

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

INVESTMENT POLICY

JANUARY 2017

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
INVESTMENT POLICY
January 2016

I. INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

In accordance with Section 116.112(a) of the Local Government Code and/or Title X, Chapter 2256, Section 2256.005 (f) and (g), the Williamson County Treasurer, under the direction of the Williamson County Commissioners' Court (the "Court"), may invest the County funds that are not immediately required to pay obligations of Williamson County (the "County"). The Treasurer shall act as the Investment Officer of the County. The Commissioners' Court may designate one or more county officers or employees as Investment Officers to assist the Treasurer in investment related duties.

Not less than annually, the Court shall adopt a written resolution stating that it has reviewed the Investment Policy and that the written instrument so adopted shall record any amendments made to the Investment Policy.

II. SCOPE

This Investment Policy and Strategy applies to all County funds including General Revenue, Road and Bridge, Tobacco, Construction, Reserve funds, Debt Service funds and funds of the County Benefits Program. Additional non-county funds are listed in Section IX of this policy.

III. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

111.1 General Statement

Funds of the County will be invested in compliance with federal and state laws, this investment policy and written administrative procedures. The County will invest according to investment strategies for each group of funds as they are adopted by the Court's resolution.

111.2 Safety and Maintenance of Liquidity

The County is concerned about the return of its principal; therefore, safety of principal is a primary objective in any investment transaction. The County's investment portfolio must be structured in conformance with an asset/liability management plan that provides for liquidity necessary to pay obligations as they become due.

111.3 Diversification

It will be the policy of the County to diversify its portfolio to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from a concentration of assets in a specific maturity (save and except zero duration funds), a specific issuer or a specific class of investments. Investments of the County shall always be selected to provide stability of income and reasonable liquidity.

111.4 Yield

The yield objective of the County is to earn the maximum return on its investments within policy guidelines imposed by safety and liquidity objectives, investment strategies for each group of funds as well as state and federal law governing investment of public funds. Investment performance will be measured by weighted average yield to maturity at cost.

111.5 Maturity

Portfolio maturities will be structured to meet the obligations of the County first and then to achieve the highest rate of return of interest. When the County has funds not required to meet current-year obligations, maturity restraints will be imposed upon the investment strategy for each group of funds. The maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the County is three (3) years.

111.6 Quality and Capability of Investment Management

It is the County's policy to provide training as required by the Public Funds Investment Act. Periodic training in investments, policy and procedures for the County Investment Officer and members of the Investment Advisory Committee will be provided through courses and seminars offered by professional organizations and associations in order to ensure the quality and capability of county investment decisions. The County Investment Officer will be required to attend at least 10 hours of investment training each year provided through an independent source approved by the County Commissioners' Court or the Investment Advisory Committee. Investment Advisory Committee members shall also be required to attend at least 10 hours of investment training not less than once in a two-year period that begins on the first day of the fiscal year and consists of two consecutive fiscal years after that date. Certification of training for the Investment Officer and the Investment Advisory Committee members will be presented for acceptance and entry into the official minutes of the Court.

111.7 Competitive Bidding

In order to achieve a fair market price in all its investment transactions, the County requires a competitive bidding process for all individual security purchases and sales except for transactions in money market mutual funds, local government investment pools and depository "sweep" products.

At least three bids or offers must be solicited for all other transactions involving individual securities. The County's Investment Advisor is also required to solicit at least three bids or offers when transacting trades on the County's behalf. In situations where the exact security being offered is not offered by other dealers, offers on the closest comparable investment may be used to establish a fair market price for the security.

111.8 Investment Advisors

The County may designate, with approval from the Court, a professional investment advisory firm, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the 1940 Investment Advisors Act, as well as the State Securities Board to assist the County in the management of its funds. This Investment Advisor shall act solely in an advisory and administrative capacity within the guidelines of this policy. The County's relationship with the advisor shall be governed by a formal management contract between the two parties.

IV. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall investment objectives of the County shall be to:

- ✓ Match the suitability of investments to financial requirements;
- ✓ Achieve safety of principal;
- ✓ Maintain required liquidity;
- ✓ Diversify the portfolio by investment type, issuer and maturity sector; and
- ✓ Seek the highest possible yield within policy and cash flow constraints.

