event of Default, together with interest thereon at a rate equal to the greater of the Pricing Rate for the relevant Transaction or the Prime Rate.

(h) The non defaulting party shall have, in addition to its rights hereunder, any rights otherwise available to it under any other agreement or applicable law.

12. Single Agreement

Buyer and Seller acknowledge that, and have entered hereunto and will enter into each Transaction hereunder in consideration of and in reliance upon the fact that, all Transactions hereunder constitute a single business and contractual relationship and have been made in consideration of each other. Accordingly, each of Buyer and Seller agrees (i) to perform all of its obligations in respect of each Transaction hereunder, and that a default in the performance of any such obligations shall constitute a default by it in respect of all Transactions hereunder, (ii) that each of them shall be entitled to set off claims and apply property held by them in respect of any Transaction against obligations owing to them in respect of any other Transactions hereunder and (iii) that payments, deliveries and other transfers made by either of them in respect of any other Transaction shall be deemed to have been made in consideration of payments, deliveries and other transfers in respect of any other Transactions hereunder, and the obligations to make any such payments, deliveries and other transfers may be applied against each other and netted.

13. Notices and Other Communications

Unless another address is specified in writing by the respective party to whom any notice or other communication is to be given hereunder, all such notices or communications shall be in writing or confirmed in writing and delivered at the respective addresses set forth in Annex II attached hereto.

14. Entire Agreement; Severability

This Agreement shall supersede any existing agreements between the parties containing general terms and conditions for repurchase transactions. Each provision and agreement herein shall be treated as separate and independent from any other provision or agreement herein and shall be enforceable notwithstanding the unenforceability of any such other provision or agreement.

15. Non-assignability: Termination

The rights and obligations of the parties under this Agreement and under any Transaction shall not be assigned by either party without the prior written consent of the other party. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement and any Transactions shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties and their respective successors and assigns. This Agreement may be canceled by either party upon giving written notice to the other, except that this Agreement shall, notwithstanding such notice, remain applicable to any Transactions then outstanding.

16. Governing Law

This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York without giving effect to the conflict of law principles thereof.

17. No Waivers, Etc.

No express or implied waiver of any Event of Default by either party shall constitute a waiver of any other Event of Default and no exercise of any remedy hereunder by any party shall constitute a waiver of its right to exercise any other remedy hereunder. No modification or waiver of any provision of this Agreement and no consent by any party to a departure herefrom shall be effective unless and until such shall be in writing and duly executed by both of the parties hereto. Without limitation on any of the foregoing, the failure to give a notice pursuant to subparagraphs 4(a) or 4(b) hereof will not constitute a waiver of any right to do so at a later date.

18. Use of Employee Plan Assets

(a) If assets of an employee benefit plan subject to any provision of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") are intended to be used by either party hereto (the "Plan Party") in a Transaction, the Plan Party shall so notify the other party prior to the Transaction. The Plan Party shall represent in writing to the other party that the Transaction does not constitute a prohibited transaction under ERISA or is otherwise exempt therefrom, and the other party may proceed in reliance thereon but shall not be required so to proceed.

(b) Subject to the last sentence of subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, any such Transaction shall proceed only if Seller furnishes or has furnished to Buyer its most recent available audited statement of its financial condition and its most recent subsequent unaudited statement of its financial condition.

(c) By entering into a Transaction pursuant to this Paragraph, Seller shall be deemed (i) to represent to Buyer that since the date of Seller's latest such financial statements, there has been no material adverse change in Seller's financial condition which Seller has not disclosed to Buyer, and (ii) to agree to provide Buyer with future audited and unaudited statements of its financial condition as they are issued, so long as it is a Seller in any outstanding Transaction involving a Plan Party.

19. Intent

(a) The parties recognize that each Transaction is a "repurchase agreement" as that term is defined in Section 101 of Title 11 of the United States Code, as amended (except insofar as the type of Securities subject to such Transaction or the term of such Transaction would render such definition inapplicable), and a "securities contract" as that term is defined in Section 741 of Title 11 of the United States Code, as amended.

