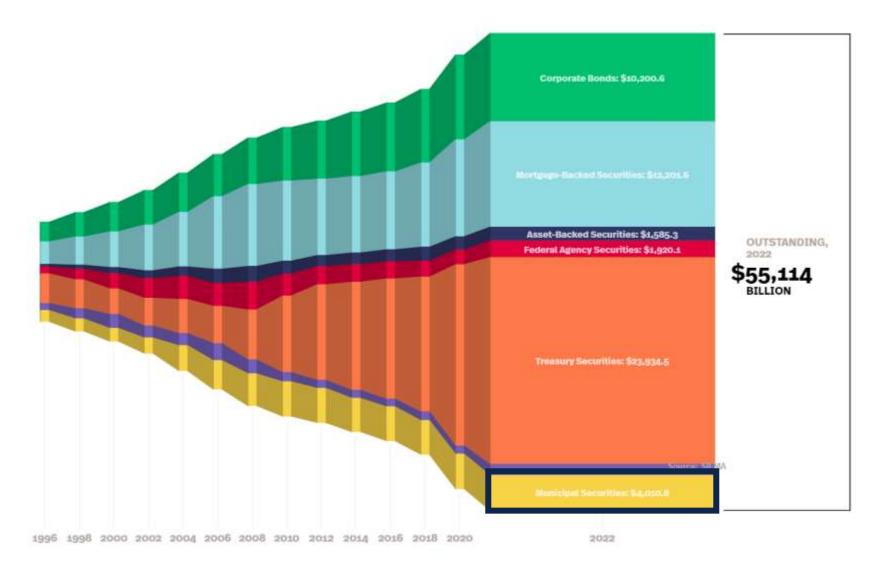


EXECUTIVE BALANCE SHEET FORUM 2023 Part 3 - Municipal Market Overview & Strategies Sasha Antskaitis, CFA Brandon Bullock



MUNICIPAL BONDS' SHARE OF THE BOND MARKET





CORRELATION BETWEEN INVESTMENT YIELD AND MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION

Banks Under \$2 Billion in Total Assets

	1 st Quartile	2 nd Quartile	3 rd Quartile	4 th Quartile
Median Yield	3.53	2.44	2.03	1.42
Municipal Allocation %	34.4%	33.9%	27.5%	18.2%
# of Banks in Quartile	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,017

Source: S&P Global, 12/31/22

GENERAL INFO





TYPES OF MUNICIPAL BOND – TAX STATUS





MUNICIPAL BONDS PAYMENT SECURITY

✓ General Obligation (GO) – secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality. Property Taxes are the main source of repayment.

- Revenue An issuer pledges a specific revenue stream (tolls, concessions, patient revenues, etc.) to secure the bond payments.
 - Common sectors include Water/Sewer, Utilities, Hospitals, Higher Ed

Other – Certificate of Participation, Tax Allocation, Special Tax, etc.



MUNICIPAL BOND REVIEW

Municipal Bonds do not Amortize

- Principal is returned on the maturity date, unless the bond is called or sunk
- Certain bonds have extraordinary redemption provisions, i.e., housing

Less Call Predictability

- Municipal issuers may call bonds for various reasons other than economic incentive (i.e., low interest rates)
- Issuers may not call bonds that are "in-the-money", i.e., smaller remaining deal size



WHAT IS A MUNICIPAL BOND: SECURITY ANALYSIS





ADVANTAGES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

↗ Tax-Free Income

- The higher the tax rate, the more benefit of additional tax- free income
- For S-Corps, generate additional retained capital
- Many states do not tax the interest on in-state bonds

Historically, Less Price Volatility Compared to Other Sectors

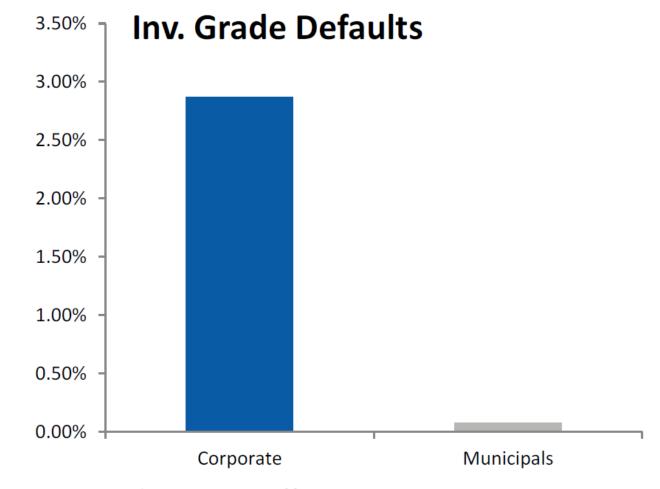
- Positively sloped yield curve
- 60-80% correlation to Treasury curve

↗ Low Default Risk



MUNICIPALS HISTORICALLY EXHIBIT STRONG CREDIT QUALITY

Figure 1: Investment grade municipal defaults historically a fraction of the corporate market.