V. INVESTMENT RESPONSIBILITY AND CONTROL

V.1 Investment Advisory Committee

The Investment Advisory Committee reviews investment policies and procedures, investment strategies, and investment performances. Members of the Committee include the County Judge, a County Commissioner, the Tax Assessor/Collector, and the County Auditor. The County Investment Officer will serve as an ex-officio member of the committee. Members should have demonstrated knowledge and expertise in the area of finance, investments, or cash management. The Chair of the Committee will be elected by the Committee and the meetings will be quarterly or more frequently if needed.

V.2 Liability of Investment Officer

The County Investment Officer is not responsible for any loss of County funds through the failure or negligence of the depository bank. This policy does not release the Investment Officer, or any other person for a loss resulting from any act of official misconduct, or negligence, or for any misappropriation of such funds. The designated Investment Officers shall perform their duties in accordance with the adopted Investment Policy and internal procedures. Investment Officers acting in good faith and in accordance with these policies and procedures shall be relieved of personal liability provided deviations are reported to the Advisory Committee on a timely basis.

V.3 Audit

The Court will review the Investment Policy and Strategies annually and, at a minimum, will have an annual compliance audit of management controls on investments and adherence to established investment policies. The independent auditor will report the results of the audit to the Court after completion of the audit.

V.4 Standard of Care

Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person's own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived. Investment of funds shall be governed by the following investment objectives, in order of priority: preservation and safety of principal; liquidity; and yield.

In determining whether the investment officer has exercised prudence with respect to an investment decision, the determination shall be made taking into consideration:

- ✓ the investment of all funds, or funds under the County's control, over which the Investment Officer had responsibility rather than a consideration as to the prudence of a single investment; and,
- ✓ whether the investment decision was consistent with the written investment policy of the County.

V.5 Investment Institution Defined

The County Investment Officer shall invest County funds with any or all of the institutions or groups consistent with federal and state regulations and approved by the Court.

V.6 Qualifications for Approval of Broker/Dealer

A written copy of the investment policy shall be presented to any person offering to engage in an investment transaction with the County. The qualified representative of the business organization seeking to sell an authorized investment shall execute a written instrument, provided by the County that the business organizations has:

- ✓ received and thoroughly reviewed the investment policy of the County; and
- ✓ acknowledged that the organization has implemented reasonable procedures and controls in an effort to preclude imprudent investment activities arising out of investment transactions conducted between the County and the organization.

The investment officer may not buy any investment instrument from an entity that has not delivered to the County the instrument signed by the qualified representative.

Along with the signed affidavit the business organization shall supply the County with the following:

- ✓ Completed Broker/Dealer questionnaire.
- ✓ Completed Anti-Collusion Agreement.
- ✓ Financial statements (to be provided annually).
- ✓ Delivery instructions.
- ✓ Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Certification Proof.
- ✓ Texas State Securities Commission Registration Proof.

On an annual basis, the Investment Advisory Committee shall review, revise and adopt a list of qualified brokers authorized to engage in investment transactions with the County.

If the County chooses to utilize the services of an Investment Advisor, the advisor shall be responsible for performing due diligence on the dealers with which it conducts investment transactions, shall present to the Investment Advisory Committee a list of approved broker dealers from which it obtains competitive offers and shall sign the required affidavit on behalf of these approved broker dealers.

V.7 Standards of Operation

The County Investment Officer shall develop and maintain written administrative procedures for the operation of the investment program set by the Commissioners' Court of the County. The County Investment Officer shall determine the amount of cash available for payments by the County, invest the funds not required in the performance of that duty, and shall exercise good judgment and discretion to effectuate the policies herein set forth. The County Investment Officer shall be authorized to delegate to an employee(s) the authority to place orders for such investments and to perform all acts required to acquire, pay for, hold, sell, exchange, tender or collect investments. Such designated employee(s) must have achieved the same certifications and training hours as the County Investment Officer.

V.8 Delivery vs. Payment

It will be the policy of the County that all investment securities shall be purchased using "Delivery vs. Payment" (DVP) method through the Federal Reserve System. By doing so, the County funds are not released until the County has received through the Federal Reserve wire, the securities purchased.

V.9 Standard of Ethics

The designated Investment Officers shall act as custodians of the public trust avoiding any transaction which might involve a conflict of interest, the appearance of a conflict of interest, or any activity which might otherwise discourage public confidence. Investment Officers shall refrain from personal business activity that might conflict with proper execution of the investment program or might impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Additionally, all Investment Officers shall file with Williamson County and the Texas Ethics Commission a statement disclosing any personal business relationship with any organization seeking to sell investments to the County; or, any relationship within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity to an individual seeking to sell investments to the County. For purposes of this subsection, an Investment Officer has a personal business relationship with a business organization if:

- ✓ the Investment Officer owns 10 percent or more of the voting stock or shares of the business organization or owns \$5,000 or more of the fair market value of the business organization;
- ✓ funds received by the Investment Officer from the business organization exceed 10 percent of the Investment Officer's gross income for the previous year; or
- ✓ the Investment Officer has acquired from the business organization during the previous year investments with a book value of \$2,500 or more for the personal account of the Investment Officer.

