



SCOTT MEACHAM
OKLAHOMA STATE TREASURER

Investment Policy

February 2008

1. **Mission Statement:**

It is the policy of the State Treasurer of Oklahoma to invest public funds in a manner which will provide the maximum security with the best investment return, while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the State and conforming to all state statutes governing the investment of public funds. The investment process will be carried out through competition, proper oversight and financial safeguards.

2. **Scope:**

This investment policy applies to all funds of the State entrusted to the Treasurer by specific statutory authority. This policy also applies to the investments of state agencies when they request that the Treasurer act as their agent. Only investment transactions included in the list of Authorized Investments (Section 9) are covered by this policy. These funds are accounted for in the Audited Annual Financial Report and include:

2.1 Funds Included:

- 2.1.1 General Fund
- 2.1.2 Trust and Agency Funds
- 2.1.3 Capital Projects
- 2.1.4 Permanent

Investments on behalf of Permanent funds are included in this policy to the extent that the investing entity has requested that the Treasurer act as their agent and the investment is included in the list of Authorized Investments (Section 9).

2.2 Funds Excluded from this Policy:

As noted above, certain State agencies have specific statutory investment authority and their own investment objectives. These agencies have adopted their own investment policies; accordingly, these funds are excluded from this policy:

2.2.1 Permanent Funds

2.2.2 Pension Trust Funds

Investments on behalf of Permanent funds are excluded from this policy to the extent that the investing entity has requested that the Treasurer act as their agent and the investment is not included in the list of Authorized Investments (Section 9).

3. **Prudence:**

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. The standard of prudence to be used by an investment officer shall be the “prudent person” and/or “prudent investor” standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. An Investment Officer acting in accordance with written policies and procedures approved by the Treasurer and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

4. **Objectives:**

Given the Authorized Investments (Section 9.0) permitted under law, the primary objectives, in priority order, of the State's active investment program shall be:

4.1 Safety:

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the State shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, the State will diversify its investments by investing funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns and among various financial institutions.

4.2 Liquidity:

The Treasurer's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the State to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated.

4.3 Return on Investment:

The Treasurer's investment policy shall be designed with the objective of attaining a benchmark rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the State's investment risk constraints and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5. **Delegation of Authority:**

Authority to manage the State's investment program is derived from [Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 89.1a](#) et seq. Management responsibility for the investment program is vested with the Treasurer. The Treasurer is directed to invest the maximum amount of funds under his control consistent with good business practice.

The authority to perform duties related to the investment of State funds may be delegated by the Treasurer to an Investment Officer. The Investment Officer shall engage in investment transactions only in accordance with statute, this policy, and procedures approved by the Treasurer. The Investment Officer shall not perform or supervise any accounting functions, data processing functions or duties related to the documentation or settlement of investment transactions. In the absence of the Investment Officer, a staff person designated by the State Treasurer as a backup investment officer shall assume responsibility for daily investment of funds. Written authorization to invest by the Investment Officers is forwarded to all authorized dealers and financial institutions. The Treasurer may, at his discretion, appoint an investment advisory committee.

5.1 Investment Procedures:

The Treasurer shall establish a separate written investment procedures manual for the operation of the investment program consistent with this policy. The procedures should include reference to: safekeeping, master repurchase agreements, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts, cash flow forecasting and collateral/depository agreements. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this policy and the procedures established by the Treasurer.

6. **Ethics and Conflict of Interest:**

All employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity or other activities that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. In accordance with the law and internal policies, employees shall disclose any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest and shall sign a non-collusion affidavit relating to the performance of functions of the Office of State Treasurer. See OST Policies and Procedure Manual Chapter 3, Section C. The Office of the State Treasurer has adopted, and employees shall abide by, the rules of conduct dictated by the Constitutional Ethics

Rules ([Okla. Stat. tit. 74, Ch. 62, App. §§ 257:1-1-1 et seq.](#)).

7. Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions:

The Treasurer shall maintain a current list of approved financial institutions authorized to provide investment services. In addition, a list will also be maintained of approved security broker/dealers, selected by credit worthiness to provide investment services in the State of Oklahoma. These may include primary dealers, or regional dealers that have a minimum net capital as detailed in Procedures for Authorized Dealers and Financial Institutions. All financial institutions and broker/dealers approved for investment transactions must supply the Treasurer with audited financial statements, proof of National Association of Security Dealers certification, proof of Oklahoma registration, a completed broker/dealer questionnaire, certificate of having read the State's investment policy and anti-collusion affidavits. Anti-collusion affidavits shall be maintained on file as required by [Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 89.9](#). An annual review of the financial condition and registrations of qualified financial institutions and broker/dealers will be conducted by the Treasurer. A current audited financial statement is required to be on file for each financial institution and broker/dealer with which the State invests.