Source: Moody's, Piper Jaffray & Co.



MUNICIPAL CREDIT RISK IS MUCH LOWER VS. CORPORATES

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT POLICY

Municipal default rates lower than global corporates for all broad categories

Cumulative default rates, average over the period 1970-2019, municipal vs. global corporate issuers

Municipals											
Rating	Average cohort count	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Aaa	1,003	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Aa	6,980	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
A	4,873	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%	0.07%	0.09%	0.10%
Baa	676	0.03%	0.11%	0.21%	0.34%	0.47%	0.61%	0.74%	0.87%	0.99%	1.10%
Ва	111	0.24%	0.67%	1.10%	1.58%	1.98%	2.28%	2.64%	2.99%	3.30%	3.57%
All rated	13,678	0.02%	0.03%	0.05%	0.07%	0.08%	0.10%	0.12%	0.13%	0.15%	0.16%
Global Corporates											
Rating	Average cohort count	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Aaa	105	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.08%	0.13%	0.18%	0.24%	0.30%	0.36%
Aa	411	0.02%	0.06%	0.11%	0.19%	0.29%	0.40%	0.52%	0.62%	0.71%	0.79%
A	879	0.05%	0.16%	0.33%	0.51%	0.73%	0.98%	1.24%	1.52%	1.81%	2.11%
Baa	847	0.16%	0.41%	0.72%	1.10%	1.47%	1.86%	2.24%	2.65%	3.09%	3.58%
Ba	461	0.88%	2.40%	4.14%	6.01%	7.77%	9.44%	10.93%	12.38%	13.86%	15.40%



MUNICIPAL BOND CONSIDERATIONS FOR BANKS

Risk Weighting

Bond Type	Risk Weighting
General Obligation	20%
Revenue	50%
Other	Up to 100%

CRA Considerations

- State Housing Authority Bonds should qualify for CRA credit, also eligible for pledging at FHLB
- Local school bond issues qualify for CRA credit/merit based on LMI indicators, such as free/reduced school lunch programs

Pledging

 Most in-state municipals are eligible for Public Fund pledging. Out of state municipals can also be eligible (State-specific).

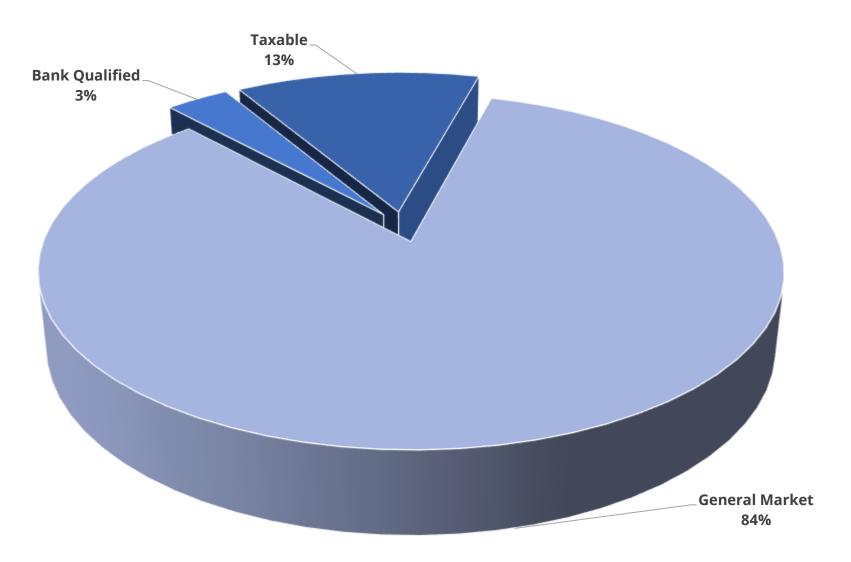


MAJOR MUNICIPAL UNDERWRITING HUBS





MUNICIPAL ISSUANCE BY TYPE (2022)