V.10 Downgrade Provision for Investment Ratings

An Investment that requires a minimum rating does not qualify as an authorized investment during the period the investment does not have the minimum rating. The County shall take all prudent measures that are consistent with its Investment Policy to liquidate an investment that does not have the minimum rating. The County shall also monitor the credit ratings on securities that require minimum ratings. This may be accomplished through research, or with the assistance of broker dealers, banks, safekeeping agents or the County's investment advisor.

VI. INVESTMENT REPORTING

VI.1 Portfolio Market Valuation

All securities held in the County investment portfolio shall be priced at the current market value on a quarterly basis and reported as part of the Quarterly Investment Report. Regular mark-to-market pricing will ensure awareness of portfolio value and price volatility by County officials. Market values should be obtained from a reputable and independent source including but not limited to Bloomberg, the Wall Street Journal and Interactive Data Corporation (I D C).

VI.2 Quarterly Investment Report

Not less than quarterly, the investment officer shall prepare and submit to the County Investment Advisory Committee a written report of investment transactions for all funds for the preceding reporting period within a reasonable time after the end of the period. The report must:

1. describe in detail the investment position of the County on the date of the report;

2. be signed by all investment officers of the County;
3. contain a summary statement of each pooled fund group that states:
 - ✓ beginning market value for the reporting period;
 - ✓ additions and changes to the market value during the period; and
 - ✓ ending market value for the period;
4. state the book value and market value of each separately invested asset at the end of the reporting period by the type of asset and fund type invested;
5. state the maturity date of each separately invested asset that has a maturity date;
6. state the account or fund or pooled group fund in the County for which each individual investment was required; and
7. state compliance of the investment portfolio of the County as it relates to:
 - ✓ strategy expressed in the County's investment policy; and
 - ✓ relevant provisions of the chapter.

The independent auditor shall review reports annually with findings presented to the Court.

VI.3 Notification of Investment Changes

It shall be the duty of the Investment Officer of the County to notify the Court of any significant changes in current investment methods and procedures prior to their implementation, regardless of whether they are authorized by this policy or not.

VII. INVESTMENT COLLATERAL AND SAFEKEEPING

VII.1 Collateralization Policy

Consistent with the requirement of State law, the County requires that all bank deposits to be federally insured or collateralized with authorized securities. Financial institutions serving as county depositories are required to sign a Depository Agreement with the County and the County's safekeeping agent. The safekeeping portion of the Agreement will define the County's rights to collateral in the event of default, bankruptcy, or closing and will establish a perfected security interest in compliance with federal and state regulations. In addition, repurchase agreements must be fully collateralized during the term of the agreement.

VII.2 Allowable Collateral

Securities eligible as collateral are defined by the Public Funds Collateral Act, as amended, and include all securities permitted under the Public Funds Investment Act. Collateral adequacy shall be verified against monthly safekeeping reports. More frequent verification may be required during periods of high market volatility.

Certificates of Deposit

The market value of the principal portion of collateral pledged for certificates of deposit must at all times be *equal to or greater than* the par value of the certificate of deposit plus accrued interest, less the applicable level of FDIC insurance.

Repurchase Agreements

A repurchase agreement's collateral level must be maintained at or above 102% of the agreement's outstanding balance plus accrued interest.

VII.3 Correcting Collateral Deficiencies

Certificates of Deposit

If the collateral pledged for a CD falls below the par value of the deposit, plus accrued interest less FDIC insurance, the Bank issuing the CD will be notified by the Investment Officers and will be required to pledge additional securities no later than the end of the next succeeding business day.

Repurchase Agreements

If the value of the securities underlying a repurchase agreement falls below the margin maintenance levels specified above, the Investment Officers will request additional securities. If the repurchase agreement is scheduled to mature within five business days and the amount is deemed to be immaterial, then the request is not necessary.

VII.4 Collateral Substitution

Collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements often require substitution of collateral. Substitution is permitted, but should be limited if possible to minimize potential administrative problems and transfer expense. In the case of a flexible repurchase agreement, an independent third-party custodian shall be responsible for collateral substitution and maintaining proper securitization.

