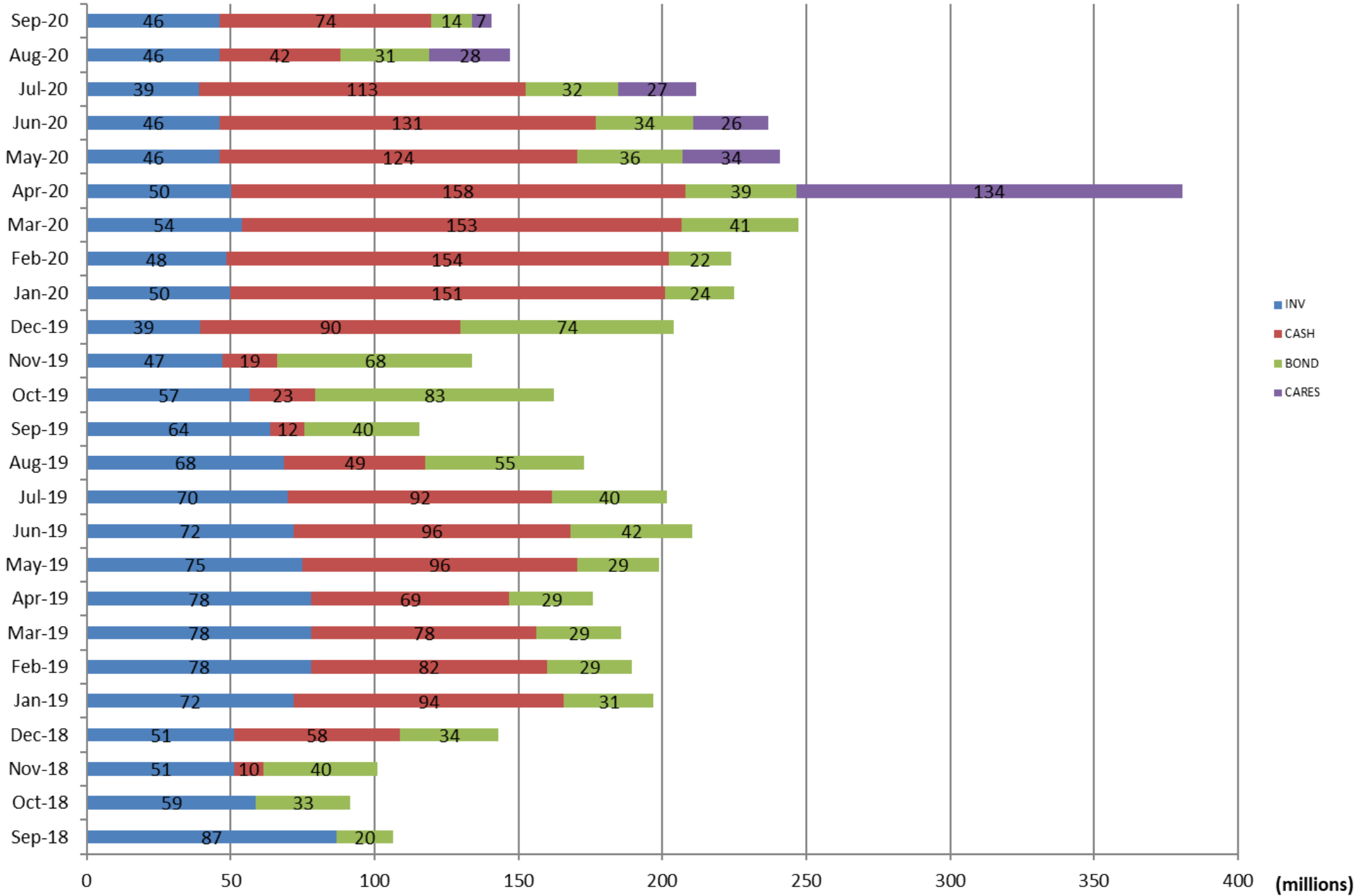


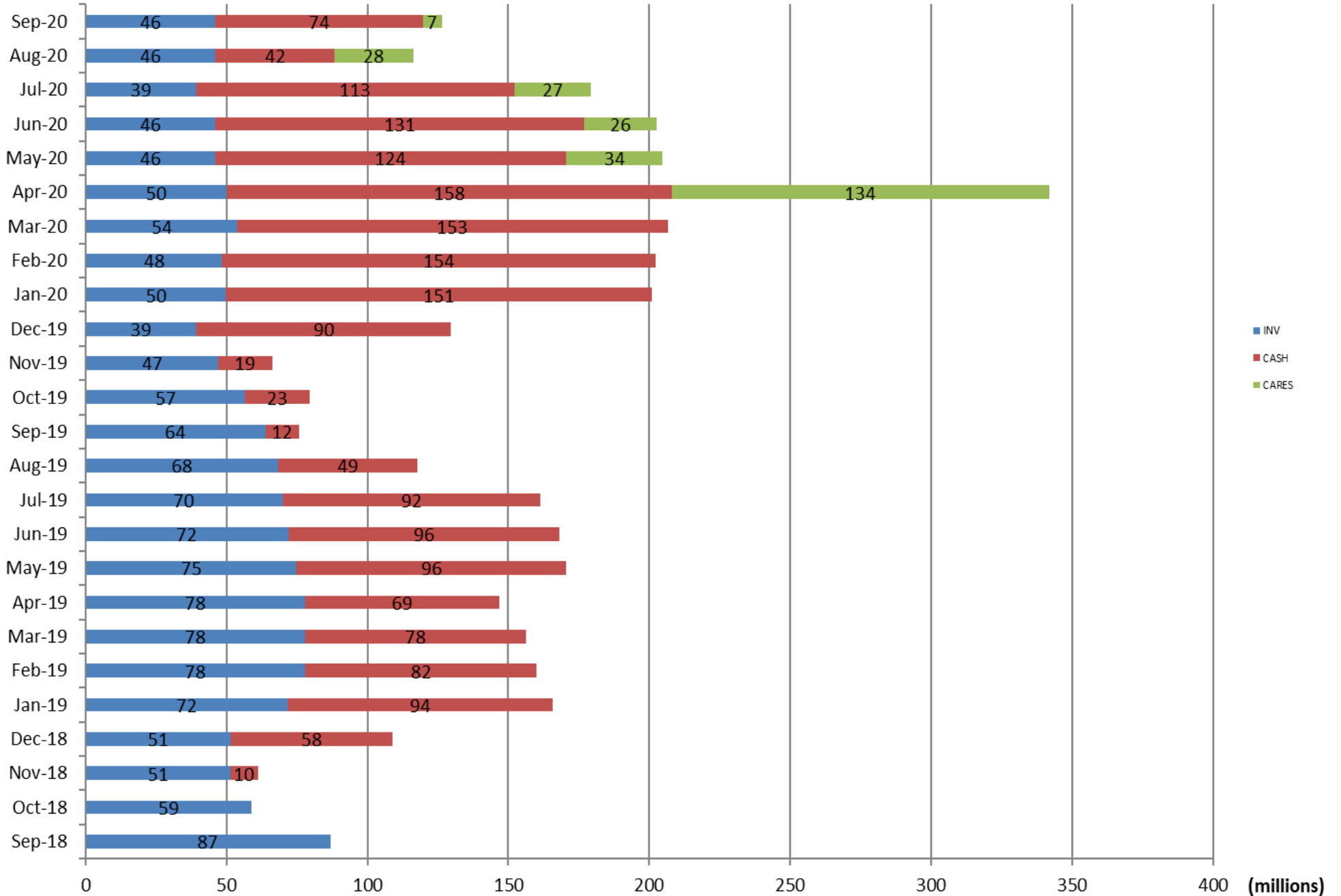
