

CITY OF MARYSVILLE AGENDA BILL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR ACTION

CITY COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 9/14/2020

AGENDA ITEM:	
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE AMENDING THE POLICY FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS AND RESINDING RESOLUTION 2456	
PREPARED BY:	DIRECTOR APPROVAL:
Sandy Langdon, Finance Director	
DEPARTMENT:	
Finance	
ATTACHMENTS:	
GPA Memo Resolution Investment Policy	
BUDGET CODE:	AMOUNT:
N/A	
SUMMARY:	

The Investment Policy is reviewed annually with the city’s financial advisors and suggestions are made to keep current with changes by the State, accounting principles, and governmental association guidelines. Based upon the latest review the following changes are purposed:

Section 5.2 Prudence – add suggested Washington Public Treasurers Association (WPTA) language regarding responsibility

Section 8.2 Suitable Investments – update commercial paper language to follow WA State Investment Board policy to provide further clarification

Section 10.2 Performance Standards – update per WPTA recommendation to add clarification related to benchmarks and performance

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Staff recommends that Council authorize the Mayor or sign resolution to amending the Investment Policy
RECOMMENDED MOTION: I move to authorize the Mayor to sign Resolution _____

MEMO

To: Sandy Langdon and Jan Berg, City of Marysville
From: Deanne Woodring and Whitney Maher
Date: July 15, 2020
Re: Investment Policy Review and Update 2020

It is a best practice to periodically review and update the City of Marysville Investment Policy. The policy was updated and approved in November 2018 to reflect recent Washington State statute updates. GPA has a client who recently went through approval of their policy through WPTA, which made some great suggestions to update policy. We have reviewed the City's policy to include the same suggestions from WPTA and outlined them below:

New language is shown in *italics* below:

Section 5.2 Prudence - Add suggested WPTA language:

The Finance Director and authorized investment officers and employees who act in accordance with the Finance Director's written procedures and the City's Investment Policy, and who exercise due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for the credit risk or market price change of an investment, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

Section 8.2 - Update commercial paper language to follow Washington State Investment Board policy to provide further clarification:

Original Language:

Commercial Paper: Unsecured debt obligations of corporate issuers that are rated at least A1+ by S&P, P1 by Moody's or F1+ by Fitch. Must be rated by two NRSROs at the time of purchase. Commercial paper holdings may not have maturities exceeding 270 days. Any commercial paper purchased with a maturity longer than 100 days must also have an underlying long-term credit rating at the time of purchase with a minimum rating of AA- by S&P, Aa3 by Moody's or AA- by Fitch. Issuer constraints for commercial paper combined with corporate notes will be limited to 3% of market value per issuer.

Updated Language:

Commercial Paper: Unsecured debt obligations of corporate issuers that are rated at least A1+ by S&P, P1 by Moody's and F1+ by Fitch. Must be rated by two NRSROs at the time of purchase. *If the commercial paper is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of them.* Commercial paper holdings may not have maturities exceeding 270 days. Any commercial paper purchased with a maturity longer than 100 days must also have an underlying long-term credit rating of AA- from S&P, or Aa3 from Moody's or AA- from Fitch.

Section 10.2 Performance Standards - Update section per WPTA recommendation to add more clarification related to benchmarks and performance:

Original Language:

The investment portfolio will be designed to obtain a market average rate of return during economic cycles, taking into account investment risk constraints and cash flow needs. A market benchmark will be established to compare risk and return of each investment portfolio identified within each tier.

The earnings benchmark will be the Local Government Investment Pool and an appropriate yield comparison.

New Language:

The portfolio shall be managed to obtain a fair rate of return and earnings rate that incorporates the primary objectives of protecting the District's capital and assuring adequate liquidity to meet cash flow needs.

The investment portfolio will be invested into a predetermined structure that will be measured against a selected benchmark portfolio. The structure will be based upon a chosen minimum and maximum duration (average maturity) and will have the objective to achieve market rates of returns over long investment horizons. The purpose of a benchmark is to appropriately manage the risk in the portfolio through interest rate cycles. The investment portfolio is expected to provide similar returns to the benchmark over interest rate cycles but may underperform or outperform in certain periods. The portfolio will be positioned to first protect principal and then achieve market rates of return. The benchmark used will be the US treasury 0-3 year index or US treasury 0-5 year index and comparisons will be calculated monthly and reported quarterly.

