

TITLE II ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

CHAPTER 11: INVESTMENT POLICY

11.01 Purpose

This policy shall provide the guidelines by which the Town of Flower Mound will maintain the minimum amount of cash in its bank accounts to meet daily needs, and to provide protection for its principal while receiving the highest yield possible from investing all temporary excess cash. This policy is being adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act of 1987, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, and supersedes all other investment policies.

11.02 Scope

This Investment Policy applies to the investment activities of the Town of Flower Mound, excluding the specific funds cited hereafter.

This policy shall not govern funds which are managed under separate investment programs. Such funds currently include Employees' Retirement Funds of the Town of Flower Mound, other funds established by the Town for deferred employee compensation, and certain private donations. The Town shall and will maintain responsibility for these funds to the extent required by Federal and State Law, the Town Charter, and donor stipulations.

The following funds, as well as other funds that may be created from time to time, shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this policy: cash equivalent assets of the General Fund, Utility Fund, Capital Project Funds, Debt Service Fund, Special Revenue Funds and any other fund of the Town not specifically excluded in these policy guidelines.

11.03 Investment Strategy

The overall strategy of the Town's investment objective shall be to ensure a) the understanding of suitability of investment to the financial requirements of the Town, b) preservation and safety of principal, c) liquidity, d) marketability of the investment, if the need arises to liquidate the investment before maturity, e) diversification of the investment portfolio; and f) yield.

The Town maintains portfolios which utilize four specific investment strategy considerations designed to address the unique characteristics of the fund groups represented in the portfolios:

- A. Investment strategies for operating funds and commingled pools containing operating funds have as their primary objective to assure that anticipated cash flows are matched with adequate investment liquidity. The Town may invest various types of funds in a commingled pool in order to achieve efficiencies in the investment program. The secondary objective is to create a portfolio structure which will experience minimal volatility during economic cycles. This may be accomplished by purchasing high quality, short to medium-term securities which will compliment each other in a laddered or barbell maturity structure. A dollar weighted average maturity of 365 days or less will be maintained and calculated by using the stated final maturity date of each security.
- B. Investment strategies for debt service funds, if invested separately, 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 which exceeds the debt service payment date. The dollar weighted average maturity will be 180 days or less to accomplish this goal.
- C. 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. Securities should be of high quality and, except as may be required by the bond ordinance specific to an individual issue, of short to intermediate-term maturities. Volatility shall be further controlled through the purchase of securities carrying the highest coupon available, within the desired maturity and quality range, without paying a premium. Such securities will tend to hold their value during economic cycles. The dollar weighted average maturity will be no greater than 730 days.
- D. Investment strategies for special projects or special purpose fund portfolios, if invested separately, will have as their primary objective to assure that anticipated cash flows are matched with adequate investment liquidity. These 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. The dollar weighted average maturity will be 90 days or less to accomplish this goal.
- E. Investment strategies for capital project funds will have as their primary objective to assure that anticipated cash flows are matched with adequate investment liquidity. These 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. The dollar weighted average maturity will be 365 days or less to accomplish this goal.

11.04 Objective

In terms of day-to-day investment purposes, the core objectives of the Town's investment policy shall be to first preserve the capital in the overall portfolio. Each investment transaction shall seek to first ensure that capital losses are avoided, whether they are from securities defaults or erosion of market value. The second objective shall be liquidity and the final objective shall be the yield of the investment.

- A. To prevent the possibility of loss of resources, the Town will attempt to identify and limit exposure to market price risk and default risk, or not invest in a manner which is contrary to applicable Federal and State regulations. To further protect the Town's resources, credit rating changes for securities held by the Town will be monitored in coordination with the Town's financial advisor.
- B. To enable the Town to meet operating requirements that might be reasonably anticipated, the Town's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid. Liquidity shall be achieved by matching investment maturities with forecasted cash flow requirements and by investing in securities with active secondary markets.
- C. Management of the investment portfolio will strive to achieve a rate of return commensurate with the legal, safety and liquidity considerations. In any event, yield should exceed the average rate of return of secondarily-traded three (3) months U.S. Treasury Bills, or the monthly average of the Federal Funds Effective rate, whichever is higher. The first measure of success in this area will be the attainment of enough income to offset inflationary increases. Even though steps will be taken to obtain this goal, the Town's staff shall constantly be cognizant of risk limitations pursuant to the provisions of the amended Public Funds Investment Act, Section 2256.006(a) of the Texas Government Code.
- D. All participants in the investment process shall seek to act responsibly as stewards of public assets. Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment programs, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Any investment officer who is related within the second degree by affinity or consanguinity as

