

**Texas Local Government
Investment Pool**

Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2015 and 2014

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Glenn Hegar
Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas
Austin, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool), an investment trust fund of the State of Texas, as of and for the years ended August 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise TexPool's basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Texas Local Government Investment Pool investment trust fund as of August 31, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, these financial statements present only the TexPool investment trust fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Texas as of August 31, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matter

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Padgett, Statemann + Co., L L P

Austin, Texas
November 11, 2015

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

The Texas Local Government Investment Pool's (TexPool) management's discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and provide a performance overview of TexPool's operations for the years ended August 31, 2015 and 2014.

Overview of the Financial Statements and Condensed Financial Information

This annual financial report consists of two parts:

- Management's discussion and analysis
- Basic financial statements

Statements of Pool Net Position

Statements of Changes in Pool Net Position

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Statement of Pool Net Position presents the financial position of TexPool at the end of the fiscal year and includes all assets and liabilities of TexPool. The difference between total assets and total liabilities – net position – equals the sum of all participants' interest in TexPool. At August 31, net position was calculated as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Total assets	\$ 12,527,285,952	12,630,423,656
Total liabilities	<u>(1,214,141)</u>	<u>(16,977,160)</u>
Net position held in trust for pool participants	<u>\$ 12,526,071,811</u>	<u>12,613,446,496</u>

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

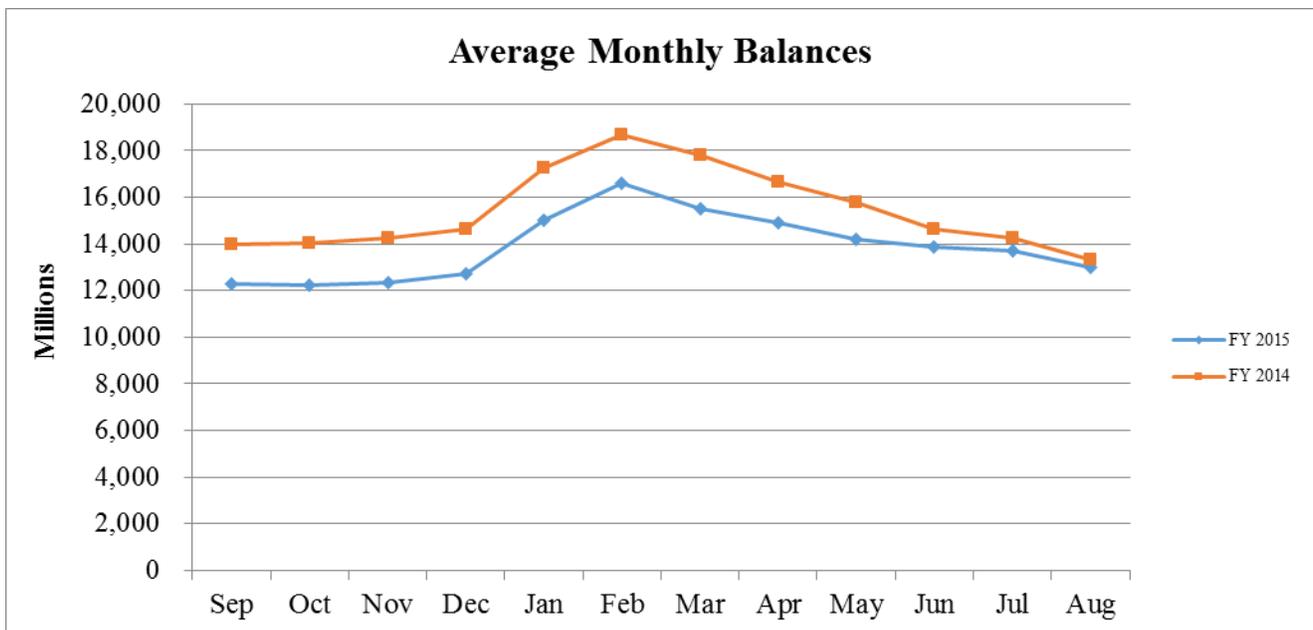
Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

