



**House  
Legislative  
Analysis  
Section**

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**ALLOW INVESTMENT IN U.S. SECURITIES**

**RECEIVED**

House Bill 5610 as enrolled  
Third Analysis (7-13-88) AUG 04 1988  
Mich. State Law Library

Sponsor: Rep. Alvin Hoekman  
House Committee: Towns and Counties  
Senate Committee: Local Government and Veterans

***THE APPARENT PROBLEM:***

Public Act 20 of 1943 limits the investment of surplus municipal funds to certain investments generally considered to be the safest. These investments allow the political subdivisions of the state to raise money much in the same way a private investment firm might do so, except that they are prohibited from making investments considered high-risk or which are not guaranteed by the U.S. government. Currently, there are a number of municipalities that have invested in various securities, specifically, mortgage-backed certificates guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), which is an agency of the federal government. Because the act does not specifically allow municipalities to invest in these types of securities, a number of municipalities have found themselves to be inadvertently in violation of the act, and fear that they could be forced to sell these investments if pressed to do so — which could result in a significant loss in revenue. A 1987 attorney general opinion, in fact, addressed the issue of whether townships are allowed to invest in GNMA mortgage-backed certificates under the act and concluded that the act does not allow it. However, in his opinion the attorney general quoted a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court which stated that, although the U.S. does not bear "the primary obligation to make timely payments [for GNMA mortgage-backed certificates]," it does have a "secondary and contingent" obligation as the "guarantor." Since GNMA certificates have been recognized as U.S. "guaranteed" securities, some feel the act should be amended to allow municipalities to invest in those securities which are guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies.

***THE CONTENT OF THE BILL:***

The bill would amend Public Act 20 of 1943 to include in a list of types of investments which can be made by local governments (townships, villages, cities or counties) securities of the United States in which the principal and interest are fully guaranteed by the United States. The bill would delete the requirement that a municipality could only invest in "direct" obligations of the U.S. and, thus, would permit investments in any "obligations" of the U.S. The bill would allow municipalities to invest, specifically, in "securities issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association."

MCL 129.91

***FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:***

According to the Department of Treasury, the bill would not affect state or local government expenditures.  
(7-13-88)

***ARGUMENTS:***

***For:***

The bill would allow local governments to make investments in certain securities generally considered safe. A number of municipalities already have invested in securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (securities known as "Ginnie Maes") and currently are in violation of the law. Because the GNMA is an agency of the federal government, these investments present little or no risk to municipalities since the U.S. government "guarantees" the timely payment of these securities. Municipalities, however, if not allowed to keep these investments, could stand to lose a significant amount of revenue.

H.B. 5610 (7-13-88)