The liquidity component yield will be compared quarterly to the LGIP average yield.



POLICY NUMBER: 2.05.500

EFFECTIVE DATE: 9/15/16

TITLE: Commercial Paper and Corporate
Notes Investment Policy For the
State Treasurer, Local
Governments, and Higher Education
Institutions

SUPERSEDES: 9/17/15

BOARD ADOPTION: 9/15/16

APPROVED:

PURPOSE

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.84.080, RCW 39.59.040, and RCW 28B.10.928 authorize the State Treasurer, local governments in the state of Washington, and Washington institutions of higher education to invest in commercial paper and corporate notes purchased on the secondary markets provided they adhere to the investment policies and procedures adopted by the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB).

In accordance with those statutes, this policy establishes guidelines enabling the State Treasurer, local governments, and institutions of higher education to invest in commercial paper and corporate notes purchased on the secondary markets.

POLICY

This policy refers to four portfolios: (1) the commercial paper portfolio; (2) the corporate notes portfolio; (3) the credit portfolio, a subset of the total portfolio that contains the commercial paper and corporate notes portfolios combined; and (4) the total portfolio, which includes all money market and fixed income securities.

Investors without the expertise to make the investment decisions addressed in this policy should obtain independent expert financial advice.

Commercial Paper Portfolio Guidelines

The policy guidelines with respect to investment in commercial paper are as follows:

1. Commercial paper must be rated with the highest short-term credit rating category of any two major Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase. If the commercial paper is rated by more than two major NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of them.
2. Commercial paper holdings may not have maturities exceeding 270 days.
3. Any commercial paper purchased with a maturity longer than 100 days must also have an underlying long-term senior unsecured credit rating at the time of purchase in one of the three highest rating categories of an NRSRO.
4. The percentage of commercial paper that may be purchased from any single issuer is 3 percent of the assets of the total portfolio.
5. Commercial paper must be purchased in the secondary market and not directly from the issuers.

Corporate Notes Portfolio Guidelines

The policy guidelines with respect to investment in corporate notes are as follows:

1. Corporate notes are defined as debt securities issued by corporations.

2. Corporate notes must be rated at least weak single-A or better by all of the major rating agencies that rate the note at the time of purchase for inclusion in the corporate note portfolio.
3. Corporate notes must meet the following maturity and duration limits:
 - a. The maturity of the corporate notes shall be 5.5 years or less at the time of purchase.
 - b. The maximum duration of the corporate note portfolio shall not exceed 3 years.
4. No corporate fixed-income issue may exceed 3 percent of the cost or 6 percent of the market value of the assets of the total portfolio.
5. The percentage of corporate notes that may be purchased from any single issuer rated AA or better by all major rating agencies that rate the note is 3 percent of the assets of the total portfolio.
6. The percentage of corporate notes that may be purchased from any single issuer rated in the broad single-A category from all the major rating agencies that rate the security, is 2 percent of the total portfolio.
7. Corporate notes must be purchased on the secondary market and not directly from the issuers.
8. Securities rated in the broad single-A category with a negative outlook may not be purchased. Portfolio holdings of corporate notes downgraded to below single A and portfolio holdings of securities rated single A with their outlooks changed to negative may continue to be held. No additional purchases are permitted.

Credit Portfolio Guidelines

The commercial paper and corporate notes portfolios together are known as the credit portfolio. The policy guidelines with respect to the credit portfolio are as follows:

1. The credit portfolio shall not exceed 25 percent by market value of all assets of the total portfolio.
2. The credit portfolio must be diversified by sector and industry.
3. Portfolio managers must routinely monitor the ratings and credit quality of the issuers of the commercial paper and corporate notes that they are purchasing. Appropriate personnel should be notified of any credit rating downgrades of issuers of any commercial paper and corporate notes in their portfolios.
4. Credit risk, interest rate risk, and reinvestment risk must all be managed.

Total Portfolio Guidelines

The policy guidelines with respect to the total portfolio concentration limits are as follows:

1. The following are not permissible investments:
 - a. Securities issued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.
 - b. Derivatives.
 - c. Loans.
2. No single credit issuer shall exceed 3 percent of the total portfolio's market value.
3. The individual country limit of non-U.S. and non-Canadian exposure is 2 percent of the total portfolio. The exposure is determined by the country of domicile of the issuers of portfolio securities.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Washington State Investment Board

The Board is responsible for approving the Commercial Paper and Corporate Notes Investment Policy for the State Treasurer, Local Governments, and Higher Education Institutions.