The Statement of Changes in Pool Net Position presents the activity within the Net Position balance for the year ended. Significant activity accounts include net investment income, earnings distributions, and net contributions/withdrawals by participants. The changes in net position for the years ended August 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Net investment income	\$ 6,442,921	5,094,117	16,137,537
Earnings paid to investors from net investment income	(6,488,223)	(5,143,088)	(16,182,580)
Net increase (decrease) in participant investments	(87,374,685)	(1,671,887,779)	642,555,165
Net change in management fees reserved for operating expenses	<u>45,302</u>	<u>48,971</u>	<u>45,043</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net position	<u>\$ (87,374,685)</u>	<u>(1,671,887,779)</u>	<u>642,555,165</u>

The average monthly balance in TexPool grew to \$16.6 billion in February 2015 up from \$12.3 billion in September 2014, in what is a typical seasonal pattern for the pool. The average monthly balance as of August 31, 2015 was \$13.0 billion.



Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

Management and administrative fees to operate TexPool are set at 4.73 basis points (0.0473%). During fiscal year 2014, no fees were waived. During fiscal year 2015, the fees were waived on various occasions. The actual fee ranged from a high of 4.73 basis points (0.0473%) to 4.52 basis points (0.0452%). On August 31, 2015 the fee was 4.73 basis points (0.0473%).

The notes to the financial statements provide narrative explanations of accounting policies and additional data needed for full disclosure as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Fiscal Year 2015 Performance

The reporting period opened with the beginning of what would become a downward trend in crude oil prices. Per-barrel prices dropped more than 60% before stabilizing. The decrease dampened both U.S. inflation and expectations for the Federal Reserve to raise rates despite the fact that the Federal Reserve ended its \$85 billion in monthly purchases of government and agency bonds, known as quantitative easing (QE), in October and that the domestic economy was beginning to improve modestly.

Significant snowfall and colder than average temperatures impacted the economy of much of the northern U.S. at the beginning of 2015. Several factors slowed the expected economic rebound from the difficult winter: a strengthening dollar, a West Coast port strike, geopolitical conflicts and the threat of a Greek debt default. While the London interbank offered rates (Libor) generally rose throughout the year, these issues—along with the persistently low inflation and uneven domestic economic data—pushed the Fed to take a more cautious approach to raising the target federal funds rate for the first time since late 2008. A rebound arrived in late spring based in large part by the pent-up demand. As employment, consumer confidence, the housing market and retail sales improved, the economy once again gained momentum, though inflation remained low.

As the reporting period came to an end, concerns over a major slowdown in China, further decline in the price of oil and new geopolitical events in the Middle East led to volatility in the markets that threatened to be the latest issue to postpone a Fed move that many had expected to occur in September.

Over the course of the reporting period, money markets benefited from the modifications that the New York Fed did to its reverse repurchase program. Created to establish a floor for overnight short-term rates, the facility allows approved counterparties to engage in Treasury repurchase agreements with the Fed instead of with the market. As the period progressed, the Fed experimented with adding term repo at month and quarter-ends to the process, which helped to better match supply to cash managers' needs.

During the one-year reporting period, the Libor rose across the spectrum. One-month Libor rose from 16 basis points to 20 basis points, 3-month from 23 basis points to 33 basis points and 6-month from 33 basis points to 53 basis points, respectively.

Short-term Treasury bills rose over the period, with 1-month rising from 3 basis points to 5 basis points, 3-month from 3 basis points to 10 basis points and 6 month from 5 basis points to 27 basis points. Overnight Treasury and mortgage-backed repo rates moved from 5 and 6 basis points to 8 and 10 basis points, respectively.

From the beginning of the reporting period through the end of August 2015, the average maturity of the pool decreased from 53 days to 41 days, assets under management decreased from \$12.6 billion to \$12.5 billion and the average monthly yield rose from 0.03% to 0.07%.