VII.5 Safekeeping

All purchased securities shall be registered in the County's name and held in safekeeping at a third-party financial institution, or with the Federal Reserve Bank.

All certificates of deposit, insured by the FDIC, purchased outside the County Depository Bank shall be held in safekeeping by the County.

VIII. INVESTMENT TYPES

VIII.1 Authorized Investments

The County Investment Officers shall use any or all of the following authorized investment instruments consistent with Title X, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code:

1. Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including FHLB letters of credit;
2. Direct obligations of this state or its agencies and instrumentalities;

3. No-load money market mutual funds if the mutual fund:
 - ✓ is regulated by the SEC;
 - ✓ has a dollar-weighted average stated maturity of 60 days or less;
 - ✓ includes in its investment objectives the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 net asset value per each share;
 - ✓ is limited as to the amount invested per the requirements set forth in Chapter 2256, Government Code Section 2256.014; and
 - ✓ has supplied the County with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940;
4. Other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of this state or the United States or their respective agencies or instrumentalities, including any obligation that is fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
5. Obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment firm not less than A or its equivalent;
6. Certificates of deposit, if issued by a state or national bank located in this state and:
 - ✓ guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor; and
 - ✓ secured in any other manner and amount provided by law for deposits of the County;
7. A fully collateralized repurchase agreement, if it:
 - ✓ has a defined termination date;
 - ✓ is secured by any combination of cash and obligations described by Section 2256.009 (a)(1) of the Public Funds Investment Act; and
 - ✓ requires the securities being purchased by the County to be pledged to the County, held in the county's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the County or with a third party selected and approved by the County; and
 - ✓ is placed through a primary government securities dealer, approved by the County, or a financial institution doing business in this state; and,
 - ✓ is supported by a Master Repurchase Agreement executed by both parties.
8. Commercial paper is an authorized investment, if the commercial paper:
 - ✓ has a stated maturity of 270 days or fewer from the date of its issuance; and,
 - ✓ is rated not less than A-1 or P-1 or an equivalent rating by at least;
 1. two nationally recognized credit rating agencies; or
 2. one nationally recognized credit rating agency and is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state.
9. Eligible investment pools, as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act. Each pool requires a written resolution from the Court authorizing investment in the particular pool. The investment pool shall invest the funds it receives from entities in authorized investments permitted by the Public Funds Investment Act. The County by contract may

delegate to an investment pool the authority to hold legal title as custodian of investments purchased with its local funds.

VIII.2 Prohibited Investments

The following securities are not eligible investments for Williamson County:

- ✓ Obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal.
- ✓ Obligations whose payment represents the principal payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no interest.
- ✓ Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's) that have a stated maturity date of greater than 10 years.
- ✓ CMO's having a coupon rate determined by an index that adjusts opposite to changes in a market index ("Inverse Floater")

IX. NON-COUNTY FUNDS

The following funds are designated as non-county because they are under the authority of a Williamson County official who chooses to invest the funds within the guidelines designated by the statutes of the State of Texas. These funds may not be considered funds that belong to the County but could be considered a liability for the County. All funds will be invested in compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act and the County's Investment Policy. An exception may be made when required by state law.

IX.1 Tax Assessor/Collector

County funds are invested to enhance investment return for the County before the County receives the funds. State of Texas funds in the custody of the Tax Assessor/Collector may be invested before remitting to the state or to the entity for whom the Tax Assessor/Collector is contracted to collect taxes.

IX.2 County Clerk Registry Funds

County Clerk Registry Funds are received by court order from Commissioners' Court, County Court-at-Law, or County Courts. These funds must be deposited in the County depository and then invested according to the court orders. A court order is required from the County Courts and the County Courts-at-Law prior to disbursement of the funds.

IX.3 District Attorney Forfeiture funds

District Attorney Forfeiture Funds are designated by a court of law and placed under the authority of the District Attorney. These funds must be deposited in the County depository and then may be invested until a District Court order is issued to release the funds.

IX.4 District Clerk Registry Funds

District Clerk Registry Funds are received by court order from the District Courts. These funds must be deposited in the County depository and then invested according to the court orders. A court order is required from the District Courts prior to the disbursement of the funds.

IX.5 County Treasurer's Adult Probation Funds

Funds designated as the "County Treasurer's Adult Probation" funds may be invested by the County Investment Officer upon an inter-governmental agreement with the Commissioners' Court and the Williamson County Community Supervision and Corrections Department. All funds invested will adhere to the policies and procedures as set forth in the County's investment policy.