Louisville Metro Investment Council

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

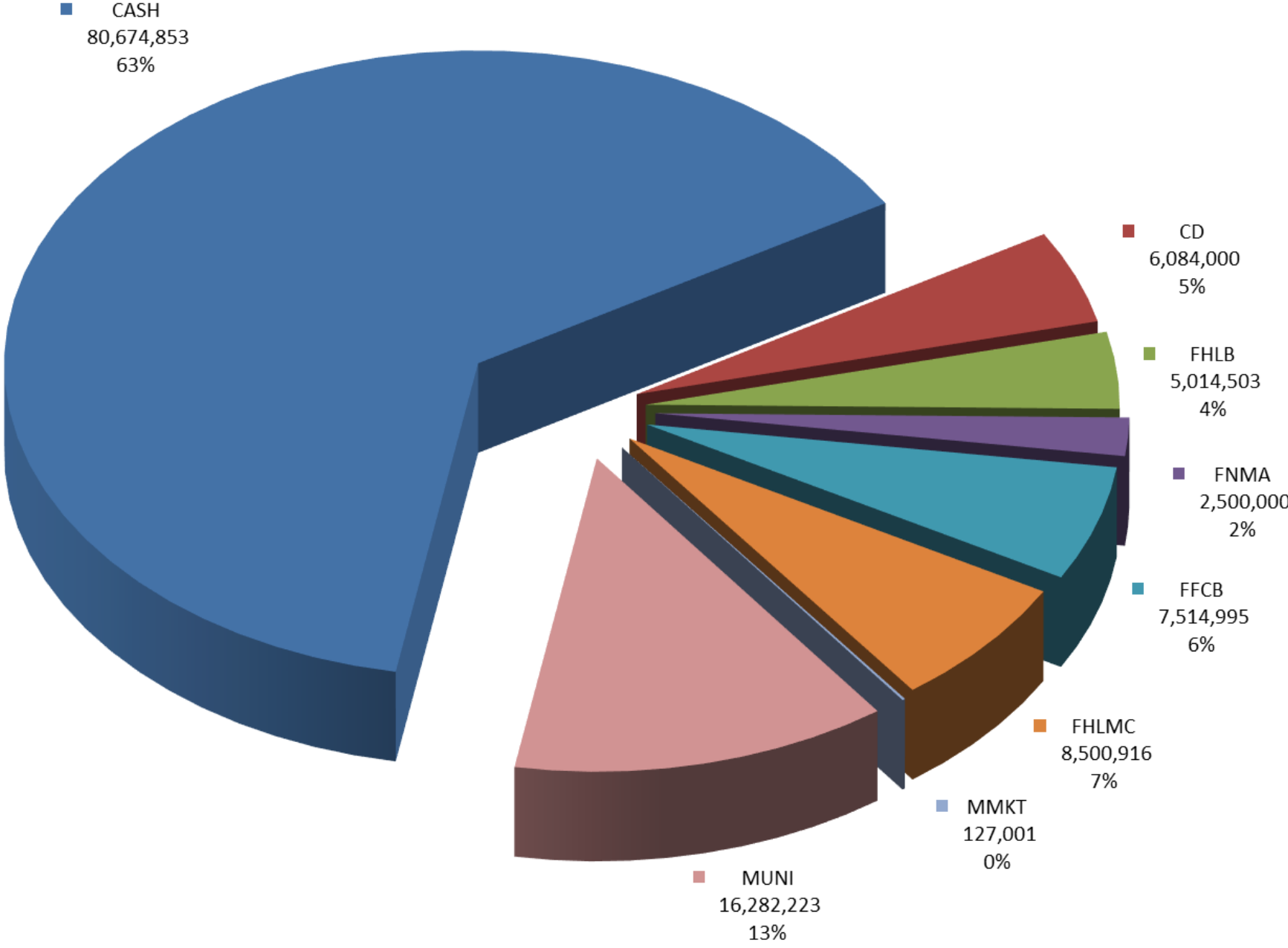
Metro Total Cash Position as of 9/30/20