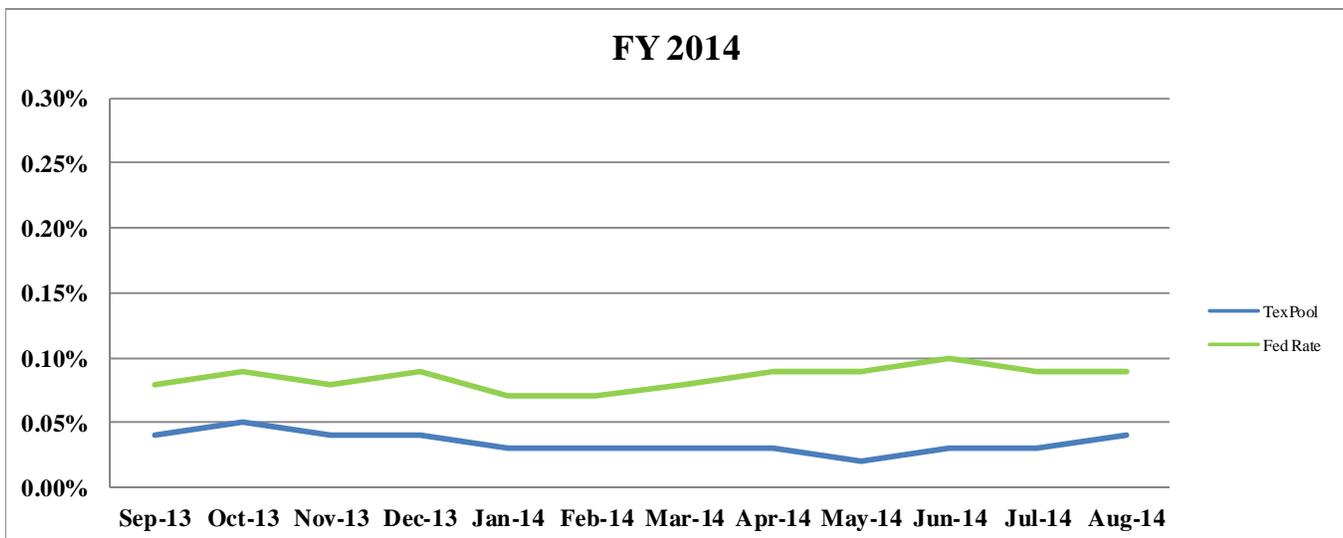
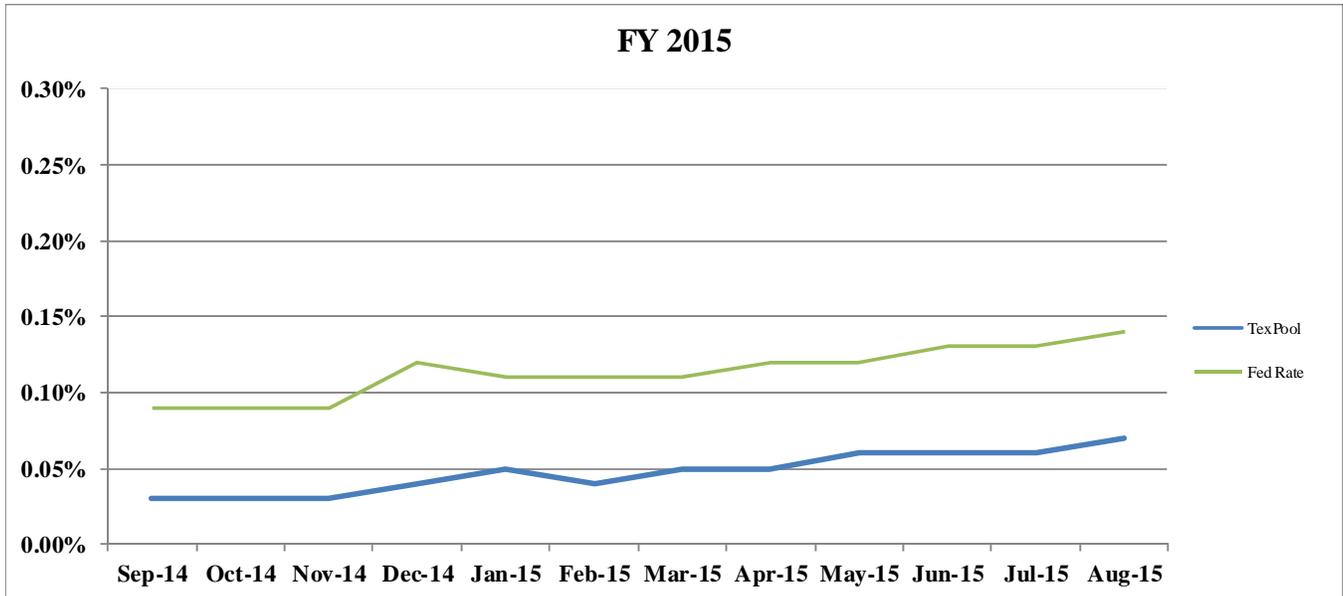
Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