"BANK QUALIFIED" MUNICIPALS

7 Introduction of TEFRA

• 1982 Tax Reform: birth of **Bank Qualified (BQ) Municipal Bond**

Criteria for issue to be considered Bank Qualified:

- Tax-Exempt, designated BQ by the issuer
- Issuer cannot issue more than \$10mm in a given year

7 Bank Qualified Munis

• BQ issuers are typically smaller municipalities, e.g., townships, counties

Higher demand from banks has generally resulted in **higher prices** (lower yields) for **BQ securities** vs. General Market



GENERAL MARKET MUNICIPAL BONDS

- 7 Deal sizes range from ~\$10 million to several billion
- Make up the vast majority of the tax-free muni market (~95%)
- Individual investors and bond funds focus are largest buyers/holders
- ↗ Also known as "Non Bank-Qualified", <u>bank-permissible</u>
- Interest Expense Disallowance = 100% for banks



TAXABLE MUNICIPALS

1982: Eliminated ability to issue certain types of tax-exempt muni bonds

- Bonds that do not meet public purpose requirements
- Higher Ed, Healthcare, Airports, etc.

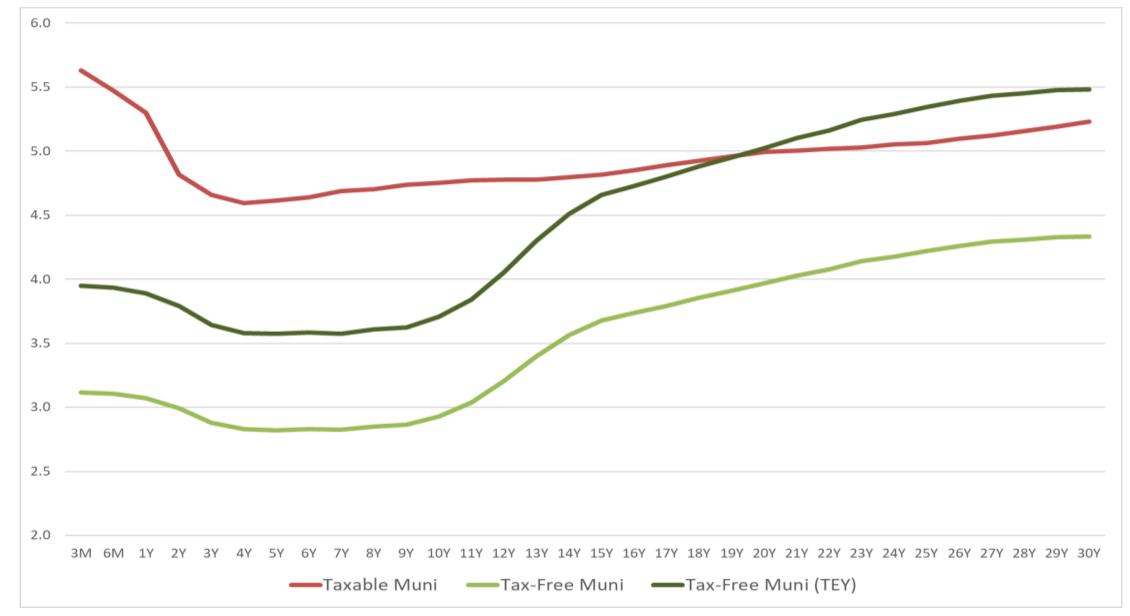
2009: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009

- Most common: Build America Bonds (BABs)
 - Direct Pay Government partially subsidizes the interest payments on the bonds
 - Extraordinary Redemption Provision (ERP)