8. Competitive Bidding:

Investment activities shall be conducted with approved financial institutions and security broker/dealers utilizing a system of competitive bidding to the extent practicable taking into account the need to use sound investment judgment. Obtaining, documenting, and retaining quotations shall be made in accordance with approved procedures.

9. Authorized and Suitable Investments:

The Treasurer is permitted under [Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 89.2](#) to invest in the following classes of securities:

9.1 United States Treasury Bills, Notes and Bonds

9.1.1 Maximum maturity of 5 years.

9.2 United States Government Agency Securities

9.2.1 Issued by one of the following agencies:

9.2.1.1 Federal National Mortgage Association

9.2.1.2 Federal Home Loan Bank

9.2.1.3 Federal Farm Credit Bank

9.2.1.4 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

9.2.1.5 Government National Mortgage Corporation

9.2.1.6 Student Loan Marketing Association

9.2.2 Senior debt and mortgage-backed pass-through securities (MBS) only.

9.2.3 Rating must be Aaa, AAA, or the equivalent

- 9.2.4 Maximum maturity of 5 years for senior debt.
 - 9.2.5 Purchases may not exceed sixty-five percent (65%) of the total funds available for investment.
 - 9.2.6 Not more than thirty-five percent (35%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in any one issuer.
 - 9.2.7 Not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in mortgage-backed pass-through securities. Permissible investments include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) or Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) with an average life not to exceed seven (7) years based on Bloomberg Prepayment Speed using street consensus at the time of purchase. In the event that street consensus is unavailable from Bloomberg, a publicly available model shall be used and documented to determine the prepayment speed and average life of a security.
- 9.3 Collateralized or insured certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit.
- 9.3.1 Issued by a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union located in this state.
 - 9.3.1.1 Amounts uninsured by the FDIC must be collateralized (see Collateralization Section 10.0).
 - 9.3.1.2 Issued for up to 365 days, excluding weekends and holidays.
 - 9.3.1.3 Not more than \$35,000,000 may be invested in certificates of deposit in any one financial institution as specified in this paragraph, subject to the discretion of the State Treasurer to approve a greater amount.
- 9.4 Negotiable certificates of deposit.
- 9.4.1 Issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings bank, a savings and loan association or a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank.
 - 9.4.2 Short-term debt rating must be at least “A-1” by S&P or, “P-1” by Moody’s, or the equivalent.
 - 9.4.3 Maximum maturity of 180 days.
 - 9.4.4 Purchases shall not exceed seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the total funds available for investment.
 - 9.4.5 Not more than two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in any one financial institution as specified in this paragraph.
- 9.5 Bankers' acceptances.

- 9.5.1 Eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System
- 9.5.2 Short-term debt rating must be at least “A-1” by S&P and, “P-1” by Moody’s, or the equivalent.
- 9.5.3 Maximum maturity of 270 days.
- 9.5.4 Purchases shall not exceed seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the total funds available for investment.
- 9.5.5 Not more than two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in any one commercial bank.

9.6 Commercial paper

- 9.6.1 Short-term debt rating must be no lower than “A-1” by S&P and “P-1” by Moody’s, or the equivalent.
- 9.6.2 Maximum maturity of 180 days.
- 9.6.3 Purchases shall not exceed seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the total funds available for investment.
- 9.6.4 Purchases shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation.
- 9.6.5 Not more than two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in the commercial paper of any one issuing corporation.

9.7 Obligations of state and local governments, including obligations of Oklahoma state public trusts.

- 9.7.1 With respect to obligations of Oklahoma State Trusts, must possess the highest rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
- 9.7.2 Maximum maturity of 30 years.
- 9.7.3 Purchases shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the total funds available for investment.
- 9.7.4 Not more than two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in the obligations of any one issuing government.
- 9.7.5 Above restrictions are subject to the discretion of the Treasurer and must not be less than investment grade.
- 9.7.6 The Interest rate on variable rate securities must be tied to one of the following indices: LIBOR, Fed Funds, Treasury Bills or Commercial Paper, and must reset no less frequently than quarterly.