TexPool vs. Fed Funds Rate

The following charts graphically depict the TexPool yield and the Fed rate for 2015 and 2014.



Texas Local Government Investment Pool

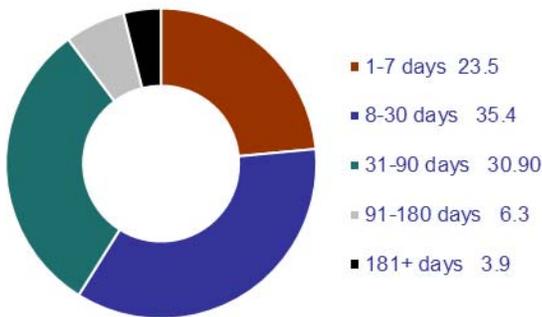
Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

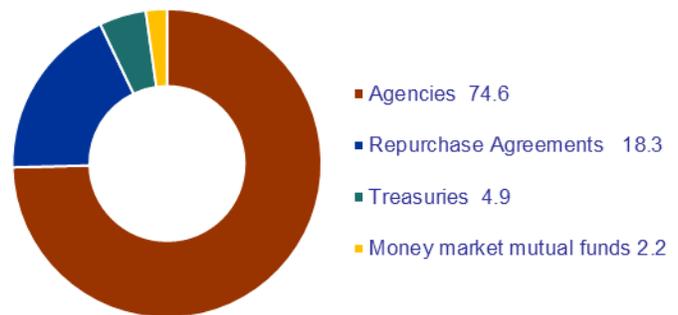
TexPool Information as of August 31, 2015

Additional information on the TexPool portfolio is reflected in the following graphics, which are available at www.texpool.com :

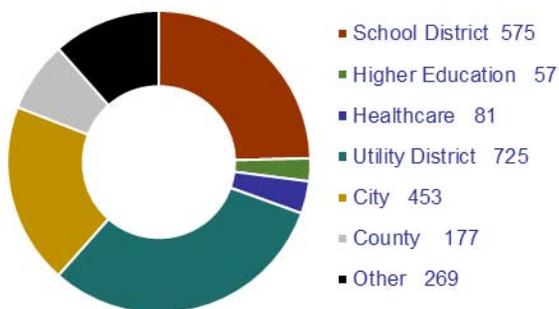
Portfolio by Maturity (%)



