FIDELITY CAPITAL MARKETS

California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission Municipal Debt Essentials: Accessing the Market

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Fidelity Capital Markets (FCM) Facts

- Customer-focused institutional trading firm under the Fidelity umbrella
- FCM is a full service underwriter with \$2 billion capital base*
- Conduit to 15 million individual accounts and with \$2 trillion in assets**
- Active in competitive municipal market since 1987
- Active as co-manager since 2007
- Debra Saunders
 - Over 20 years as credit analyst at Ambac Assurance
 - Series 7, 63
 - Opened West Region Municipal Underwriting office for Fidelity Capital Markets in 2010



December 2014 FOCUS Report

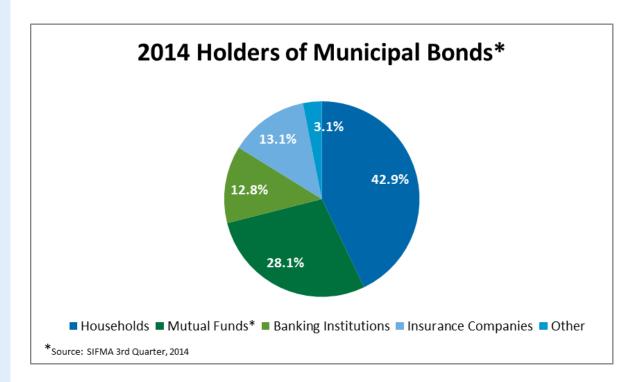
Who is Buying Your Bonds?

\$3.7 trillion in outstanding municipal bond debt

 There are over 60,000 different municipal bond issuers and over 1.5 million CUSIP's**

Who owns Municipal Bonds and Why?

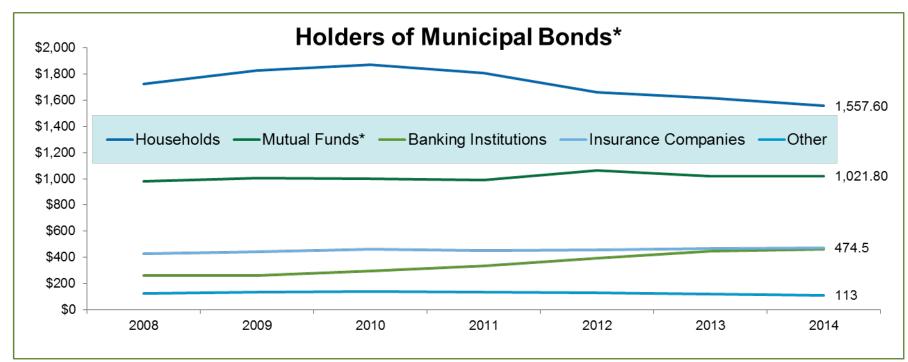
- Individuals: Preference for tax exempt income, higher relative credit quality and predictability of payments.
- Mutual Funds: Offer tax exempt investment and diversification with greater liquidity.
- Other Institutions: May buy tax exempt bonds for gains or losses, or buy taxable Municipal / Build America Bonds for longer term taxable alternative.
- The corporate bond market, almost three times the size has approximately 1/6th the number of issuers





Distribution of \$3.6 trillion in Municipal Bonds

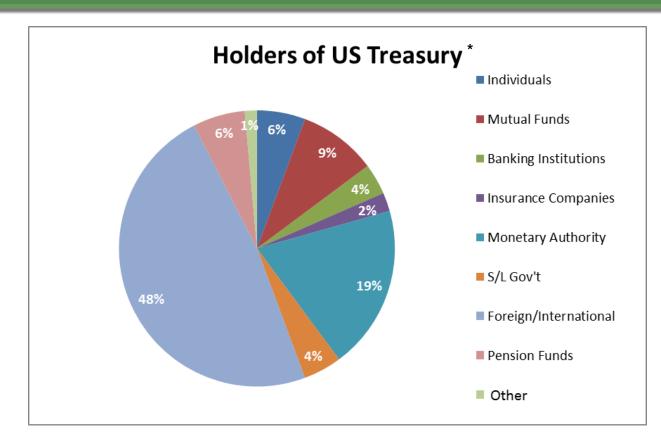
- Retail domination of the municipal market is unique compared to other asset classes
- Trends: Individual has been shrinking but institutional has been growing
- Tax exemption benefits individual taxpayers more than Corporations
- Direct loans, taxable bonds, BAB's driving increases in banks/insurance company holdings