determined pursuant to the Texas nepotism statute, Chapter 573 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, to an individual seeking to sell an investment to the Town, or who has a prohibited personal business relationship, as defined in Section 2256.005 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, shall file a statement disclosing that relationship and any personal business relationship or material financial interests with the Town Council and the Texas Ethics Commission. The Director of Treasury Operations, or anyone involved in investment activity, shall avoid any transactions that might impair public confidence in the Town's ability to govern effectively. The governing body recognizes that in diversifying the portfolio, occasional measured losses due to market volatility are inevitable, and must be considered within the content of the overall portfolio's investment return, provided that adequate diversification has been implemented.

11.05 Investment Committee

There is hereby created an Investment Committee consisting of the Town Manager and/or his designee, the Assistant Town Manager/Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and/or his designee, and the Director of Treasury Operations. The Investment Committee shall meet at least quarterly to determine general strategies and to monitor results. Included in its deliberations will be such topics as: economic outlook, portfolio diversification, maturity structure, potential risk to the Town's funds, authorization of brokers and dealers, and the target rate of return on the investment portfolio. The committee shall establish its own rules of procedures, including, but not limited to maintaining a record of their meetings and discussions included therein.

11.06 Responsibility and Standard

- A. The management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated to the CFO who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program, consistent with this investment policy. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to the individual(s) responsible for investment transactions. The primary individual who shall be involved in investment activities will be the Director of Treasury Operations. Both the CFO and the Director of Treasury Operations are designated as investment officers. To ensure the maturity and the quality and capability of the investment management, the investment officers are required to have three years of progressively responsible experience. Accordingly, the investment officers shall attend at least one training session containing at least 10 hours of instruction relating to their responsibility under the Act within 12 months after assuming duties. Additional investment

training sessions are required no less often than once every two years, beginning on the first day of the Town's fiscal year, October 1, and consists of the two consecutive fiscal years after that date. Investment officers shall receive not less than 10 hours of instruction relating to investment responsibilities. The training must include education in investment controls, security risks, strategy risks, market risks, diversification of investment portfolio and compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act. The investment training session shall be provided by an independent source approved by the Investment Committee. For purposes of this policy, an "independent source" from which investment training shall be obtained shall include a professional organization, an institute of higher learning or any other sponsor other than a business organization with whom the Town may engage in an investment transaction. No persons may engage in investment transactions except as provided under the terms of this policy and the procedures established by the CFO. The CFO shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken, and shall establish a system of control to regulate the activities of the Director of Treasury Operations. The controls shall include a monthly review and an annual review by an external auditor. The reviews will provide internal control by assuring compliance with policies and procedures.

- B. The Town Manager, CFO, Director of Treasury Operations, and other Town employees associated with investment functions shall be personally indemnified in the event of investment loss provided the Investment Policies and Guidelines are followed.
- C. The standard of prudence to be used by the investment officials shall be the Prudent Investor Rule, and will be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio: 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.

Investment officials meeting this standard will be relieved of personal responsibilities for an individual security's credit risk or market price change, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

- D. The CFO shall direct the preparation and presentation of a written report on the Town's investment transactions for the preceding reporting period for the Town Council and Town Manager. The

report shall be provided quarterly, and shall contain the following:

1. A detailed description of the investment position of the Town as of the end of the reporting period.

2. A summary statement of each pooled fund covering:
 - a. Beginning market value for the period (monitored by the Wall Street Journal and software).
 - b. The book and market value of each invested asset at the end of the reporting period by type of fund.
 3. The maturity date of each invested asset.
 4. Fully accrued interest for the period.
 5. The fund group for each individual investment.
 6. The compliance of the investment portfolio of the Town as it relates to the investment strategy of the Town and the Public Funds Investment Act.
 7. Signatures of all investment officers.
- E. The guidelines of retaining records for seven years, as recommended in the Texas State Library Municipal Records Manual should be followed. The Director of Treasury Operations shall oversee the filing and/or storing of investment records.
- F. Wire transfer authorization forms shall be kept on file with banking institutions. The authorization form shall identify individuals authorized to make wire transfers and the institutions designated to receive the wire transfer. The Director of Treasury Operations or other authorized representative of the Town should complete a transfer notice and give it to the proper Finance Department personnel. The transfer confirmation received from the bank should be agreed with this notice and the appropriate journal entry made. Wire transfers shall not be executed without written confirmation from authorized Town staff and the proper exchange and verification of personal identification numbers. The Director of Treasury Operations will be authorized to execute repetitive transfers based on appropriate security measures, as established by the CFO.
- G. In the event of the absence of the Director of Treasury Operations, the authority to invest shall be regulated by the controls and procedures outlined by the CFO.