7 Since 2019 there has been a resurgence in taxable supply largely driven by refundings

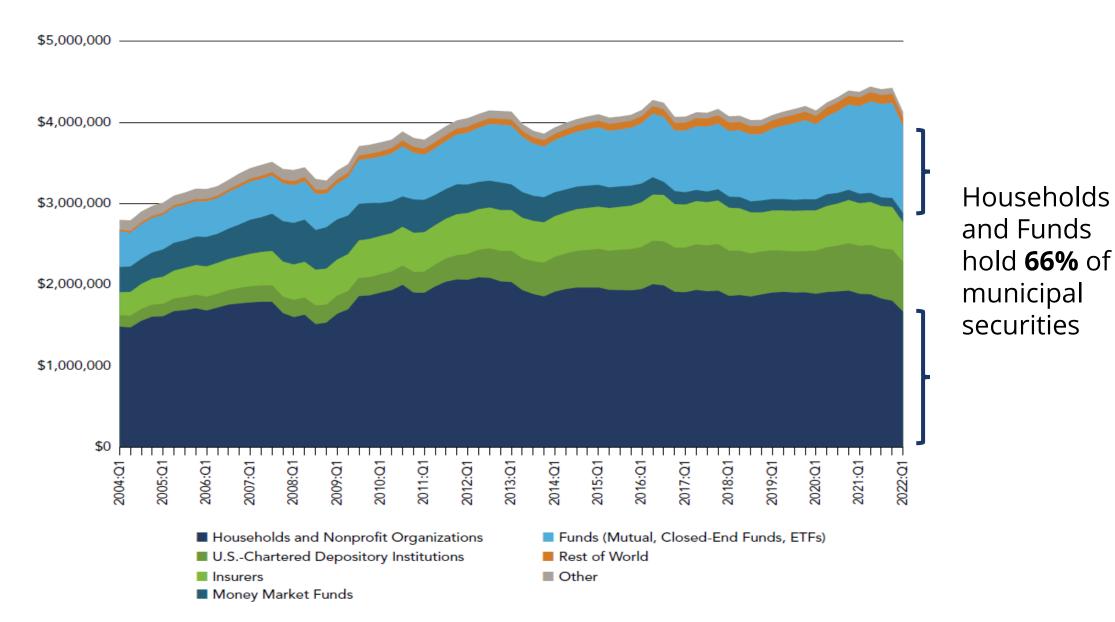


MUNICIPAL BOND YIELD CURVES





HOLDERS OF MUNICIPAL SECURITIES



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CREDIT ANALYSIS AND MONITORING

EXENSE Exercises Exercises Exercises





OCC SUPPORTS PRUDENT INVESTMENTS IN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

Comptroller of the Currency Administrator of National Banks

US Department of the Treasury

NR 2015-37

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 18, 2015

Contact: Bryan Hubbard (202) 649-6870

Comptroller of the Currency Issues Statement Regarding Bank Investment in the Municipal Securities Market

WASHINGTON – Comptroller of the Currency Thomas J. Curry today issued the following statement regarding investments in municipal securities made by national banks and federal savings associations:

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency recognizes the importance of the \$3.6 trillion municipal securities market as a source of infrastructure funding for states, cities, and localities in the United States. **The agency considers bank investments in municipal securities a prudent activity when part of a safe and sound investment strategy.** Banks historically have invested in municipal securities for a variety of purposes, including yield and community support. Bank ownership of municipal securities represents approximately 10 percent of all outstanding issuances as of mid-2014. Banks continue to be active participants in this market. In fact, since the interagency Liquidity Coverage Ratio Rule became final in October 2014 banks have increased their overall holdings of municipal securities, and the OCC will continue to monitor activity in the market. **The OCC supports banks' prudent investments in municipal securities.**



POST-PURCHASE MONITORING OF CHANGES IN RATINGS AND OUTLOOK

Portfolio Upload

Real-Time Monitoring

Client Notification



MUNICIPAL CREDIT REVIEW – HOUSTON SCHOOLS, TX (PSF)

Municipal Score Card							
Municipal Factors	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Weight			
Domicile State Rating	Aaa	AAA	-				
Final Rating	Aaa	AAA	-				
Underlying Rating	Aaa	AA+	-	11%			
Credit Enhancement		PSF-GTD					
Timeliness of Financial Reporting		6/30/2017					
State Unemployment Rate		3.80					
County Unemployment Rate		5.30		27%			
State Population 4YR CAGR	5.2% 12.1%			21/0			
County Population 4YR CAGR							
Cost to insure state debt (bps)		54					
Spread to AAA muni index (bps)		69		21%			
Percentage of Treasuries		117%					
GO Debt / Assessed Valuation		1.49%					
(assessed value ratio) Top 10 taxpayers/Total		4.1%					
General Fund 5YR CAGR		7.7%					
Pension Funding Ratio		78.0%		410/			
Principal Debt Per Capita	2,328			41%			
Fund Balance / Revenues	20.66%						
Revenues/Total Operating Expenses		1.88					
GO Debt Service / Property Tax Collections							
M Factor		5.21	Investment	t Grade -Highest			