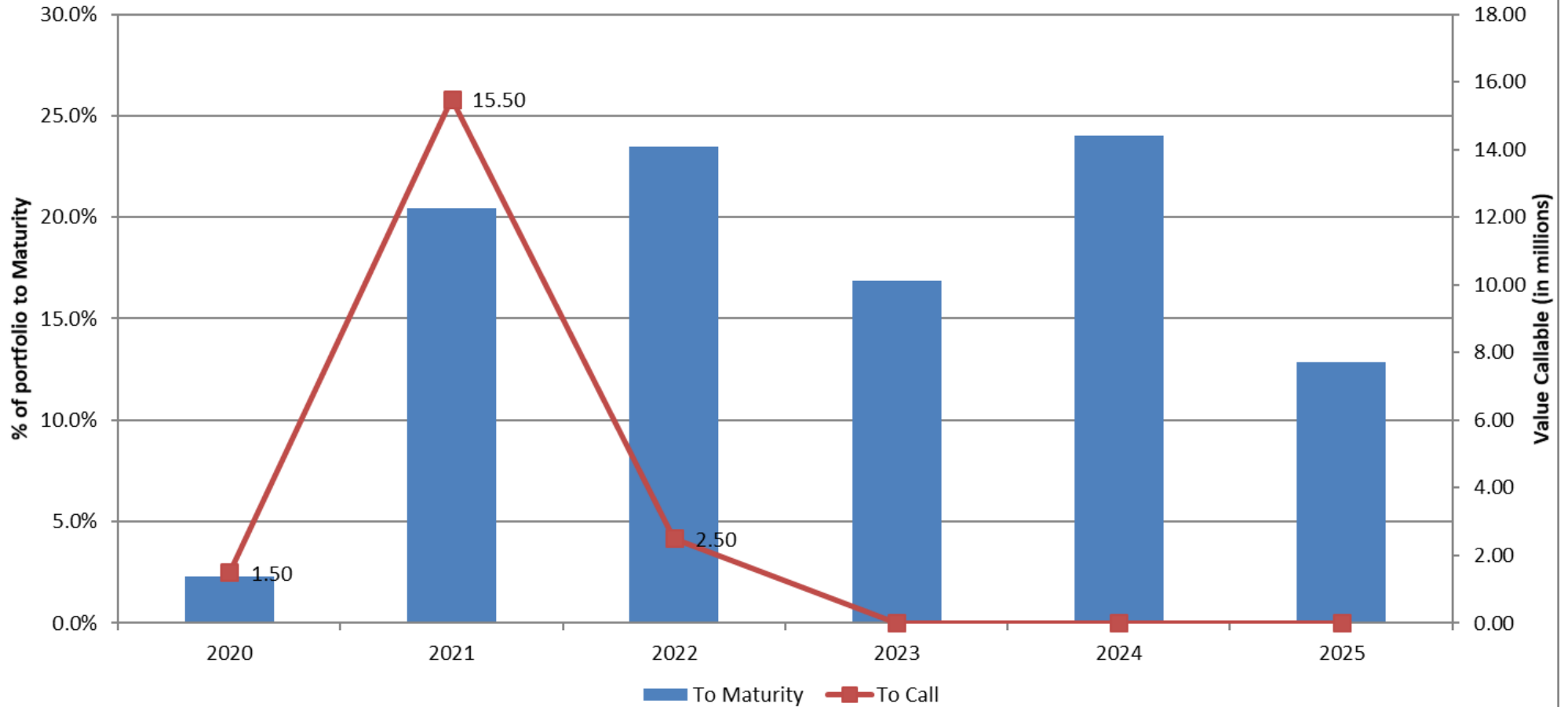
Metro Cash Position (Excluding Bond Proceeds) as of 9/30/20