9.8 Repurchase agreements and tri-party repurchase agreements.

- 9.8.1 Counterparties must have a minimum short-term debt rating of ‘A-1’, ‘A-1+’, or the equivalent by both Moody’s Investor Service and Standard & Poor’s and are either:
 - 9.8.1.1 diversified securities broker-dealers who are members of the

National Association of Securities Dealers having \$5 billion in assets and \$350 million in capital and subject to regulation of capital standards by any state or federal regulatory agency; or

9.8.1.2 a bank, savings bank or savings and loan association having \$5 billion in assets and \$500 million in capital and regulated by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, or through an institution regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

9.8.2 Must be collateralized (see Collateralization Section 10).

9.8.3 Counterparties must have a signed Master Repurchase Agreement

9.8.4 Maximum maturity of fourteen (14) days excluding weekends and holidays.

9.8.5 Purchases shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total funds available for investment.

9.8.6 Not more than fifteen percent (15 %) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested with any counterparty.

9.9 Money market mutual funds and short term bond funds

9.9.1 Only SEC registered 2(A) 7 funds are eligible.

9.9.2 Rating must be “AAA”, or the equivalent.

9.9.3 Investments consist of

9.9.3.1 obligations of the United States government and U.S. government sponsored enterprises.

9.9.3.2 repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations of the United States government and U.S. government sponsored enterprises.

9.9.3.4 purchases shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total funds available for investment.

9.9.3.5 not more than fifteen percent (15%) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in any one fund.

9.10 Bonds, notes, debentures or other similar obligations of a foreign government.

9.10.1 Must be listed as an industrialized country by the International Monetary Fund and for which the full faith and credit of such nation has been pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

9.10.2 Shall be rated at least A- or better by Standard & Poor’s Corporation or A3 or better by Moody’s Investors Service, or an equivalent investment grade by a securities rating organization accepted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

9.10.3 Maximum maturity of 5 years.

9.10.4 Purchases shall not exceed 2.5% of the total funds available for investment. In no circumstances shall investments be made in bonds, notes, debentures or any similar obligations of a foreign government that:

- 9.10.4.1 is identified as a state sponsor of terrorism by the United States Department of State, or
- 9.10.4.2 any authoritarian or totalitarian government the sovereign powers of which are exercised through a single person or group of persons who are not elected by any form of legitimate popular voting.

10. **Collateralization for Certificates of Deposit and Repurchase Agreements:**

10.1 Certificates of Deposit

- 10.1.1 Securities eligible for pledging under [62 O.S. § 72.5](#) include:
 - 10.1.1.1 obligations of the United States government and U.S. government sponsored enterprises;
 - 10.1.1.2 obligations of this State or of an Oklahoma county, municipality, or school district; an instrumentality of this State or of an Oklahoma county, municipality or school district;
 - 10.1.1.3 general obligation bonds of other states
- 10.1.2 The initial collateralization level for collateral securities is 110% of the amount deposited with the financial institution plus the interest due at maturity, in excess of the FDIC-insured limit.
- 10.1.3 Collateral instruments eligible for pledging under [62 O.S. § 72.5](#) include:
 - 10.1.3.1 letters of credit issued by U.S. government sponsored enterprises acceptable to the State Treasurer.
 - 10.1.3.2 surety bonds issued by certain qualified insurance companies acceptable to the State Treasurer.
- 10.1.4 The initial collateralization level for collateral instruments is 100% of the amount deposited with the financial institution plus the interest due at maturity, in excess of the FDIC-insured limit.
- 10.1.5 Additional limitations are subject to the discretion of the Treasurer.
- 10.1.6 A collateralization level of 100% must be maintained.
- 10.1.7 Collateral securities must be held at a Federal Reserve Bank which serves Oklahoma, a Federal Home Loan Bank which serves Oklahoma or an approved safekeeping bank.

10.2 Repurchase Agreements and Tri-party Repurchase Agreements

- 10.2.1 Transactions for repurchase agreements must be conducted on a delivery versus payment basis.
- 10.2.2 Collateral for repurchase agreements must be delivered to the Treasurer's master custody institution.
- 10.2.3 For a tri-party repurchase agreement collateral must be delivered to an approved custodian bank and held in an account for the benefit of the Treasurer.
- 10.2.4 Securities held as collateral may include obligations of the United

- States government and U.S. government sponsored enterprises;
- 10.2.5 The initial collateralization level for securities is 102% of the repurchase price to be paid by the counterparty and the securities must be marked to the market daily.
 - 10.2.6 Securities must be held free and clear of any lien and by an approved independent third party custodian or OST's custodian acting solely as agent for the State and is a Federal Reserve Bank, or a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$500 million.
 - 10.2.7 A perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code must be created in such securities for the benefit of the State.
 - 10.2.8 A collateralization level of 100% must be maintained.
 - 10.2.9 In the case of tri-party repurchase agreements, the custodian bank may price and verify collateral but is required to provide a report of pricing and adequacy of collateral to the Chief Investment Officer or Comptroller within 24 hours of settlement.