Compare: Treasury Bonds

- \$11 Trillion Outstanding
- Global Market
- Individuals hold 6% of Total
- Broad distribution and demand





Retail

- Households hold 42% of outstanding municipal \$2,000 securities; down from 54% in 2004
- Mutual funds own 17% of municipal securities; up from 10% in 2004*

The environment:

- Fiscal crisis, credit fears and bond insurance
- Low interest rates, expectation of rising rates
- Rising rates depress mutual fund NAV's





There are different types of retail investors

Type of Investors	Buying preferences	Structure
Individual retail	Internet, phones, \$5-25K	Par, 10 years
Separately Managed Accounts	Large firms: From lead managers Medium-small: captive	All coupons, 10+ years
High Net Worth	Broker-assisted, \$100K-\$5M	Par, slight premiums, 10-15 years
Family Office	Broker assisted	Par/preservation of capital



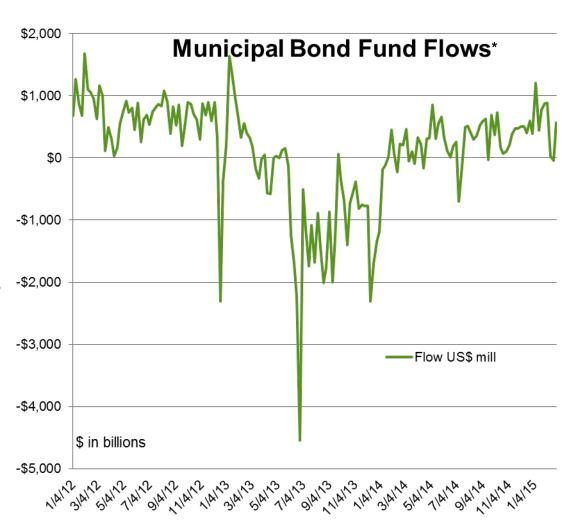
Professional Retail

- Fee-based tax-exempt portfolios (25 bps and up)
- Tailored portfolios based on duration and maturity guidelines, tax exempt portfolios typically fall into three basic categories; Short-Term, Intermediate, and Long-Term.
- Strategic: State-focused, solution-focused
- Portfolio Management Team has authority to trade within parameters
- Small, specialty firms to very large firms
- Participate strategically may order during retail order period or wait and order during institutional order period



Mutual Funds

- Mutual Fund Dynamics:
 Rising rates drive declines in NAV which triggers further selling.
- Major institutions covered by multiple banking firms
- Designate syndicate members for compensation
- Strong demand in short end, money market eligible





How to Reach Retail Buyers

- Marketing process that is accommodative and can reach all investors
- Retail order periods
 - Negotiated sales only
 - Prior to institutional sales
 - Extended order periods: multiple days, open over weekend
 - Time of day is important
- Engage retail brokers
 - Need reasonable certainty that bonds will be allocated
 - Use retail order period



Targeting Retail

- The ROP typically occurs during the day or two before the official bond or pricing.
- Through the end of the ROP, investors can submit orders through their broker if they are a member of the syndicate or selling group.
- Retail investors are notified of the status of their order and the final pricing. (Note: The ability to fill individual orders depends on the amount of bonds or notes available and the amount of orders. While there is no guarantee, individual orders usually are filled.)
- Investors who order bonds or notes during the ROP have the right to change, or cancel, their order until the order has been confirmed after final pricing.

- "Retail investors" are defined to include individuals as well as bank trust departments, investment advisors and money managers acting on behalf of individuals.
- Individual investors purchasing bonds or notes to hold as an investment may purchase during the ROP.
- Generally, orders may not exceed \$1 million.
 Larger orders are subject to prior approval by the State, its financial advisor or the senior managing underwriter.



Advantages to individual investors

- Purchasing bonds during the ROP provides advantages to investors:
- They get to place orders before institutional investors, such as mutual funds or insurance companies.
- They earn the same return on their investment as other investors who buy bonds or notes with the same maturity date after the early order period.
- They do not pay the upfront brokerage fee/commission. (Individuals should check with their broker to learn about any other transaction or account maintenance fees the firm may charge.)