Total Portfolio Asset Allocation as of 9/30/2020



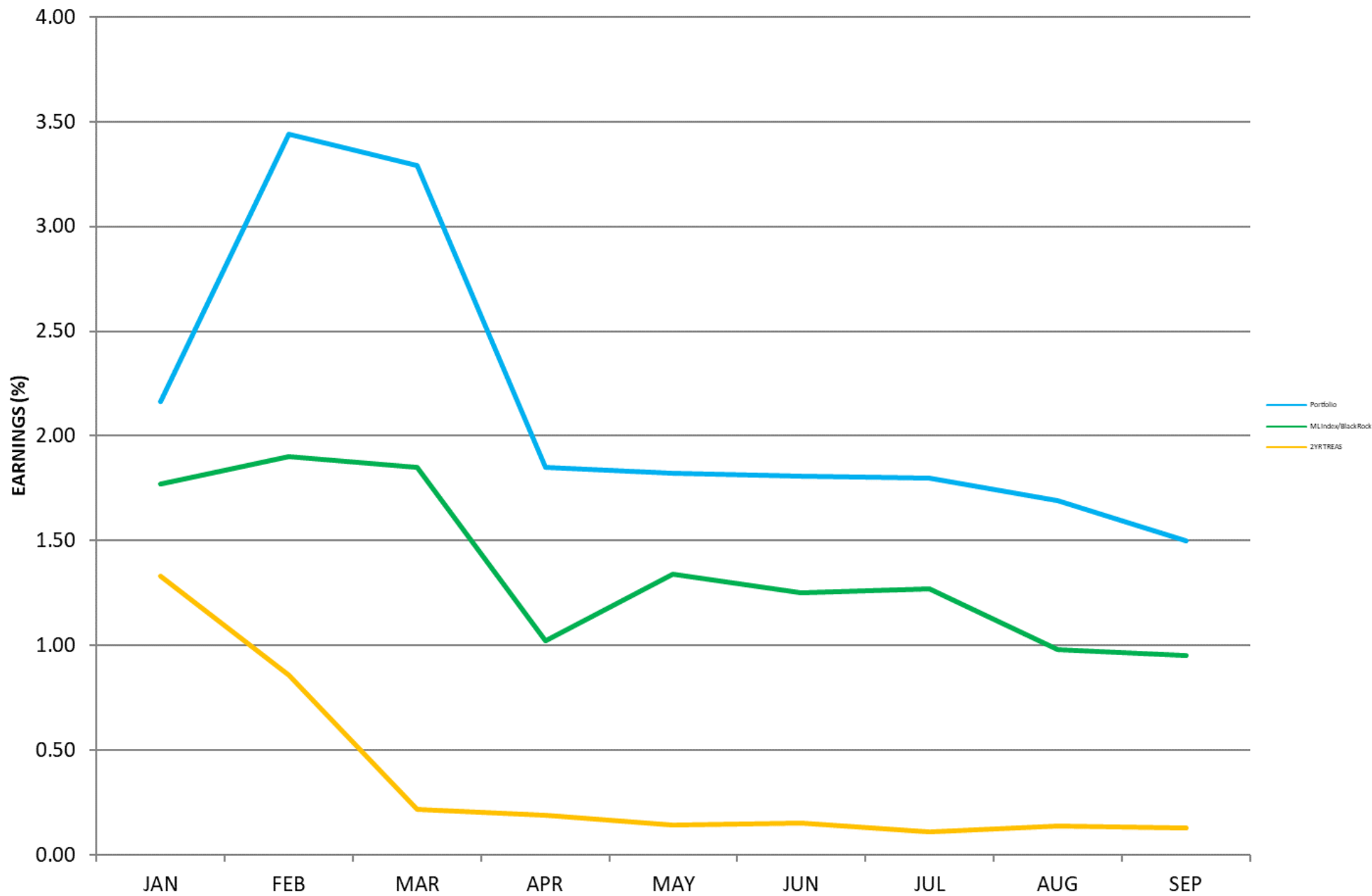
Investment Portfolio Distribution as of 9/30/20