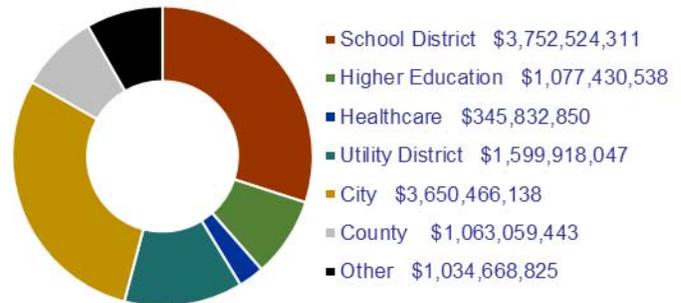
Portfolio by Type of Investment (%)



Number of Participants by Account Type



Participant Balances by Account Type



Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

Fiscal Year 2014 Performance

In August of 2013, the U.S. economy was improving to the point that the market began to anticipate that the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) would begin to reduce its monthly purchases of Treasuries and asset backed securities, which it had been buying at a pace of \$85 billion a month. However, Fed Chair Ben Bernanke announced after the policymakers' meeting in September that it would not begin to taper the stimulus, confusing and frustrating the market. The tapering finally came in January of 2014, when it was announced that the FOMC would reduce its monthly purchases by \$10 billion per month.

A harsh winter caused the economy to contract in the first three months of 2014, threatening to pull the nation back into recession. The underlying economic data however, continued to indicate a recovering economy. Geopolitical conflicts and conflicting economic indicators prevented the Fed from raising rates. Each month brought new inconsistency in data, with one positive economic report coupled with a negative one. For instance, manufacturing might post a solid number while retail sales disappointed. The area of greatest concern for the new Fed Chair Janet Yellen was the labor market. Despite a falling unemployment rate and decreasing jobless claims, Yellen continually brought attention to the amount of "slack" remaining, as evidenced by the historically low labor participation rate. She said that the Fed would risk growing inflation in order to allow the labor market to succeed. As a result, the reporting period closed with the Fed likely half a year from raising rates. Nevertheless, the Fed did alleviate cash management somewhat with the expansion of the overnight reverse repo, a new tool that allowed financial participants to lend to the Fed in exchange for a modest return. During the one-year reporting period, the London interbank offered rates (Libor) fell across the spectrum. One-month Libor ended at 16 basis points, 3-month at 23 basis points, and 1-year at 56 basis points, respectively. Treasury bills were in the single digits, hovering around 3-5 basis points, as were overnight Treasury and mortgage-backed repo rates.

From the beginning of the reporting period through the end of August 2014, the average maturity of the pool declined from 56 days to 53 days, assets under management decreased from \$14.3 billion to \$12.6 billion and the average monthly yield for the year was 0.03%.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Statements of Pool Net Position

August 31, 2015 and 2014

Assets	2015	2014
Investments, at amortized cost (fair value of \$12,518,036,148 in 2015 and \$11,567,154,157 in 2014):		
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	\$ 2,284,746,381	1,521,210,682
Money market mutual funds	275,020,953	-
United States government agency securities	9,339,797,835	9,590,590,894
United States government treasury securities	618,139,086	454,643,244
	<u>12,517,704,255</u>	<u>11,566,444,820</u>
Trades pending settlement	-	1,050,000,000
Accrued interest receivable	9,429,486	13,978,836
Cash	152,211	-
	<u>12,527,285,952</u>	<u>12,630,423,656</u>
Total assets		
	<u>12,527,285,952</u>	<u>12,630,423,656</u>
Liabilities		
Amounts payable to participants	786,760	399,105
Accounts payable	-	16,105,372
Management fees reserved for operating expenses	427,381	472,683
	<u>1,214,141</u>	<u>16,977,160</u>
Total liabilities		
	<u>1,214,141</u>	<u>16,977,160</u>
Net position held in trust for pool participants	<u>\$ 12,526,071,811</u>	<u>12,613,446,496</u>

Notes to financial statements form an integral part of these statements.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Statements of Changes in Pool Net Position