11.07 Investment

- A. Idle funds of the Town of Flower Mound may be invested in:
1. Obligations of the United States of America, its agencies and instrumentalities (maturing in five (5) years or less).
 2. Direct obligations of the State of Texas and agencies thereof (maturing in two (2) years) or less.
 3. Other obligations, the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or United States of America or their agencies and instrumentalities (maturing in less than two (2) years) including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States.
 4. Obligations of the states, agencies thereof, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm, and having received a rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent (maturing in two (2) years or less).
 5. Certificates of deposit and share certificates (maturing in two (2) years or less) issued by state and/or national banks or savings and loans associations with main or branch offices in Texas that are:
 - a. Guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) or their successors; or
 - b. Secured as described in section 11.09 Principal Protection and Safekeeping.

In addition to the authority to invest funds in certificates of deposit, funds which are secured as described in Section 11.09 Principal Protection and Safekeeping, are invested through:

- a. A broker that has its main office or branch office in Texas and is selected from a list adopted by the

Investment Committee; or

- b. A depository institution that has its main office or branch office in Texas and is selected by the Town.
6. Fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements with a defined termination date secured by a combination of cash and obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities. Purchases are required to be pledged to the entity, held in the entity's name and deposited at the time investment is made with the entity or a third party, selected by the Director of Treasury Operations, other than an agency for the pledgor. Repurchase agreements must be purchased through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a bank domiciled in Texas. Each issuer of repurchase agreements must sign a copy of the Town's Master Repurchase Agreement (termination date must be 30 days or less).
 7. An eligible investment pool, if the Town Council by official Town action authorizes investment in the particular pool. An investment pool shall invest the funds it receives from entities in authorized investments permitted by state statutes. Funds may be invested in money market mutual funds to the extent permitted by and consistent with state statutes and the investment policies and objectives adopted by the investment pool and by providing, at a minimum, the following information:
 - a. The types of investments in which money is allowed to be invested.
 - b. The maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed, based on the stated maturity date, of the pool.
 - c. The maximum stated maturity date of any investment security within the portfolio.
 - d. The objectives of the pool.
 - e. The size of the pool.
 - f. The names of the members of the advisory board of the pool and the dates their terms expire.
 - g. The custodian bank that will safekeep the pool's

assets.

- h. Whether the intent of the pool is to maintain a net asset value of \$1 and the risk of market price fluctuation.
- i. Whether the only source of payment is the assets of the pool at market value or whether there is a secondary source of payment, such as insurance or guarantees, and a description of the secondary source of payment.
- j. The name and address of the independent auditor of the pool.
- k. The requirements to be satisfied for an entity to deposit funds in and withdraw funds from the pool and any deadlines or other operating policies required for the entity to invest funds in and withdraw funds from the pool.
- l. The performance history of the pool, including yield, average dollar weighted average maturities, and expense ratios.
- m. Information presented in disclosure instruments or reports must be posted on Internet websites.
- n. Annual audited financial statements must be made available.
- o. Disclose fee breakpoints and state the lowest possible level of return based on the smallest level of funds invested.

To be eligible to receive funds from and investments on behalf of the Town, an investment pool must be rated no lower than AAA or AAA-m or at an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service. (Maximum dollar average weighted maturity must be 60 days or less).

To maintain eligibility to receive funds from and invest funds on behalf of the Town, an investment pool must furnish to the investment officer investment transaction confirmations and a monthly report that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

- a. The types and percentage breakdown of securities in which the pool has invested.
- b. The current average dollar-weighted maturity, based on the stated maturity date, of the pool.
- c. The current percentage of the pool's portfolio in investments that have stated maturities more than one year.
- d. The book value versus the market value of the pool's portfolio, using amortized cost valuation.
- e. The size of the pool.
- f. The number of participants in the pool.
- g. The custodian bank that is safekeeping the assets of the pool.
- h. A listing of daily transaction activity of the entities participating in the pool.
- i. The yield and expense ratio of the pool and a statement regarding how yield is calculated.
- j. The portfolio managers of the pool.
- k. Any changes or addenda to the offering circular.

The Town, by contract, may delegate to an investment pool the authority to hold legal title as custodian of investments purchased with its local funds.