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	\$ TOTAL
CD	100,000	3,246,000	992,000	246,000	1,500,000	0	6,084,000
AGENCY	0	0	2,014,503	2,016,291	0	0	4,030,794
AGENCY - CALLABLE	0	0	4,000,000	5,500,916	5,000,000	4,998,704	19,499,620
MMKT	127,001	0	0	0	0	0	127,001
MUNI	826,489	6,169,875	3,800,027	0	4,566,644	919,187	16,282,223
\$ TOTAL	1,053,490	9,415,875	10,806,529	7,763,207	11,066,644	5,917,891	46,023,638
% OF TOTAL	2.3%	20.5%	23.5%	16.9%	24.0%	12.9%	100.0%

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

Portfolio Performance as of 9/30/20



DATA ANALYSIS

Metro Cash Position

Despite economic challenges, Metro remains in a solid cash position. In terms of liquid cash, Metro is in a much better position compared to this point last year up over \$60 million. The investment portfolio is a different story as we have a \$20 million decrease year-over-year. This was by design however as called and matured investments were not reinvested as we entered our historically low period of funds last year and then did not reinvest idle funds at the beginning of 2020 due to the uncertainty of the COVID pandemic. It can be expected that this portfolio balance is the new norm for the foreseeable future.

Bond proceeds have steadily been decreasing as we work to close out older issues and we continue drawing down proceeds for the CARES funds received in April for COVID related expenses. As we approach the end of the year, it's reasonable to expect the CARES fund balance to decrease at a higher rate as any remaining funds not used are to be returned at the end of the calendar year per federal guidelines.

Asset Allocation

There is no investment activity to report for the month of September 2020.

Maturity Distribution

With no activity for September, there is no change in distribution to report for September. One item to note is the increase in the callable portion of the portfolio over the last 3 months. We have gone from roughly 25% of the portfolio being callable to 42% callable at the end of September. While we would like to keep this number as low as possible, the reality is that most issues with relevant yields will have some type of call option attached to it.

Portfolio Performance

Portfolio yield took another small dip this month. This is due to the lower interest rates on the purchased securities from last month. You can continue to expect this as you'll notice the difference in yields between what is currently being purchased to what is being called. The 2yr rate remains steady and will likely remain low for the next several years given recent Fed statements. While the gap is currently rather wide, you can expect the gap between the portfolio yield and the 2yr rate to narrow in the coming months.

ECONOMIC UPDATE

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Another month and more of the same news coming from economists and the Fed. Last month there was discussion regarding the change in approach to the inflation target of 2% as well as the sentiment that rates would remain near zero until 2023. That news appears to be the same with more and more voices echoing those beliefs.

During a recent Investment Summit hosted by local broker Stifel, we had the opportunity to hear from Lindsey Piegza, their Chief Economist and member of the Chicago Federal Reserve Advisory Committee. Many of the main issues cited in previous months were mentioned during this presentation but it was interesting to see how we got to this point and, while they may be modest, the improvements that have been made as well as the progress that must occur in order for the economy to recover.

In some good news, the unemployment rate for September fell from 8.4% to 7.9%. This is without a doubt an improvement, but it pales in comparison to the 3.5% jobless rate at the beginning of 2020. When compared to the near 15% peak of April 2020, it's clear we're moving in the right direction but there are still concerns that the decline will be slow, specifically when you consider the impact to small businesses.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of permanent job losses for September came in at 3.8 million. Small business represents a large part of that number with 23% of small businesses that have closed temporarily believing that they will be forced to close permanently by year-end if a federal relief package isn't provided soon. Small Business in the restaurant and retail sectors have seen the biggest hit which is not surprising when you consider other economic reports.