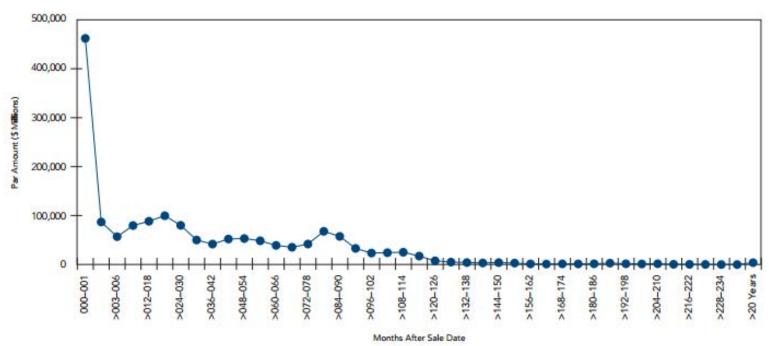
Plus:

- Disclosure is up to date
- Call Dates are furthest out
- Ratings are fresh



The Aftermarket: Tracking your bonds on MSRB

Par Amount Traded by Months After Sale Date¹, 2014



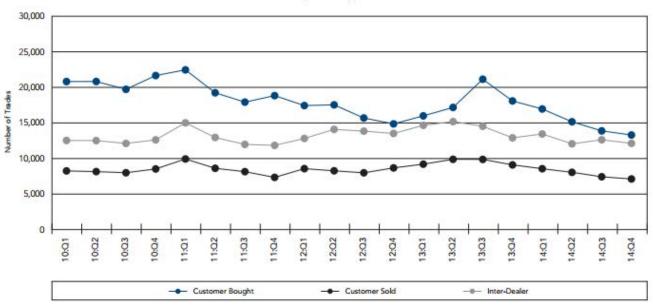
¹ Includes only bonds—securities with maturities of two or more years (maturity date less dated date) with fixed (MSRB 2014 Fact Book)



Monitoring Activity on EMMA

Average Daily Number of Trades, 2010-2014

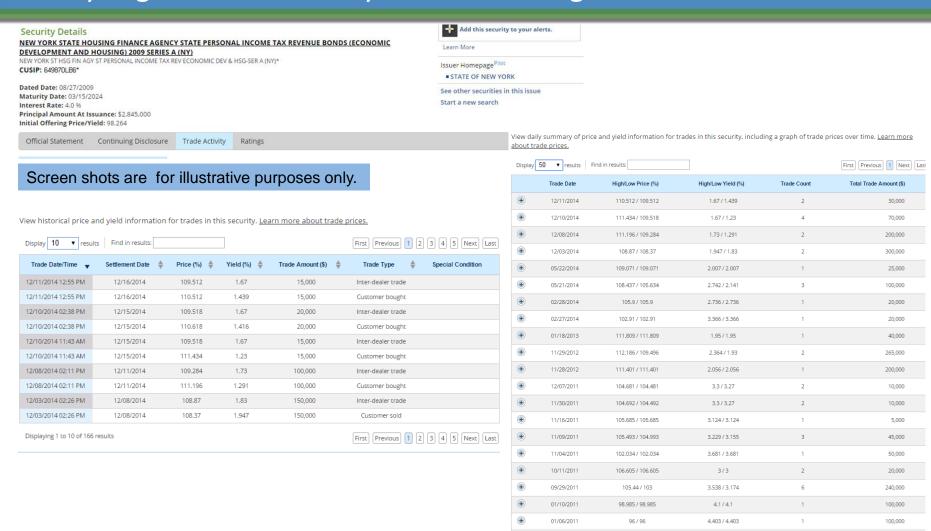
By trade type



Quarter	Customer Bought	Customer Sold	Inter-Dealer
10:Q1	20,889	8,328	12,608
10:Q2	20,898	8,230	12,590



Analyzing MSRB Secondary Market Trading



09/22/2010

106.133 / 106.133



Rolling Offering / Direct Notes Program



In 2014 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts initiated its "MassDirect Notes Program" in an effort to provide individual investors direct access to new-issue Mass Bonds

- Each month up to six different maturities of fixed-rate tax-exempt general obligation bonds over a two-week period
- The prices/yields of the bonds are expected to change daily
- With the exception of Fidelity Capital Markets, the MassDirect Notes utilized TMC to offer and distribute the Notes - FCM relied on its online platform and IPreo