For purposes of investment in an investment pool, yield shall be calculated in accordance with regulations governing the registration of open-end management investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as promulgated from time to time by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). If an investment pool is functioning as a money market mutual fund, yield must be reported in accordance with the SEC.

8. No-load money market mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission which have a dollar weighted average stated maturity of 90 days or fewer and

include in their investment objectives the maintenance of a stable net asset value of \$1 for each share. A no-load mutual fund is an authorized investment under this subchapter if the mutual fund is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, has an average weighted maturity less than two years, is invested exclusively in obligations approved by Chapter 2256.014, Government Code, is continuously rated as to investment quality by at least one nationally recognized investment rating firm of not less than AAA or its equivalent, and conforms to the requirements set forth in Sections 2256.016(b) and (c), Government Code, relating to the eligibility of investment pools to receive and invest funds of investing entities. The Town of Flower Mound is not authorized to invest in the aggregate more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service, in mutual funds as herein set forth above, or invest its funds or funds under its control, including bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service, in any one mutual fund as herein set out above in an amount that exceeds 10% of the total assets of the mutual fund.

- B. The Town's authorized investment options are more restrictive than those allowed by state law. Furthermore, this policy specifically prohibits investment in the following investment securities:
1. Obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal.
 2. Obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and bears no interest.
 3. Collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity date of greater than 10 years.
 4. Collateralized mortgage obligations, the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.
- C. It is the policy of the Town of Flower Mound to diversify its investment portfolios. The diversification will protect interest income from the volatility of interest rates and the avoidance of undue concentration of assets in a specific maturity sector;

therefore, portfolio maturities shall be staggered. Securities shall also be selected which provide for stability of income and reasonable liquidity. Diversification strategies shall be determined and revised periodically by the Investment Committee. In establishing specific diversification strategies, the following general policies and constraints shall apply:

1. Risk of market price volatility shall be controlled through maturity diversification such that aggregate price losses on instruments with maturities exceeding one (1) year shall not be greater than coupon interest and investment income received from the balance of the portfolio.
2. The Investment Committee shall establish strategies and guidelines for the percentage of the total portfolio that may be invested in U.S. Treasury Securities, federal agencies instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, insured/collateralized certificates of deposit and other securities or obligations. The Investment Committee shall conduct a quarterly review of these guidelines, and shall evaluate the probability of market and default risk in various investment sectors as part of its considerations.

Risk of principal loss in the portfolio as a whole shall be minimized by diversifying investment types according to the following limitations:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
• U.S. Treasury Notes/Bonds/Bills	100%
• U.S. Agencies and Instrumentalities	75%
• State of Texas Obligations & Agencies	10%
• No-Load Money Market Mutual Fund	25%
• Local Government Investment Pools	70%
• Local Government Obligations	10%
• Repurchase Agreements - Operating	10%
• Repurchase Agreements - Construction	100%
• Certificates of Deposit	100%

- D. Investments will be solicited on a competitive basis with at least three (3) institutions. The Investment Committee can approve exceptions on a case by case basis or on a general basis in the form of guidelines. These guidelines shall take into consideration the investment type maturity date, amount, and potential disruptiveness to the Town's investment strategy. The investment will be made with the broker/dealer offering the best yield/quality to the Town.

11.08 Selection of Banks and Dealers

- A. Town Council shall, by ordinance, select and designate one banking institution as the primary depository for the monies and funds of the Town. The primary depository shall be selected based on solvency and stability and secondly, on rate of interest, services, and cost.
- B. The Director of Treasury Operations shall conduct a comprehensive review of the prospective primary depository's credit characteristics and financial history.
- C. The primary depository shall be selected through a formalized bidding process in response to the Town's request for proposal (RFP) outlining all services required. The Investment Committee shall have the discretion to determine the time span for rebidding the banking services contract; however, a five-year period will be the maximum length of time between rebidding, as permitted by state law.
- D. Banks and savings and loans associations seeking to establish eligibility for the Town's competitive certificate of deposit purchase program, shall submit financial statements, evidence of federal insurance and other information as required by the Director of Treasury Operations.
- E. The Investment Committee shall be responsible for selecting brokers and dealers of government securities. Their selection shall be among only primary government securities dealers that report directly to the New York Federal Reserve Bank or other secondary firms that are adequately financed to conduct public business. The Investment Committee shall base its evaluation of security dealers and financial institutions upon:
 - 1. Financial conditions, strength and capability to fulfill commitments.
 - 2. Overall reputation with other dealers and investors.
 - 3. Regulatory status of the dealer.
 - 4. Background and expertise of the individual representatives.
- F. Approved brokers and dealers must complete Exhibit A and return it to the Director of Treasury Operations. In dealing with Town funds, the Director of Treasury Operations shall conduct business

with securities dealers approved annually by the Investment Committee or with banks selected as outlined above.