Public Markets Committee

The Committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending the policy to the Board.

WSIB Staff

Staff is responsible for recommending investment policy enhancements and changes to the Public Markets Committee.

State and Local Government Staff and Higher Education Institution Staff

State and local government staff and higher education institution staff are responsible for obtaining any necessary independent expert financial advice related to investments covered by this policy and are responsible for implementing the policy as well as following best practices in accounting and reporting.

POLICY REVIEW

The Board shall review this policy at least once every three (3) years to ensure that it remains relevant and appropriate.

Policy Adopted 3/16/95
Revised 2/18/99
Revised 10/25/01, Supersedes WSIB Policy 2.15.101
Reviewed 7/20/06
Reviewed 4/16/09
Reviewed 6/21/12
Revised 9/17/15
Revised 9/15/16

[DRAFT] CITY OF MARYSVILLE
Marysville, Washington

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE AMENDING THE POLICY FOR
THE INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS AND RESINDING RESOLUTION 2456

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted an investment policy that sets forth guidelines for the investment of all funds of the City, and

WHEREAS, this investment policy should reflect the Council’s intent that all funds are invested in a manner that ensures the security of the principal while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the City and the highest investment return, in conformance with federal, state, and other legal requirements, and

WHEREAS, the Marysville City Treasurer (Director of Finance) has recommended an investment policy that is consistent with the Council’s direction, and

WHEREAS, this investment policy has been written in accordance with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) best practices, and

WHEREAS, the Marysville City Treasurer may from time to time recommend changes to the investment policy, and

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE, WASHINGTON AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The policy for the investment of City funds set forth in the document entitled “City of Marysville Investment Policy,” which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as if set forth in full, is hereby adopted as official policy for the investment of the City funds.

Section 2. That the adoption of the document entitled City of Marysville Investment Policy, replaces all previous City of Marysville Investment Policies.

PASSED by the City Council and APPROVED by the Mayor this ___ day of _____, 2020.

CITY OF MARYSVILLE

By _____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

CITY OF MARYSVILLE INVESTMENT POLICY
ADOPTED ~~NOVEMBER 26, 2018~~ SEPTEMBER 14, 2020

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Policy Statement

This policy establishes standards and guidelines for the direction, management and oversight for all of the City of Marysville's investable cash and funds. Funds must be invested prudently to assure preservation of principal, provide needed liquidity for daily cash requirements, and provide a market rate of return. All investments must conform to federal, state, and local statutes governing the investment of public funds.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Investment Policy defines the parameters within which funds are to be invested by the City of Marysville ("City"). This policy also formalizes the framework, of the City's Policy and Procedures to provide the authority and constraints for the City to maintain an effective and judicious management of funds within the scope of this policy.

These policies are intended to be broad enough to allow the Finance Director or authorized designee to function properly within the parameters of responsibility and authority, yet specific enough to adequately safeguard the investment assets.

2.0 GOVERNING AUTHORITY

The City of Marysville's investment authority is derived from Chapter 35A.40.050 RCW. The investment program shall be operated in conformance with Washington Revised Statutes and applicable Federal Law. All funds within the scope of this policy are subject to regulations established by the State of Washington.

3.0 SCOPE

This policy applies to activities of the City of Marysville with regard to investing the financial assets of the City. The amount of funds expected to fall within the scope of this policy is \$35MM to \$60MM, including all funds under the control and management of the City of Marysville.

1. General Funds
2. Special Revenue Funds
3. Debt Service Funds
4. Capital Projects Funds
5. Special Assessment Funds
6. Enterprise Funds
7. Internal Service Funds
8. Trust and Agency Funds

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

4.0 OBJECTIVES

All funds will be invested in a manner that is in conformance with federal, state and other legal requirements. In addition, the objectives, in order of priority, of the investment activities will be as follows:

4.1 Safety: Safety of principal is the primary objective of the City. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To obtain this objective, funds will be diversified, utilizing highly rated securities, by investing among a variety of securities and financial institutions. The investment portfolio will be invested in a manner that meets RCW statutes and all legal requirements of the City.

4.2 Liquidity: The investment portfolio will provide liquidity sufficient to enable the City to meet all cash requirements that might reasonably be anticipated. Therefore, the investments shall be managed to maintain a balance to meet daily obligations.