IX.6 Williamson County/Cities Health District Funds

The County Investment Officer upon an inter-governmental agreement approved by the Commissioners' Court may invest Williamson County/Cities Health District Funds. All funds invested will adhere to the policies and procedures as set forth in the County's investment policy.

IX.7 Williamson County Benefits Funds

The County Investment Officer upon an inter-governmental agreement approved by the Commissioners' Court may invest Williamson County Benefit Funds. All funds invested will adhere to the policies and procedures as set forth in the County's investment policy.

X. INVESTMENT FUND STRATEGIES

PREFACE

It is the policy of Williamson County that, giving due regard to the safety and risk of investment, all available funds shall be invested in conformance with State and Federal Regulations, applicable Bond Resolution requirements, adopted Investment Policy and adopted Investment Strategy.

In accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the County's investment strategies shall address the following priorities (in order of importance):

- ✓ Understanding the suitability of the investment to the financial requirements of the County,
- ✓ Preservation and safety of principal,
- ✓ Liquidity,
- ✓ Marketability of the investment prior to maturity,
- ✓ Diversification of the investment portfolio, and
- ✓ Yield.

Effective investment strategy development coordinates the primary objectives of the County's Investment Policy and cash management procedures to enhance interest earnings and reduce investment risk. Active cash management will increase the available "investment period" and subsequently interest earnings. Maturity selections shall be based on cash flow and market conditions to take advantage of various interest rate cycles. The County's portfolio shall be designed and managed in a manner responsive to the public trust and consistent with the Investment Policy.

Each major fund type has varying cash flow requirements and liquidity needs. Therefore specific strategies shall be implemented considering the fund's unique requirements. The County's funds shall be analyzed and invested according to the following major fund types:

Operating Funds
Construction and Capital Improvement Funds
Debt Service Funds
Enterprise Funds
Internal Service Funds

XI. STRATEGIES

In order to minimize risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, investment maturities will not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds. Investment guidelines by fund-type are as follows:

A. Operating Funds

Suitability — Any investment eligible in the Investment Policy is suitable for the Operating Funds.

Safety of Principal- All Operating Funds shall be invested in high quality securities with no perceived default risk. Market price fluctuations will occur, but by managing the portfolio's weighted average maturity to less than 365 days and restricting the maximum allowable maturity to three years, the price volatility of the overall portfolio will be minimized.

Marketability — Securities with active and efficient secondary markets are necessary in the event of an unanticipated cash requirement. Historical market "spreads" between the bid and offer prices of a particular security- type of less than a quarter of a percentage point shall define an efficient secondary market.

Liquidity — The Operating Fund requires the greatest short-term liquidity of any of the fund types. Short-term investment pools and money market mutual funds shall provide daily liquidity and may be utilized as a competitive yield alternative to fixed maturity investments.

Diversification — Investment maturities shall be staggered throughout the budget cycle to provide cash flow based on the anticipated operating needs of the County. Market cycle risk will be reduced by diversifying the appropriate maturity structure out along the maturity curve.

Yield — Attaining a competitive market yield for comparable security-types and portfolio restrictions is the desired objective. The 6-month Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) bill shall be the minimum yield objective.

B. Construction and Capital Improvement Funds

Suitability — Any investment eligible in the Investment Policy is suitable for Construction and Capital Improvement (CC&I) Funds.

Safety of Principal — All CC&I Funds shall be invested in high quality securities with no perceived default risk. Market price fluctuations will occur, but by managing the

Construction and Capital Improvement Fund's portfolio not to exceed the anticipated expenditure schedule, the market risk of the overall portfolio will be minimized.

Marketability — Securities with active and efficient secondary markets are necessary in the event of an unanticipated cash requirement. Historical market “spreads” between the bid and offer prices of a particular security- type of less than a quarter of a percentage point shall define an efficient secondary market.

Liquidity — County funds used for construction and capital improvement programs have reasonably predictable draw down schedules. Therefore investment maturities shall generally follow the anticipated cash flow requirements. Investment pools and money market mutual funds shall provide readily available funds generally equal to at least one month's anticipated cash flow needs, or a competitive yield alternative for short term fixed maturity investments. A singular repurchase agreement may be utilized if disbursements are allowed in the amount necessary to satisfy any expenditure request, this investment structure is commonly referred to as a flexible repurchase agreement.