11.09 Principal Protection and Safekeeping

- A. All bank and savings and loan associations deposits and investments of Town funds shall be secured by pledged collateral with a market value equal to no less than 103 percent of the principal plus accrued interest less an amount insured by FDIC or NCUSIF. Evidence of proper collateralization in the form of original safekeeping receipts held in institution's trust department or at a third party institution not affiliated with the bank or bank holding company will be maintained in the office of the Director of Treasury Operations at all times. The CFO, Director of Treasury Operations, or other authorized Town representative will approve and release all pledged collateral. Collateral will be reviewed monthly to assure the market value of the securities pledged exceeds the related bank balances. The Town shall request additional collateral in the event that deposits are not sufficiently protected by the pledged collateral.
- B. Safekeeping procedures shall be established by the Investment Committee which clearly define steps for gaining access to the collateral should the Town determine that the Town's funds are in jeopardy. Collateral safekeeping and substitution agreements will be a part of the procedure.
- C. Only securities allowed by the Public Funds Collateral Act shall be eligible to be pledged as collateral. The CFO has the discretion to additionally restrict the securities used as collateral.
- D. All security transactions will be accomplished with authorized security dealers and financial institutions on a delivery-versus-payment (DVP) basis. Securities will be held by the Town's safekeeping agent, which shall be selected through a competitive process (RFP) or that agent's representative in New York City, or in its account at the Federal Reserve Bank.

EXHIBIT A

**TEXAS PUBLIC FUNDS INVESTMENT ACT
CERTIFICATION BY BUSINESS ORGANIZATION**

This certification is executed on behalf of the **Town of Flower Mound** (the Investor) and _____ (the Business Organization) pursuant to the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code (the Act), in connection with investment transactions conducted between the Investor and the Business Organization.

The undersigned Qualified Representative of the Business Organization hereby certifies on behalf of the Business Organization that:

1. The undersigned is a Qualified Representative of the Business Organization offering to enter into an investment transaction with the Town of Flower Mound as such terms are used in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code;
2. The Qualified Representative of the Business Organization has received and reviewed the Investment Policy furnished by the Town of Flower Mound; and
3. The Qualified Representative of the Business Organization has implemented reasonable procedures and controls in an effort to preclude investment transactions conducted between the Business Organization and the Town of Flower Mound that are not authorized by the entity's investment policy, except to the extent that this authorization is dependent on an analysis of the makeup of the entity's entire portfolio or requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards.

Qualified Representative of the Business Organization

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT B

INVESTMENT GLOSSARY

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

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

BID: 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 which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR): The official annual report for the Town of Flower Mound. 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.

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.

DEBENTURE: A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

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

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost price of a security and its 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 instruments that are issued 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 by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB): The institutions that regulate and lend to savings and loan associations. The Federal Home Loan Banks play a role analogous to that played by the Federal Reserve Banks vis-a-vis member commercial banks.

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

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

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

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 FMHM mortgages. The term "pass throughs" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

LETTERS OF CREDIT: A financial instrument in which the issuing bank promises to pay a third party on behalf of a second party.

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 sized can be done at those quotes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP): The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment.

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

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

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

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

OFFER: The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities, you ask for an offer.) See 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 reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND: The federal fund to insure member's deposits in federally insured credit unions. Administered by the National Credit Union Administration, and is backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government.

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 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 commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

RATE OF RETURN: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond or the current income return.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (RP OR REPO): A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security "buyer" in effect lends the "seller" money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate 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, that is, increasing bank reserves.

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

SECONDARY MARKET: A market made for the

purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

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

SEC RULE 15C3-1: See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

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

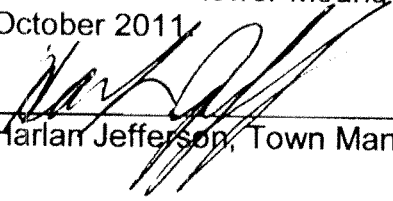
TREASURY BONDS: Long-term coupon bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

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

UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE: Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called *net capital rule* and *net capital ratio*. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

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.

The Town of Flower Mound Investment Policy is hereby approved this 3rd day of
October 2011.



Harlan Jefferson, Town Manager