4.3 Return on Investment: The investment portfolio will be structured with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk parameters and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5.0 STANDARDS OF CARE

5.1 Delegation of Authority:

Governing Body: The ultimate responsibility and authority for the investment of City funds resides with the City Council who have the authority to direct the management of the City investment program.

Authority: The overall management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated to the Finance Director, or designee, who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program, consistent with this investment policy. The Finance Director shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls to regulate the activities of subordinate officials.

Investment Advisor: The City may engage the services of an external investment adviser to assist with the management of the City's investment portfolio in a manner that is consistent with the City's objectives and this policy. Such advisers shall provide recommendation and advice regarding the City investment program including but not limited to advice related to the purchase and sale of investments in accordance with this Investment Policy.

5.2 Prudence:

The standard of prudence to be used by the Finance Director or any designees in the context of managing the overall portfolio is the prudent person rule which states: *Investments will 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 in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of the funds considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of the capital.

[The Finance Director and authorized investment officers and employees who act in accordance with the Finance Director's written procedures and the City's Investment Policy, and who exercise due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for the credit risk or market price change of an investment, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.](#)

5.3 Ethics:

Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials shall disclose to the Finance Director in writing any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business within this jurisdiction, and they shall further disclose any large personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the City's portfolio. Employees and officers shall subordinate their personal investment transactions to those of the City of Marysville, particularly with regard to the time of purchases and sales.

6.0 SAFEKEEPING, CUSTODY AND CONTROLS

6.1 Delivery vs. Payment:

All trades of marketable securities will be executed (cleared and settled) on a delivery vs. payment (DVP) basis to ensure that securities are deposited in the City's safekeeping institution prior to the release of funds.

6.2 Third Party Safekeeping:

Prudent treasury management requires that all purchased securities be bought on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis and be held in safekeeping by the City, an independent third-party financial institution, or the City's designated depository.

The City's Finance Director shall designate all safekeeping arrangements and an agreement of the terms executed in writing. The third-party custodian shall be required to provide a statement to the City listing at a minimum each specific security, book yield, description, maturity date, market value, par value, purchase date, and CUSIP number.

All collateral securities pledged to the City for certificates of deposit or demand shall be held in a segregated account at the issuing financial institution that is reporting to the State's Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

6.3 Internal Controls:

The Finance Director is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse. Specifics for the internal controls shall be documented in an investment procedures manual.

The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. The internal controls shall address the following points at a minimum:

- Control of collusion
- Separation of transaction authority from accounting and recordkeeping
- Custodial safekeeping
- Avoidance of physical delivery securities of marketable securities
- Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members
- Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers
- Dual authorizations of wire transfers
- Staff training and
- Review, maintenance and monitoring of security procedures both manual and automated.

7.0 AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL DEALERS

7.1 Broker/Dealers:

The Finance Director shall maintain and review annually a list of all authorized financial institutions and broker/dealers that are approved to transact with the City for investment purposes.

The Finance Director or designee may utilize the investment advisor's approved broker/dealer list in lieu of the City's own approved list. The advisor must submit the approved list to the City annually and provide updates throughout the year as they occur. The advisor must maintain documentation of appropriate license and professional credentials of broker/dealers on the list. The annual investment advisor broker/dealer review procedures include:

- a. FINRA Certification check:
 - i. Firm Profile
 - ii. Firm History
 - iii. Firm Operations
 - iv. Disclosures of arbitration awards, disciplinary and regulatory events
 - v. State Registration Verification
- b. Financial review of acceptable FINRA capital or letter of credit for clearing settlements.

The advisor may be authorized through the contracted agreement to open accounts on behalf of the City with the broker/dealers on the approved broker dealer list. The City will receive documentation directly from the brokers for account verification and regulatory requirements.

7.2 Investment Advisers:

Advisers must be registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and must act in a non-discretionary capacity, requiring approval from the City prior to all transactions.

7.3 Bank Institutions:

The City will only place funds, exceeding the current FDIC insurance limits, with banks who are currently participating in the Washington State PDPC program. Compliance/listing with the PDPC will be verified by the Adviser or designated investment officer utilizing the Washington State Treasurer's website (<http://www.tre.wa.gov/government/pdpc.shtml>).