94%

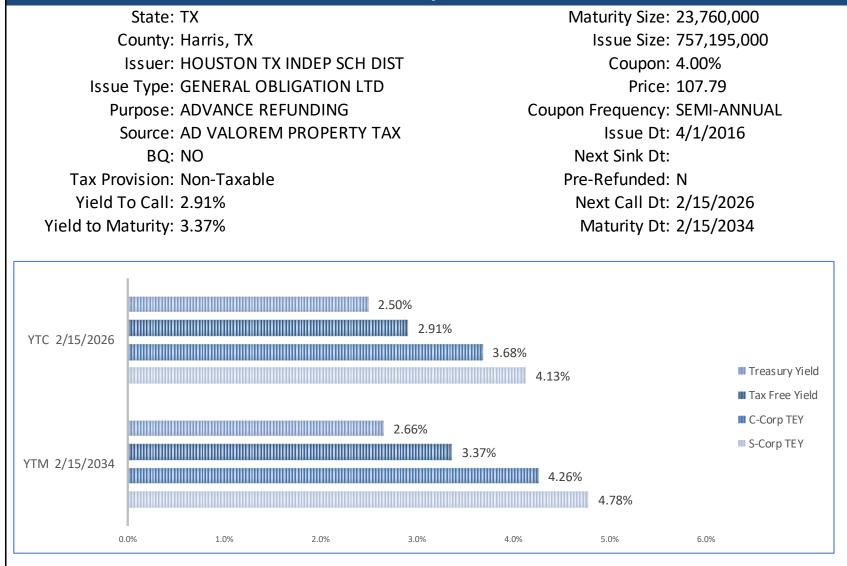
Confidence Score

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MUNICIPAL CREDIT REVIEW - HOUSTON SCHOOLS, TX (PSF)

Security Detail





MUNICIPAL CREDIT REVIEW – HOUSTON SCHOOLS, TX (PSF)

Key Metrics	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014	6/30/2013	6/30/2012
GO Debt / Assessed Valuation	1.49%	1.93%	1.88%	1.90%	2.17%	
Property Tax Collections as a % of the Levy	98%	100%	100%	99%	101%	
GO Debt Service / Property Tax Collections						
Principal Debt Per Capita	2,328	2,184	1,983	1,757	1,942	
Pension Funding Ratio	78%	78%				
sessed value ratio) Top 10 taxpayers/Total	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	
Fund Balance/Revenues	21%	40%	37%	32%	36%	37%
Revenues/Total Operating Expenses	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.83	1.76	1.82
Revenues	1,792.35	1,824.55	1,756.88	1,667.15	1,446.37	1,501.74
Property Tax	1,605.55	1,529.26	1,389.91	1,242.51	1,103.46	1,044.13
Fund Balance	701.85	738.25	646.17	540.07	520.70	552.39
GO Total Debt Outstanding	3,185.65	2,954.13	2,621.02	2,371.19	2,417.00	

TAX OPTIMIZATION STRATEGIES





EXPLANATION OF TEFRA DISALLOWANCE

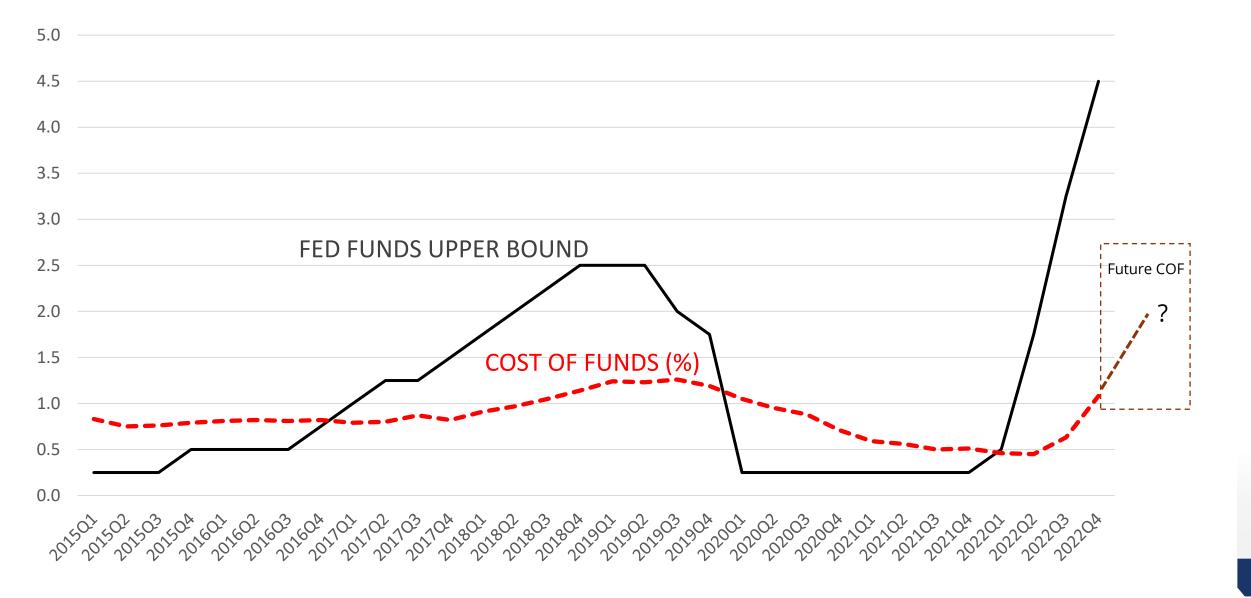
- ↗ Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA)
- Ability to deduct interest expense for banks with tax-exempt securities
- **7** Banks cannot deduct interest expense on debt that is used to buy tax-free securities
- ↗ Exemption for "Bank Qualified" securities 20% of interest expense is disallowed