(b) It is understood that either party's right to liquidate Securities delivered to it in connection with Transactions hereunder or to exercise any other remedies pursuant to Paragraph 11 hereof, is a contractual right to liquidate such Transaction as described in Sections 555 and 559 of Title 11 of the United States Code, as amended.

20. Disclosure Relating to Certain Federal Protections

The parties acknowledge that they have been advised that:

(a) in the case of Transactions in which one of the parties is a broker or dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("1934 Act"), the Securities Investor Protection Corporation has taken the position that the provisions of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 ("SIPA") do not protect the other party with respect to any Transaction hereunder;

(b) in the case of Transactions in which one of the parties is a government securities broker or a government securities dealer registered with the SEC under Section 15C of the 1934 Act, SIPA will not provide protection to the other party with respect to any Transaction hereunder; and

(c) in the case of Transactions in which one of the parties is a financial institution, funds held by the financial institution pursuant to a Transaction hereunder are not a deposit and therefore are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, as applicable.

[Name of Party]	[Name of Party]
By _______________________________	By ____________________________________
Title ______________________________	Title __________________________________
Date ______________________________	Date __________________________________.

C. Broker/Dealer Certification

TEXAS PUBLIC FUNDS INVESTMENT ACT ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These Acknowledgments are executed on behalf of the City of Rowlett ("Investor") and ______________________("Business Organization") pursuant to the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Government Code, Texas Codes Annotated (the "Act"), in connection with investment transactions conducted between the Investor and the Business Organization.

Acknowledgment by Investor

The undersigned investment officer of the Investor ("Investment Officer") hereby acknowledges, represents and agrees on behalf of the Investor that:

(i) The Investment Officer (a) has been duly designated by official action of the governing body of the Investor to act as its Investment Officer pursuant to the Act, (b) is vested with full power and authority under the Act and other applicable law to engage in investment activities on behalf of the Investor, and (c) is duly authorized to execute this Acknowledgment on behalf of the Investor,

(ii) Pursuant to the Act, the governing body of the Investor has duly adopted a written investment policy which complies with the Act, including an investment strategy (as the same may be amended, the "Investment Policy"), and the Investment Officer (a) has furnished a true and correct copy of the Investment Policy to the Business Organization and (b) will notify the Business Organization of any revision of, or amendment to, the Investment Policy. The Business Organization shall be entitled to rely upon the most recent version of the Investment Policy furnished by the Investment Officer until provided with an amended version;

(iii) Attached hereto is a list of investments that are authorized pursuant to the Investment Policy and that the Investment Officer understands may be available from the Business Organization. The attached list may be amended from time to time by mutual agreement of the Investor and the Business Organization, and

(iv) In connection with any investment transaction between the Business Organization and the Investor, the Business Organization is not responsible for assuring compliance with those aspects of the Investment Policy over which the Business Organization has no control or knowledge, such as restrictions as to diversity and average maturity, or which require an interpretation of subjective investment standards.

INVESTMENT OFFICER

____

Name:____________________

Title:_____________________

Date:_____________________

Acknowledgment by Business Organization

In reliance upon the foregoing "Acknowledgment by Investor," the undersigned qualified representative of the Business Organization ("Qualified Representative") acknowledges, represents, and agrees on behalf of the Business Organization that:

(I) The Qualified Representative (a) is registered under the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, (b) is the duly appointed and acting officer of the Business Organization, holding the office set forth underneath its name below, and (c) is duly authorized to execute this Certification on behalf of the Business Organization,

(ii) The Qualified Representative has received and reviewed the Investment Policy furnished by the Investment Officer,

(iii) The Business Organization will provide the Investment Officer with periodic account and other reasonably requested information that will assist the Investment Officer in carrying out his or her responsibility to make investment decisions consistent with the Investment Policy; and

(iv) The Business Organization will not sell to the Investor investments other than those on the attached list, which may be amended from time to time by mutual agreement of the Investor and the Business Organization.

QUALIFIED REPRESENTATIVE

____

Name:_____________________

Title______________________

Date:______________________

D. Investment Pool/Fund Questionnaire

1. A description of eligible investment securities, and a written statement of investment policy and objectives.

2. A description of interest calculations and how it is distributed, and how gains and losses are treated.

3. A description of how the securities are safeguarded (including the settlement processes), and how often the securities are priced and the program audited.