7.4 Competitive Transactions:

Transactions must be executed on a competitive basis and documented, excluding securities and interfund loans issued by the City of Marysville. Competitive prices should be provided from at least three separate brokers, financial institutions or through a nationally electronic trading platform. When purchasing original issue instrumentality securities, no competitive offerings will be required as all dealers in the selling group offer those securities as the same original issue price. If an Adviser handles trade executions then they must provide the competitive documentation as requested.

8.0 AUTHORIZED AND SUITABLE INVESTMENTS

8.1 Authorized Investments:

All investments of the City are limited by RCW, principally RCW 35A.40.050 and 39.59.020.

This policy recognizes S&P, Moody's and Fitch as the major Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations (NRSRO).

In the case of split ratings, where the major NRSROs issue different ratings, the higher rating shall apply. Minimum credit ratings and percentage limitations apply to the time of purchase.

All securities must be purchased on the secondary market and may not be purchased directly from the issuer.

8.2 Suitable Investments:

The City is empowered to invest in the following types of securities:

U. S Treasury Obligations: Direct obligations of the United States Treasury.

US Agency Obligations - Primary: Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs) – Federal Instrumentality Securities include, but are not limited to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB), and the Federal Farm Credit Bureau (FFCB).

US Agency Obligations - Secondary: Other US government sponsored enterprises that are less marketable are considered secondary GSEs. They include, but are not limited to: Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Financing Corporation (FICO) and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, (Farmer Mac).

Municipal Debt Obligations: General Obligation and Revenue bonds in any local government in the State of Washington and General Obligation bonds only on government issuers outside the State of Washington. At the time of investment the bonds must have at a minimum rating of AA- from S&P, Aa3 from Moody's or AA- from Fitch. Debt of the City of Marysville is not required to be rated.

Commercial Paper: Unsecured debt obligations of corporate issuers that are rated at least A1+ by S&P, P1 by Moody's or F1+ by Fitch. Must be rated by two NRSROs at the time of purchase. [If the commercial paper is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of them.](#) Commercial paper holdings may not have maturities exceeding 270 days. Any commercial paper purchased with a maturity longer than 100 days must also have an underlying long-term credit rating at the time of purchase with a minimum rating of AA- by S&P, Aa3 by

Moody's or AA- by Fitch. Issuer constraints for commercial paper combined with corporate notes will be limited to 3% of market value per issuer.

Certificates of Deposit: Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit of financial institutions which are qualified public depositories as defined by RCW 39.58.010(2) and in accordance with the restrictions therein.

Time deposits and Savings Accounts issued by banks: Deposits in PDPC approved banks.

Banker's Acceptance: Bankers' acceptances generally are created based on a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction. They are used to finance the shipment of some specific goods within the United States. They are issued by qualified financial institutions.

Local Government Investment Pool: Investment Pool managed by the Washington State Treasury office.

8.3 Bank Collateralization:

The PDPC makes and enforces regulations and administers a program to ensure public funds deposited in banks and thrifts are protected if a financial institution becomes insolvent. The PDPC approves which banks and thrifts can hold state and local government deposits and monitors collateral pledged to secure uninsured public deposits. Under the act, all public treasurers and other custodians of public funds are relieved of the responsibility of executing tri-party agreements, reviewing pledged securities, and authorizing additions, withdrawals, and exchanges of collateral.

9.0 INVESTMENT PARAMETERS

9.1 Diversification:

The City will diversify the investment of all funds by adhering to the constraints by issuer type in accordance with the following table:

Table of Constraints on the Portfolio

Issue Type	Maximum % Holdings	Maximum % per Issuer	Ratings S&P	Ratings Moody's	Ratings Fitch
US Treasury Obligations	100%	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
US Agency Primary Securities FHLB, FNMA, FHLMC, FFCB	100%	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A
US Agency Secondary Securities FICO, FARMER MAC etc.	10%	5%	AA-	Aa3	AA-
Municipal Bonds	30%	5%	AA-	Aa3	AA-
City of Marysville Debt	10%	N/A	-	-	-
Commercial Paper	15%	3%	A1+ Long Term AA-	P1 Long Term Aa3	F1+ Long Term AA-
Certificates of Deposit	25%	10%	Deposits in PDPC approved banks	Deposits in PDPC approved banks	Deposits in PDPC approved banks
Bank Time Deposits/Savings	30%	30%	Deposits in PDPC approved banks	Deposits in PDPC approved banks	Deposits in PDPC approved banks
Banker's Acceptance	20%	5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
State LGIP	100%	None	N/A	N/A	N/A

9.2 Investment Maturity:

9.2.1 Liquidity Funds – Tier 1 - Short Term

Liquidity funds will be defined as those funds that are in the State LGIP City, bank deposits, bank certificates of deposits or money market instruments and will be available for immediate use.