One of the main factors in small businesses closing is without a doubt the fact that fewer people are willing to go out for fear of contracting the virus. While it may be hard to put on number on that, one factor that can be shown is that the amount of disposable income per capita is declining. The amount of disposable income hit a 2020 high back in April with the passage of the aid package in March. You'll remember that this package included the additional \$600 in unemployment benefits and \$1,200 in direct payments to individuals who qualified. The additional unemployment benefits have since ceased and it's believed that most households have spent the \$1,200 direct payments they received. With less money to spend, households are less likely to spend money at restaurants and on retail items.

This is also backed by reports on consumer spending. Since February there have been sharp declines in spending in the food service industry, on clothing, and at gas stations to note a few. In contrast, spending has increased over that time at food and beverage stores, sporting good stores, and on building materials. This further reinforces the above thought that people are staying at home and less inclined to go out.

Recent data suggests that additional relief is required, and we've heard several voices over the past few weeks calling for it including Fed Chairman Powell. Powell continues to voice his concern over the economy and maintains his position that economy cannot recover unless an additional stimulus package is passed. Who knows when or if that will actually happen. One thing is almost certain, if anything happens it won't be for another month at the earliest. One thing that is interesting is the US response compared to other countries. The US has spent around \$3 trillion dollars in its response to the pandemic. Japan, the EU, and the U.K. have all spent less at \$2.2 trillion, \$889 billion, and \$38 billion in

stimulus measures respectively. Obviously, there are differences in the sizes of the populations but there does appear to be a correlation between the amount spent and the success in managing the pandemic albeit a negative one.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the deficit for FY20 is expected to rise to \$3.3 trillion, or 16% of projected GDP. That's more than triple the shortfall in 2019. Deficits over the last 50 years have only averaged 3% of GDP. That includes the period of the Great Recession and the largest deficit recorded during that time was under 10% of GDP. The increase in expenditures in 2020 is without a doubt due to the pandemic, economic shutdown, and the stimulus package that was passed but it's still concerning and could point to a reason why some are hesitant to provide additional relief. Whatever the factors may be, there appears to be growing support week by week that additional relief will be needed for us to fully recover.

Total Portfolio Shock Table
Lou / Jeff Cty Metro Finance
Effective Interest - Actual Life
Receipts in Period
9/30/2020

<i>Data Category</i>	<i>Down 300</i>	<i>Down 200</i>	<i>Down 100</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Up 100</i>	<i>Up 200</i>	<i>Up 300</i>
Current Par	45,801,001.04	45,801,001.04	45,801,001.04	45,801,001.04	45,801,001.04	45,801,001.04	45,801,001.04
Amor. Cost	46,027,618.65	46,027,618.65	46,027,618.65	46,027,618.65	46,027,618.65	46,027,618.65	46,027,618.65
Market Value	46,295,867.24	46,341,541.24	46,387,215.24	46,432,889.24	46,478,563.24	46,524,237.24	46,569,911.24
% Change	-0.30 (0.10)	-0.20 (0.10)	-0.10 (0.10)	0.00 (0.10)	0.10 (0.10)	0.20 (0.10)	0.30 (0.10)
Market Price	101.08	101.18	101.28	101.38	101.48	101.58	101.68
Market Yield	1.1664	1.1005	1.0347	0.9691	0.9036	0.8381	0.7728
Gain / Loss	268,248.59	313,922.59	359,596.59	405,270.59	450,944.59	496,618.59	542,292.59

The table above represents the interest rate risk of the investment portfolio of individual fixed incomes securities. By adjusting current market rates and by using the matrix pricing technique, the portfolio was subjected to an immediate interest rate shock of plus or minus 300 basis points. The results in weighted average total is presented above which details the projected market value, market price, total unrealized gain (loss) and percentage market value change from the current interest rate environment.