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED DECEMBER 10, 2014

NEW ISSUE - BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, and assuming continued compliance with various requ the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, interest on the Bonds will not be included in the gross income of holders of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. While interest on the Bonds will not constitute a preference item for purposes of ion of the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain individuals and corporations, interest on the Bonds will be included in the "adjusted current earnings" of corporate holders of the Bonds and therefore will be taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds and any profit made on the sale thereof are exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxes, and the Bonds are exempt from Massachusetts personal property taxes. See "Tax Exemption" herein.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS



\$45,000,000 **General Obligation Bonds** Consolidated Loan of 2014 (MassDirect Notes SM)

\$30,000,000

\$15,000,000

\$30,000,000

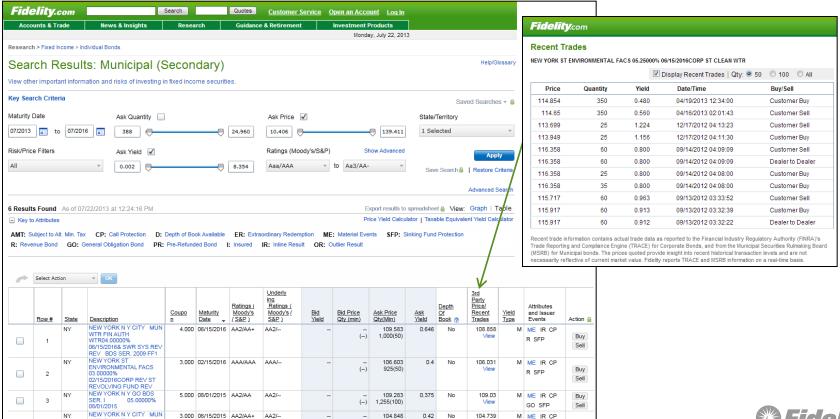
	General Obliga				
	Consolidated L				
	(MassDirect Note	s SM), Series 14			
Dated: Date of Delivery	ced: Date of Delivery		Due: A	Due: As shown below	
\$10,000,000* Series 14	Bonds maturing Januar	y 1, 2018', %, CU	SIP No.	**	
Sale Date December 15, 2014 December 16, 2014 December 17, 2014 December 18, 2014 December 19, 2014	Principal Amount \$	<u>Yield***</u> %	<u>Price</u> *** %		
\$10,000,000* Series 1: Sale Date	Bonds maturing Januar	y 1, 2020', %, CU	SIP No	**	
December 15, 2014 December 16, 2014 December 17, 2014 December 18, 2014 December 19, 2014	S S	%	%		
\$10,000,000* Series 14	Bonds maturing Januar	y 1, 2025*, %, CU	SIP No.	_**	
Sale Date December 15, 2014 December 16, 2014 December 17, 2014 December 18, 2014 December 19, 2014	Principal Amount S	<u>Yield</u> ***	<u>Price</u> ***		



Meeting Retail Investors on the Web: Secondary Market

Secondary Market Transparency

- Investor access to pricing and material events may help foster liquidity in the retail driven market
- **Support Retail Trading in Secondary Market**
- FCM Bids and then puts bid out to the market
- After a period of time, the retail investor is presented with the bids and able to select the best price which may or may not be Fidelity's
- There are other firms that are developing platforms to speak to secondary market access





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Although bonds generally present less short-term risk and volatility than stocks, bonds do contain interest rate risk (as interest rate rise, bond prices usually fall and vice versa) and the risk of default, or the risk that an issuer will be unable to make income or principal payments. Additionally, bonds and short-term investments entail greater inflation risk, or the risk that the return of an investment will not keep up with increases in the prices of goods and services, than stocks.

Interest income generated by municipal bonds and certain securities issued by U.S. territories, possessions, agencies, and instrumentalities is generally exempt from state income tax but is generally subject to federal income and alternative minimum taxes and may be subject to state alternative minimum taxes. Short- and long-term capital gains and gains characterized as market discount recognized when bonds are sold or mature are generally taxable at both the state and federal level.

Short- and long-term losses recognized when bonds are sold or mature may generally offset capital gains and/or ordinary income at both the state and federal level The municipal market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease. A portion of the dividends you receive may be subject to federal, state, or local income tax or may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

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