9.2.2 Investment Core Funds – Tier 2 – Longer Term

Investment funds will be defined as the funds in excess of liquidity requirements and invested in authorized investments. The investments in this portion of the portfolio are allowed to have maturities out to 5 Years and will be only invested in higher quality and liquid (marketable) securities.

Reserve or Capital Improvement Project monies may be invested in securities exceeding five (5) years if the maturities of such investments are made to coincide as nearly as practicable with the expected use of the funds.

9.2.3 Total Portfolio Maturity Constraints

Maturity Constraints	Minimum % of Total Portfolio
Under 30 days	10%
Under 1 year	25%
Under 5 years	100%

Maturity Constraints	Maximum of Total Portfolio in Years
Weighted Average Maturity	2.00

Security Structure Constraint	Maximum % of Total Portfolio
Callable Agency Securities	25%

9.3 Strategic Allocations:

9.3.1 Funds and their Allocation

- a. Liquidity fund for the operating account will be allocated to LGIP, CD's, Bank Deposits, Bankers Acceptances, and Commercial Paper
- b. The structure of the investment core fund will be targeted to a selected market benchmark based on the risk and return objectives of the portfolio.
- c. Longer term funds trust funds will have an identified market benchmark to manage risk and return.

9.3.2 Monitoring and Portfolio Adjustment: As a general practice securities will be purchased with the intent to hold to maturity. However, it is acceptable for securities to be sold under the following circumstances:

- a. A security with a declining credit may be sold early to protect the principal value of the portfolio.
- b. The portfolio duration or maturity buckets should be adjusted to better reflect the structure of the underlying benchmark portfolio.
- c. A security exchange that would improve the quality, yield and target maturity of the portfolio based on market conditions.
- d. A sell of a security to provide for unforeseen liquidity needs.

9.4 Prohibited Investments:

9.4.1 The City shall not lend securities nor directly participate in a securities lending or reverse repurchase program.

9.4.2 The City shall not invest in mortgage-backed securities.

10.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1 Reporting:

The Finance Director shall be responsible for investment reporting. At a minimum, monthly reporting shall be made to the Finance Committee including but not limited to securities holdings, cash balances, and market values in the investment portfolio will be provided on the month-end reports.

Specific Requirements:

- Book Yield
- Holdings Report including mark to market and security description
- Transactions Report
- Weighted Average Maturity or Duration

10.2 Performance Standards:

The portfolio shall be managed to obtain a fair rate of return and earnings rate that incorporates the primary objectives of protecting the District's capital and assuring adequate liquidity to meet cash flow needs.

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The investment portfolio will be invested into a predetermined structure that will be measured against a selected benchmark portfolio. The structure will be based upon a chosen minimum and maximum duration (average maturity) and will have the objective to achieve market rates of returns over long investment horizons. The purpose of a benchmark is to appropriately manage the risk in the portfolio through interest rate cycles. The investment portfolio is expected to provide similar returns to the benchmark over interest rate cycles but may underperform or outperform in certain periods. The portfolio will be positioned to first protect principal and then achieve market rates of return. The benchmark used will be the US treasury 0-3 year index or US treasury 0-5 year index and comparisons will be calculated monthly and reported quarterly.

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The liquidity component yield will be compared quarterly to the LGIP average yield. The investment portfolio will be designed to obtain a market average rate of return during economic cycles, taking into account investment risk constraints and cash flow needs. A market benchmark will be established to compare risk and return of each investment portfolio identified within each tier.

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The earnings benchmark will be the Local Government Investment Pool and an appropriate yield comparison.

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10.3 Compliance Report

A compliance report will be generated quarterly comparing the portfolio positions to this investment policy.

11.0 INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION

The City's Investment Policy shall be adopted by the City Council and reviewed by the Council Finance Committee as needed but not less than every three years.

Adopted by Marysville City Council, November 26, 2018

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12.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Agency Securities: Government sponsored enterprises of the US Government.