11. **Safekeeping and Custody:**

All investment transactions shall be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment (DVP) basis, unless specifically otherwise designated by the Treasurer. All securities will be held by a third party custodian designated by the Treasurer and will be evidenced by safekeeping receipts or other forms of confirmation. Additional limitations are subject to the discretion of the Treasurer.

12. **Diversification:**

Diversification is desirable in order to reduce overall portfolio risk resulting from an over-concentration of assets. The Treasurer will diversify investments by security type, institution and maturity. With the exception of U.S. Treasury securities, no more than 50% of the State's total funds available for investment will be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution. The following diversification limitations shall be imposed on the portfolio:

12.1. Securities of United States government sponsored enterprises may not exceed sixty-five percent (65%) of the total funds available for investment nor may more than thirty-five percent (35%) of the total funds available for investment be invested in any one issuer. Mortgage-backed pass-through securities may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total funds available for investment.

12.2 Collateralized or insured certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit may not exceed \$35,000,000 in any one financial institution, subject to the discretion of the State Treasurer to approve a greater amount.

12.3 Negotiable certificates of deposit shall not exceed 7.5% of the total funds

available for investment, nor may more than 2.5% be invested in any one financial institution.

12.4 Bankers' acceptances shall not exceed 7.5% of the total funds available for investment, nor may more than 2.5% be invested in any one commercial bank.

12.5 Commercial paper shall not exceed 7.5% of the total funds available for investment, nor 5% of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation; and not more than 2.5% of the total funds available for investment shall be invested in the commercial paper of any one issuing corporation.

12.6 Obligations of state and local governments, including obligations of Oklahoma state public trusts shall not exceed 5% of the total funds available for investment; nor may more than 2.5% of the total funds available for investment be invested in the obligations of any one issuing government. Above restrictions are subject to the discretion of the Treasurer.

12.7 Repurchase agreements and tri-party repurchase agreements shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total funds available for investment; and not more than fifteen percent (15 %) of the total funds available for investment shall be invested with any counterparty.

12.8 Money Market Mutual funds shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total funds available for investment; nor shall more than fifteen percent (15%) of the total funds available for investment be invested in any one fund.

12.9 Foreign bonds shall not exceed 2.5% of the total funds available for investment.

13. **Maximum Maturities:**

The investment portfolio shall maintain sufficient liquidity to enable the State to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated. The balance of the portfolio may be actively managed to meet return on investment objectives of the Treasurer, respecting safety as a first priority. The portfolio shall have an average maturity of not more than four (4) years, unless specifically otherwise designated by the Treasurer. Individual securities shall be limited as follows:

13.1 Securities of U.S. government sponsored enterprises shall not exceed five (5) years to maturity. The average life of mortgage-backed pass-through securities shall not exceed seven (7) years based on Bloomberg Prepayment Speed using street consensus at the time of purchase. In the event that street consensus is unavailable from Bloomberg, a publicly available model shall be used and documented to determine the prepayment speed and average life of a security.

- 13.2 Collateralized or insured certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit shall not exceed three hundred sixty-five (365) days to maturity, excluding weekends and holidays.
- 13.3 Negotiable certificates of deposit shall not exceed one hundred eighty (180) days to maturity.
- 13.4 Bankers' acceptances shall not exceed two hundred seventy (270) days to maturity.
- 13.5 Commercial paper shall not exceed one hundred eighty (180) days to maturity.
- 13.6 Obligations of state and local governments including obligations of Oklahoma state public trusts shall not exceed thirty (30) years.
- 13.7 Repurchase agreements shall not exceed fourteen (14) business days, excluding weekends and holidays.
- 13.8 United States Treasury Securities shall not exceed five (5) years to maturity.
- 13.9 Foreign bonds shall not exceed five (5) years to maturity.

14. Internal Control:

The Treasurer shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls to regulate the activities of subordinate officials. Such control system shall include procedures allowing for a proper segregation of duties, approval of investment transactions, and authorizations for any deviations from policy. The control system shall include policies and procedures designed to reasonably safeguard against the loss of public funds arising from fraud, employee error, and misrepresentation by third parties, or imprudent actions by employees.