Years Ended August 31, 2015 and 2014

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Additions:		
Investment income:		
Interest income	\$ 12,970,922	12,439,413
Expenses:		
Management fees and expenses	<u>(6,528,001)</u>	<u>(7,345,296)</u>
Net investment income	<u>6,442,921</u>	<u>5,094,117</u>
Earnings paid to investors from net investment income	(6,488,223)	(5,143,088)
Net change in management fees reserved for operating expenses	45,302	48,971
Net decrease in participant investments	<u>(87,374,685)</u>	<u>(1,671,887,779)</u>
Net decrease in net position	(87,374,685)	(1,671,887,779)
Net position at beginning of year	<u>12,613,446,496</u>	<u>14,285,334,275</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ <u>12,526,071,811</u></u>	<u>12,613,446,496</u>

Notes to financial statements form an integral part of these statements.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Background and Reporting Entity

On September 1, 1989, local government investment pools became authorized investments for the majority of public entities in Texas. The Interlocal Cooperation Act was amended by the 71st Texas Legislature to facilitate the creation of local government investment pools in Texas. This act permits the creation of investment pools to which any political subdivision (local government) in Texas may delegate, by contract, the authority to make investments purchased with local investment funds and to hold legal title as custodian of the investment securities.

The Texas Legislature authorized the State Treasurer to incorporate a special-purpose trust corporation in 1986 called the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (Texas Trust). The Texas Trust has direct access to the services of the Federal Reserve Bank and performs other activities. It is specifically authorized to manage, disburse, transfer, safekeep, and invest public funds and securities.

The Texas Trust created the Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool) as a public funds investment pool. Eligible participants include, but may not be limited to, incorporated cities, counties, villages, certain types of water districts, school districts, junior college districts, community college districts, and certain other special districts in the State of Texas. TexPool began operations on December 6, 1989. On September 1, 1996, the operations of the State Treasury, including the Texas Trust and TexPool, were merged with the State Comptroller of Public Accounts (State Comptroller).

The administrative and investment services to TexPool are provided by Federated Investors, Inc. (Federated) under an agreement with Texas Trust effective April 8, 2002. The current contract was executed on September 1, 2012 effective through August 31, 2015 and is renewable annually one year at a time for three years through August 31, 2018.

Federated is the investment manager and State Street Bank and Trust is the custodian for TexPool. Federated provides fund accounting and transfer agency services to TexPool. Effective July 1, 2004, Federated outsourced the transfer agent function to Boston Financial Data Services. Federated is the administrator for the TexPool program providing Participant Services and Marketing functions to TexPool participants. Federated is the participant contact point for account maintenance, assistance with transactions and other administrative information.

TexPool is established as an investment trust fund with the Texas Trust as trustee, segregated from all other trustors, investments, and activities of the Texas Trust. Only local governments having contracted to participate in TexPool (Participants) have an undivided beneficial interest in its pool of assets. TexPool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Background and Reporting Entity (Continued)

These financial statements include only the operations of TexPool. The State Comptroller has established an eight member TexPool Advisory Board (Advisory Board) composed equally of Participants in the TexPool portfolios (TexPool and TexPool Prime) and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. Advisory Board members review TexPool's investment policy and management fee structure.

The State Comptroller exercises oversight responsibility over all other aspects of TexPool including investment and accounting activity, development plans, etc. Oversight responsibility is demonstrated by financial interdependency, ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management and accountability for fiscal matters. As a result, the financial statements of TexPool are included in the financial statements of the Texas Trust as an investment trust fund, which are ultimately included in the financial statements of the State of Texas.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The accounting and reporting policies of TexPool relating to the accompanying financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. GAAP for state and local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its publication Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (Codification).

The financial statements of TexPool are presented as a fiduciary fund type-investment trust fund using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting.

TexPool accounts for its operations on the accrual basis of accounting. Investment income is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. Net investment income is allocated to Participant accounts monthly on a pro-rata basis. All gains and losses from the sale of securities are distributed among TexPool participants, and will be amortized over the remaining term to maturity of the liquidated securities. Participants may redeem their accounts at any time based on the previous day's balance of their account. Unrealized gains or losses are not allocated to Participant accounts.

Investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value, as provided for by the Codification. Investments are priced daily and compared to TexPool's carrying value. If the ratio of the fair value of the portfolio of investments to the carrying value of investments is less than 0.995 or greater than 1.005, TexPool will sell investment securities, as required, to maintain the ratio at a point between 0.995 and 1.005.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Expenses

Expenses applicable to all Participants, paid in the form of a management fee to Federated, were allocated between all Participants as an adjustment to the daily investment yield so that only net investment income is credited to Participants accounts. The Advisory Board has the responsibility under the provisions of the TexPool Participation Agreement to approve any modifications or other amendments of the management fee structure.

(d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and fund net position at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) Management Fees and Other Transactions With Affiliates

The Texas Trust, in order to recover its costs of operating TexPool, established a management fee for basic services provided to the Participants. As of August 31, 2015 and 2014 the fee was 4.73 basis points. Federated earns 4.23 basis points (0.0423%) as their management fee and the Texas Trust earns one-half basis point (0.005%) as its management fee.

Under the current contract with Federated, the management fee may not be raised for the duration of the contract, which has a term effective September 1, 2012 through August 31, 2015 and is renewable annually one year at a time for three years through August 31, 2018.

During fiscal year 2014, no fees were waived. The fee on August 31, 2014 was 4.73 basis points (0.0473%). During fiscal year 2015, the fees were waived on various occasions. During fiscal year 2015, the fee ranged from a high of 4.73 basis points (0.0473%) to 4.52 basis points (0.0452%). The fee on August 31, 2015 was 4.73 basis points (0.0473%).

(3) Investments

Investments of TexPool are only those authorized by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act governing pools for local governments which was in effect as of and prior to August 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The portfolio may include the following:

1. Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities;
2. Direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities;
3. Collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States;

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(3) Investments (Continued)

4. Other obligations, for which the principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas or the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities;
5. Obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as to investment quality by nationally recognized investment rating firms and having received a rating of not less than “A” or its equivalent;
6. Bonds issued, assigned, or guaranteed by the State of Israel;
7. Certificates of deposit issued by state and national banks domiciled in the State of Texas, a savings bank domiciled in the State of Texas, or a state or federal credit union domiciled in the State of Texas that are:
 - a. Guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or its successor or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor;
 - b. Secured by obligations as described in items 1-4 above, which are intended to include all direct federal agency or instrumentality issued mortgage-backed securities that have a market value of not less than the principal amount of the certificates, but excluding mortgage-backed securities described by Section 2256.009(b) of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act; and
 - c. Secured in any other manner and amount provided by law for deposits of the investing entity.
8. Fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements having a defined termination date, secured by obligations described by item 1 above, pledged with a third party selected or approved by TexPool, and placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas; and
9. Such other investments as may be authorized by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256.

The above investments are the legally permitted investments; however, the TexPool Advisory Board has ratified an investment policy which further limits TexPool’s portfolio to certain of the investments listed above. The investment policy does not allow for derivative securities, commercial paper, or certificates of deposit.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(3) Investments (Continued)

The State Comptroller approved the current TexPool investment policy effective September 2014, which has been reviewed by the TexPool Advisory Board. Under this investment policy, the following are authorized investments:

- Obligations of the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, except for
 - 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 payments represent the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and bears no interest;
 - Collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity date of greater than 10 years; and,
 - Collateralized mortgage obligations, the interest rate of which, is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.
- Fully collateralized repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements having a defined termination date, secured by any obligation of the United States, its agencies, or its instrumentalities, to include certain mortgage-backed securities of the United States. The repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are placed only with a primary government securities dealers, or a state or national bank doing business in the State of Texas;
- Money market mutual funds which are no-load, regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and rated AAA by at least one nationally recognized investment rating firm.