Bankers Acceptances: A time draft accepted (endorsed) by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer. BAs are short-term non-interest-bearing notes sold at a discount and redeemed by the accepting bank at maturity for full face value.

Bond: An interest-bearing security issued by a corporation, government, governmental agency, or other body. It is a form of debt with an interest rate, maturity, and face value, and specific assets sometimes secure it. Most bonds have a maturity of greater than one year and generally pay interest semiannually. See Debenture.

Broker: An intermediary who brings buyers and sellers together and handles their orders, generally charging a commission for this service. In contrast to a principal or a dealer, the broker does not own or take a position in securities.

Collateral: Securities or other property that a borrower pledges as security for the repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

Commercial Paper: Short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes issued by corporations.

Current Maturity: The amount of time left until an obligation matures. For example, a one-year bill issued nine months ago has a current maturity of three months.

CUSIP: A CUSIP number identifies securities. CUSIP stands for Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures, which was established under the auspices of the American Bankers Association to develop a uniform method of identifying municipal, U.S. government, and corporate securities.

Dealer: An individual or firm that ordinarily acts as a principal in security transactions. Typically, dealers buy for their own account and sell to a customer from their inventory. The dealer's profit is determined by the difference between the price paid and the price received.

Debenture: Unsecured debt backed only by the integrity of the borrower, not by collateral, and documented by an agreement called an indenture.

Delivery: Either of two methods of delivering securities: delivery vs. payment and delivery vs. receipt (also called "free"). Delivery vs. payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities.

Duration: A measure used to calculate the price sensitivity of a bond or portfolio of bonds to changes in interest rates. This equals the sum of the present value of future cash flows.

Full Faith and Credit: Indicator that the unconditional guarantee of the United States government backs the repayment of a debt.

General Obligation Bonds (GOs): Bonds secured by the pledge of the municipal issuer's full faith and credit, which usually includes unlimited taxing power.

Government Bonds: Securities issued by the federal government; they are obligations of the U.S. Treasury; also known as "government bonds."

Interest: Compensation paid or to be paid for the use of money. The rate of interest is generally expressed as an annual percentage.

Investment Funds: Core funds are defined as operating fund balance, which exceeds the City's daily liquidity needs. Core funds are invested out the yield curve to diversify maturity structure in the overall portfolio. Having longer term investments in a portfolio will stabilize the overall portfolio interest earnings over interest rate cycles.

Investment Securities: Securities purchased for an investment portfolio, as opposed to those purchased for resale to customers.

Liquidity: The ease at which a security can be bought or sold (converted to cash) in the market. A large number of buyers and sellers and a high volume of trading activity are important components of liquidity.

Liquidity Component: A percentage of the total portfolio that is dedicated to providing liquidity needs for the District.

LGIP: Local Government Investment Pool run by the State of Washington Treasurer's office established to help cities with short term investments.

Mark to Market: Adjustment of an account or portfolio to reflect actual market price rather than book price, purchase price or some other valuation.

Municipals: Securities, usually bonds, issued by a state, its agencies, by cities or other municipal entities. The interest on "munis" is usually exempt from federal income taxes and state and local income taxes in the state of issuance. Municipal securities may or may not be backed by the issuing agency's taxation powers.

Par Value: The value of a security expressed as a specific dollar amount marked on the face of the security or the amount of money due at maturity. Par value should not be confused with market value.

Portfolio: A collection of securities held by an individual or institution.

Prudent Person Rule: A long-standing common-law rule that requires a trustee who is investing for another to behave in the same way as a prudent individual of reasonable discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

Quotation or Quote: A bid to buy or the lowest offer to sell a security in any market at a particular time.

Repurchase Agreement: Range in maturity from overnight to fixed time to open end. Repos involve a simultaneous sale of securities by a bank or government securities dealer to an investor with an agreement for the bank or government securities dealer to repurchase the securities at a fixed date at a specified rate of interest.

Treasury Bill (T-Bill): An obligation of the U.S. government with a maturity of one year or less. T-bills bear no interest but are sold at a discount.

Treasury Bonds and Notes: Obligations of the U.S. government that bear interest. Notes have maturities of one to ten years; bonds have longer maturities.

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

Yield to Maturity: The average annual yield on a security, assuming it is held to maturity; equals to the rate at which all principal and interest payments would be discounted to produce a present value equal to the purchase price of the bond.