As promulgated by the Treasurer, procedures for recording investments and auditing investment transactions are specified in the [Oklahoma Administrative Code, Title 735:15-1-1](#) et seq. As required therein, the internal auditor shall determine that the Treasurer's investment policies and procedures adhere to state statutes, relevant administrative rules, and other applicable policies of the Treasurer. In addition, the Treasurer shall submit to independent external audits conducted by the State Auditor and Inspector.

15. Performance Standards:

The investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk constraints and cash flow needs.

15.1 Market Yield (Benchmark):

By statute ([Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 89.2\(A\)](#)), all investments by the Treasurer shall earn not less than the rate for comparable maturities on United States Treasury obligations, unless other provisions of law permit or require a lower yielding investment. The performance goal is to exceed this statutory performance objective. The Cash Management and Investment Oversight Commission, [created by Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 71.1](#), has adopted the Merrill Lynch 1 Year U.S. Treasury Note Index as the benchmark for the Treasurer's securities portfolio.

16. **Accounting and Reporting:**

To ensure that each transaction is authorized and executed in accordance with this investment policy, sufficient accounting and electronic records of investment transactions shall be retained in accordance with [Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 89.11](#) . Such records shall be available for inspection by the State Auditor and Inspector, the Attorney General and other authorized law enforcement officers.

The Treasurer shall issue periodic investment transaction and performance reports pursuant to [Okla. Stat. tit. 62 §§ 89.2](#) and [89.7](#). Monthly and annual investment performance reports shall describe the portfolio and strategies employed in the most recent reporting period, and holdings shall be marked to market. Such documents shall also summarize recent market conditions, economic developments, and anticipated investment conditions, as well as investment plan performance, among other items specified by statute. In addition, the Treasurer or his designee shall discuss investment reports and describe investment activities before both the Cash Management and Investment Oversight Commission and the Executive Review Committee established under [Okla. Stat. tit. 62, § 71.1](#).

17. **Distribution and Revisions:**

Copies of this written investment policy and any modifications shall be distributed to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Attorney General, the State Auditor and Inspector, the Bank Commissioner, the Director of State Finance, and each member of the Cash Management and Investment Oversight Commission. A copy shall be maintained in the Treasurer's office for public inspection during regular business hours.

18. **Adoption and Effective Date:**

This policy is formally adopted and takes effect February 1, 2008.

GLOSSARY

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

AUTHORIZED DEALERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: Financial institutions and broker/dealers approved by the Treasurer to provide investment services.

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

BENCHMARK: A comparative base for measuring the performance or risk tolerance of the investment portfolio. A benchmark should represent a close correlation to the level of risk and the average duration of the portfolio's investments.

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

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL PAPER (CP): Unsecured, short-term promissory notes issued by corporations for specific amount with specific maturity dates. Prime CP possesses a rating of at least A-1, P-1, F-1 as assigned by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch IBCA.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR): The official annual report for the State of Oklahoma. It includes five combined statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal

and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.

CUSTODIAL AGREEMENT: A written contract establishing the responsibilities of a custodian who holds property. In finance, the custodian holds collateral for deposits with financial institutions, investment securities, or securities underlying repurchase agreements.

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

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

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

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 values is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities or commodities).

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

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

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

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES: Agencies of the Federal government set up to supply credit to various

classes of institutions and individuals, e.g. S&L's, small-business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$100,000 per deposit.

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB):

Government sponsored wholesale banks (currently 12 regional banks) that lend funds and provide correspondent banking services to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. The mission of the FHLBs is to liquefy the housing related assets of its member who must purchase stock in their district Bank.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE

ASSOCIATION (FNMA or Fannie Mae): FNMA, like GNMA was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. FNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. Fannie Mae, is the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. FNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

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

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

commercial banks that are members of the system.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA OR Ginnie Mae):

Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the FHA, VA or FmHA mortgages. The term "pass-throughs" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

INVESTMENT OFFICER: An employee of the Treasurer of the State of Oklahoma assigned limited authority by the Treasurer to perform investment transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS: Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserved into the bank system and

stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

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

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

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

RATE OF RETURN: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. For fixed income securities it is the coupon divided by the purchase price.

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

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

vaults for protection.

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

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

STRUCTURED NOTES: Notes issued by Government sponsored Enterprises (FHLB, FNMA, SLMA, etc.) and Corporations that have imbedded options (e.g. call features step-up coupons, floating rate coupons, derivative-based returns) into their debt structure. Their market performance is impacted by the fluctuation of interest rates, the volatility of the imbedded options and shifts in the shape of the yield curve.

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

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

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

YIELD: The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage.

- (a) **INCOME YIELD** is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security.
- (b) **NET YIELD** or **YIELD TO MATURITY** is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.