TexPool is designed to be highly liquid in order to give Participants immediate access to their account balance. Therefore, the weighted average maturity of the investments (calculated using the reset date for variable rate notes) of TexPool cannot exceed sixty days. However, it is Advisory Board policy to strive for full investment of all available balances. At August 31, 2015 and 2014, the approximate weighted average maturity of the portfolio was 41 days and 53 days, respectively.

Securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on investments, is accrued daily. Income to participants is accrued daily and distributions or reinvestment of the income is made monthly.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (repurchase agreements) are treated as investments, are collateralized by negotiable and eligible government securities, and are carried at the amounts at which the securities were purchased as specified in the respective agreements.

Collateral on repurchase agreements is maintained in a segregated account by a third party custodian upon entering into the repurchase agreement. The collateral is marked to market daily to ensure its market value as being at least equal to 100 percent of the resale price of the repurchase agreement. The September 2014 investment policy states that collateral on repurchase agreements will be equal to at least 102 percent of the total market value of the repurchase agreements, including accrued interest.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(3) Investments (Continued)

A summary of investments and related fair values at August 31, 2015 and 2014 follows:

	2015		2014	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	\$ 2,284,746,381	2,284,718,331	1,521,210,682	1,521,209,482
Money market mutual funds	275,020,953	275,020,953	-	-
United States government agency securities	9,339,797,835	9,340,182,442	9,590,590,894	9,591,341,325
United States treasuries	618,139,086	618,114,422	454,643,244	454,603,350
	\$ 12,517,704,255	12,518,036,148	11,566,444,820	11,567,154,157

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, TexPool would not be able to recover the loss of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside entity. As of August 31, 2015 and 2014, all of TexPool's investments are held by the Federal Reserve or the custodian in TexPool's name. TexPool's bank balances are fully collateralized by Federal depository insurance. The amounts that exceed the Federal depository insurance coverage are collateralized by the institution holding the funds. At August 31, 2015, TexPool had a cash balance of \$152,211 and at August 31, 2014, Texpool had a cash balance of \$0.

Credit Risk: The TexPool portfolio is designed and managed to ensure that it maintains its AAAM rating (or the equivalent) by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. As of August 31, 2015 and 2014 TexPool investments in U.S. government securities and the underlying securities of the Repurchase Agreements were rated A-1+ by Standard and Poor's, P1 by Moody's and F-1+ by Fitch. Money market mutual funds were rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's, Aaa-mf by Moody's and AAAMmf by Fitch as of August 31, 2015.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Up to 100% of TexPool assets may be invested in government obligations of the United States, its agencies, or instrumentalities. However, no more than 60% of the portfolio may be invested in variable rate notes. Up to 100% of TexPool assets may be invested in direct repurchase agreements. However, no more than 25% of TexPool assets may be invested in term repurchase agreements and no more than 5% of TexPool assets may be invested in term repurchase agreements with maturities exceeding 90 days. TexPool's investment policy has no limit on the amount it may invest in any single Governmental Sponsored Enterprise. More than 5% of the TexPool investments are with the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Farm Credit Bank and the Federal National Mortgage Association. These investments are 36.1%, 15.4%, 11.6%, and 9.5%, respectively, at August 31, 2015. TexPool had 47.85% with the Federal Home Loan Bank, 12.18% with the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and 12.74% with the Federal National Mortgage Association at August 31, 2014.

Texas Local Government Investment Pool

Notes to the Financial Statements

(3) Investments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk: The weighted average maturity of the portfolio is limited to 60 days calculated using the reset date for variable rate notes (VRNs) and 90 days or fewer using the final maturity date for VRNs, with the maximum maturity for any individual security in the portfolio not exceeding 397 days for fixed rate securities and 24 months for VRNs. The following schedule reflects the weighted average maturity by investment type and TexPool's portfolio as a whole:

	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)	
	2015	2014
Investment Type		
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	3	5
United States government agency securities	51	60
United States treasuries	42	54
Money market mutual funds	8	-
TexPool's weighted average maturity	41	53