4. A description of who may invest in the program, how often, what size deposit and withdrawal are allowed.

5. A schedule for receiving statements and portfolio listings.

6. Are reserves, retained earnings, etc. utilized by the pool/fund?

7. A fee schedule, and when and how is it assessed.

8. Is the pool/fund eligible for bond proceeds and/or will it accept such proceeds?

9. Does the pool/fund have a stable or floating net asset value (NAV)?

10. What are the liquidity restrictions, gates, etc?

E. Broker/Dealers List

Broker/Dealers List

‡ Academy Securities Inc.
Amherst Pierpont Securites LLC
‡ Bancroft Capital LLC
* Barclays Capital Inc.
BB&T Capital Markets
† Blaylock Robert Van LLC
* BMO Capital Markets Corp
* BNP Paribas Securities Corp.
BNY Capital Markets LLC
* BofA Securities, Inc.
† Cabrera Capital Markets LLC
* Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.
† CastleOak Securities
* Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
† C.L. King & Associates, Inc.
Commerz Markets LLC
Credit Agricole Securities (USA), Inc.
* Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC
* Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc.
* Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.
‡ Drexel Hamilton LLC
Fifth Third Securities, Inc.
FTN Financial
* Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Guggenheim Securities, LLC
Hilltop Securties Inc.
* HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.
ICAP Corporates, LLC
ING Financial Markets, LLC
INTL FCStone Partners L.P.
Incapital LLC
* Jefferies & Company, Inc.
* J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
Keybanc Capital Markets
† Loop Capital Markets LLC
Lloyds Securities Inc.
MarketAxess Corporation
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (USA), Inc.
* Mizuho Securities (USA), Inc.
* Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC
* Nomura Securities International, Inc.
* Natwest Markets
Piper Jaffray & Company
PNC Capital Markets LLC
* RBC Capital Markets LLC
Robert W. Baird & Co.
‡ Roberts & Ryan Investments, Inc.
Scotia Capital (USA), Inc.
* SG Americas Securities LLC
† Siebert Cisneros Shank & Co., LLC
SMBC Nikko Securities America Inc
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.
Susquehanna Financial Group, LP
* TD Securities (USA) LLC
Tradition Asiel Securities, Inc.
† The Williams Capital Group, LP
* UBS Securities LLC
U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.
Vining Sparks IBG, L.P.
* Wells Fargo Securities LLC

* *Primary Government Securities Dealer*
† *Minority or woman owned business enterprise*
‡ *Service Disabled-Veteran Owned*

City of Rowlett

4000 Main Street
Rowlett, TX 75088
www.rowlett.com

Official Copy

Resolution: RES-131-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROWLETT, TEXAS, AMENDING AND ADOPTING THE CITY'S INVESTMENT POLICIES, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND APPROVED BROKER/DEALERS AS SET FORTH IN THE INVESTMENT POLICY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council is required by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act to review its investment policies, investment strategies, and broker/dealers at least annually; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed and considered the investment policies, investment strategies, and broker/dealers set forth in the Investment Policy, as well as the amendment adopted by this Resolution, and finds and determines that the investment policies, investment strategies and broker/dealers reflected in the Investment Policy are in the best interest of the City and that this Resolution accurately records the changes made to the Policy; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Council to assure consistent management of public funds; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds it is in the best interest of the public to approve the Investment Policy, including the investment policies, investment strategies and broker/dealers, as amended.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROWLETT, TEXAS:

SECTION 1: That the City Council of the City of Rowlett hereby adopts the City of Rowlett Investment Policy, including the investment policies, investment strategies and broker/dealers, as amended, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A.

SECTION 2: This resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

At a meeting of the City Council on October 20, 2020 this Resolution be adopted. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: 7 Mayor Dana-Bashian, Mayor Pro Tem Grubisich, Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Bell, Councilmember Margolis, Councilmember Sherrill, Councilmember Laning and Councilmember Brown

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Approved by Tammy Dana-Bashian
Mayor

Date October 20, 2020

Approved to form by ______________________
City Attorney

Date October 20, 2020

Certified by Laura Hallmark
City Secretary

Date October 20, 2020

CITY OF ROWLETT, TEXAS