↗ The short-cut formula for calculating the TEFRA haircut is:

- TEFRA = (**Cost of Funds**) * (Tax Rate) * (20%) * (Amount of BQ Municipals)
- TEFRA = (Cost of Funds) * (Tax Rate) * (100%) * (Amount of General Market Municipals)



COST OF FUNDS ON THE RISE





COST OF FUNDS AND TEFRA DISALLOWNCE

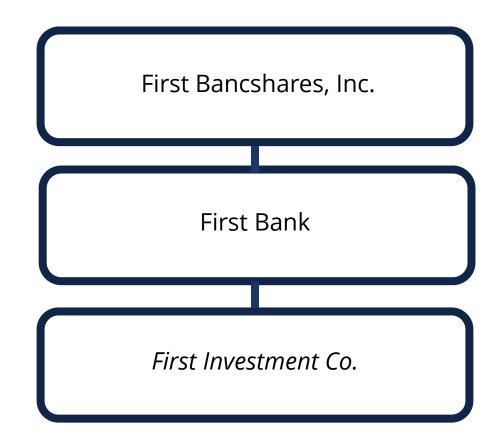
TEEDA Adjusted TEV -	$Yield - (Cost of Funds \times TEFRA Disallowance Factor \times Federal Tax Rate)$
TEFRA Adjusted TEY =	(1 – Federal Tax Rate)

		Current	+25bps	+50bps	+75bps	+100bps
	Cost of Funds	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	2.00%
σ	TEFRA Disallowance Factor	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Bank Qualified	Federal Tax Rate	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Bank Nalifie	TEFRA Cost (bps)	4.2	5.3	6.3	7.4	8.4
C	TEY TEFRA Cost (bps)	5.3	6.6	8.0	9.3	10.6
General Market	TEFRA Disallowance Factor	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Federal Tax Rate	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
	TEFRA Cost (bps)	21.0	26.3	31.5	36.8	42.0
	TEY TEFRA Cost (bps)	26.6	33.2	39.9	46.5	53.2



INVESTMENT SUBSIDIARY MECHANICS

- Subsidiary is created to house municipal bonds
- Financial institutions are not required to include the investments of its non-bank subsidiaries in calculating its interest expenses disallowance
- Benefit is two-fold: reduce tax expense, ability to purchase larger more-liquid municipals





BUSINESS PURPOSE SUPPORT

Third-party performing investment consulting and/or oversight of municipal portfolio

- SEC-registered investment advisor
- Municipal market expertise, including credit quality analysis
- Bank management retains full control of investment decision-making
 - Specific municipal filters size, credit quality, issue, maturity, etc.

Investment Advisor substantiates and documents Business Purpose

- Governance: Assist in the Startup, Quarterly Meeting Facilitation
- Investment Advisory: Advise, Consult, Execute
- Municipal Credit Quality Oversight (Independent of Broker/Dealers)
 - Proprietary "M" Factor Grading
 - Proprietary Confidence Scoring

O HUB MATURE PROFESSIONALS USED IN CREATION AND MGMT OF SUBSIDIARY

Tax Professionals

- Type of structure (design & start-up)
- Advice on Business Purpose & Documentation

Legal Professionals

- Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws
- Regulatory Application/Notification
- Investment Advisor/Consultant
 - Registered Investment Advisor
 - Third Party Investment Management Expertise
 - Credit Quality Monitoring and Oversight