Diversification — Market conditions and the arbitrage regulations influence the attractiveness of staggering the maturity of fixed rate investments for bond proceeds and other construction and capital improvement funds. With bond proceeds, if investment rates exceed the applicable arbitrage yield, the County is best served by locking in most investments. If the arbitrage yield can not be exceeded, then concurrent market conditions will determine the attractiveness of diversifying maturities or investing in shorter and larger lumps. At no time shall the anticipated expenditure schedule be exceeded in an attempt to bolster yield with any County funds.

Yield — Achieving a positive spread to the applicable arbitrage yield is the desired objective for bond proceeds. Non-bond proceeds construction and capital project funds will seek to exceed the 6-month Constant Maturity Treasury average.

C. Debt Service Funds

Suitability — Any investment eligible in the Investment Policy is suitable for the Debt Service Fund.

Safety of Principal — All Debt Service Funds shall be invested in high quality securities with no perceived default risk. Market price fluctuations will occur, but by managing the Debt Service Fund's portfolio not to exceed the debt service payment schedule, the market risk of the overall portfolio will be minimized.

Marketability — Securities with active and efficient secondary markets are not necessary as the event of an unanticipated cash requirement is not probable.

Liquidity — Debt service funds have predictable payment schedules. Therefore investment maturities shall not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements. Investment pools and money market mutual funds shall provided a competitive yield alternative for short term fixed maturity investments. A singular repurchase agreement may be utilized if disbursements are allowed in the amount necessary to satisfy any debt service payment; this investment structure is commonly referred to as a flexible repurchase agreement.

Diversification — Market conditions influence the attractiveness of fully extending maturity to the next “un-funded” payment date. Generally, if investment rates are

trending down, the County is best served by locking in most investments. If interest rates are flat or trending up, then concurrent market conditions will determine the attractiveness of extending maturity or investing in shorter alternatives. At no time shall the debt service schedule be exceeded in an attempt to bolster yield.

Yield — Attaining a competitive market yield for comparable security types and portfolio restrictions is the desired objective. The 6-month Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) bill shall be the minimum yield objective.

D. Enterprise Funds

Suitability — Any investment eligible in the Investment Policy is suitable for the Enterprise Funds.

Safety of Principal — All Enterprise Funds shall be invested in high quality securities with no perceived default risk. Market price fluctuations will occur, but by managing the weighted average days to maturity for the Enterprise Fund portfolio to less than 365 days and restricting the maximum allowable maturity to two years, the price volatility of the overall portfolio will be minimized.

Marketability — Securities with active and efficient secondary markets are necessary in the event of an unanticipated cash requirement. Historical market “spreads” between the bid and offer prices of a particular security- type of less than a quarter of a percentage point shall define an efficient secondary market.

Liquidity — The Enterprise Fund requires short-term liquidity. Constant dollar investment pools and money market mutual funds shall provide daily liquidity and may be utilized as a competitive yield alternative to fixed maturity investments.

Diversification — Investment maturities shall be staggered throughout the budget cycle to provide cash flow based on the anticipated operating needs of the County. Market cycle risk will be reduced by diversifying the appropriate maturity structure out along the maturity curve.

Yield — Attaining a competitive market yield for comparable security-types and portfolio restrictions is the desired objective. The minimum yield objective shall be the 91-day Treasury bill average.

E. Internal Service

Suitability — Any investment eligible in the Investment Policy is suitable for the Internal Service Funds.

Safety of Principal — All funds shall be invested in high quality securities with no perceived default risk. Market price fluctuations will occur, but by managing the weighted average days to maturity for the Internal Service Fund portfolio to less than 365 days and restricting the maximum allowable maturity to two years, the price volatility of the overall portfolio will be minimized.

Marketability — Securities with active and efficient secondary markets are necessary in the event of an unanticipated cash requirement. Historical market “spreads” between the bid and offer prices of a particular security- type of less than a quarter of a percentage point shall define an efficient secondary market.

Liquidity — The Internal Service Fund requires short-term liquidity. Constant Dollar investment pools and money market mutual funds shall provide daily liquidity and may be utilized as a competitive yield alternative to fixed maturity investments.

Diversification — Investment maturities shall be staggered throughout the budget cycle to provide cash flow based on the anticipated operating needs of the County. Market cycle risk will be reduced by diversifying the appropriate maturity structure out through two years.

Yield — Attaining a competitive market yield for comparable security-types and portfolio restrictions is the desired objective. The average 91-day Treasury bill yield shall be the minimum yield objective.