MONTH XX, 2025

The Honorable INSERT YOUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS’ NAME

U.S. House of Representatives

INSERT YOUR MEMBER’S OFFICE NUMBER AND BUILDING NAME House Office Building

Washington, DC 20515 OR

The Honorable INSERT YOUR SENATOR’S NAME

United States Senate

INSERT YOUR SENATOR’S OFFICE NUMBER AND BUILDING NAME Senate Office Building

Washington, DC 20510

RE: Preservation of the Tax Exemption for Municipal Bonds

Dear Congressman/Congresswoman INSERT YOUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS’ NAME:

OR

Dear Senator INSERT YOUR SENATOR’S NAME:

As Congress moves forward with continued efforts to reduce the federal budget deficit and advance federal tax reform legislation, I am writing on behalf of the INSERT YOUR JURISDICTION to urge your support for maintaining the federal tax exemption on municipal bond interest. The tax exemption has been a cornerstone of state and local infrastructure development for over 100 years, and is responsible for financing a majority of the nation’s infrastructure.

In INSERT YOUR JURISDICTION, the tax exemption on municipal bonds has contributed to the advancement and completion of a great number of critical infrastructure projects, including the $TOTAL COST OF PROJECT NAME OF PROJECT (FOR EXAMPLE – THE $400 MILLION DOWNTOWN WATER SYSTEM REPLACEMENT PROJECT). INCLUDE SEVERAL COMPELLING PROJECTS IF POSSIBLE, AND WHERE POSSIBLE, ALSO INDICATE/ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED BY EACH. ALSO EXPLAIN THE STATE/REGIONAL/LOCAL NEED FOR THESE PROJECTS (WHY IS/WAS THE PROJECT NECESSARY? PROVIDE PERSUASIVE DATA TO SUPPORT THE NEED FOR THE PROJECT (FOR EXAMPLE – THE PROJECT ADDRESSES A CRITICAL STATE/REGIONAL/LOCAL NEED, SUCH AS PROVIDING CLEAN WATER, IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH, RELEIVING REGIONAL CONGESTION AND EXPANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT).

The federal tax exemption on municipal bonds was included when the country’s income tax code was promulgated in 1913. Through the tax-exemption, the federal government continues to provide critical

support for the federal, state and local partnership that develops and maintains essential infrastructure, which it cannot practically replicate by other means. More than 90 percent of public-sector construction spending in the U.S. is borne by states and localities, most of which is funded through tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Our citizens, communities and public, private and non-profit sectors benefit in many ways from the issuance of these bonds, as they are used to build and maintain schools to support an educated workforce, and to build our roads, public transportation systems and airports, all of which are essential for supporting commerce. They also help to address the country’s water infrastructure, public utilities, health care and affordable housing needs, as well as provide public safety infrastructure that ensures local and national security. These financings are approved by elected bodies at the state and local levels or by the voters themselves for specific long-term projects, not to support general government functions, such as maintaining employees or keeping the lights on.

As the federal government continues to develop policies to reduce the deficit or enact tax reform, proposals have been offered that would eliminate the tax exempt status of municipal bond interest. To support these proposals it has been suggested that those who truly benefit from the municipal tax exemption are wealthy investors. These claims mischaracterize municipal investors and the true beneficiaries of municipal bonds, who are –

* state and local governments who need the support of investors to finance critical infrastructure;
* taxpayers across the country who depend on this infrastructure for reliable transportation systems, schools, public health facilities, energy, clean water and affordable housing;
* the federal government, who is able to provide a small tax benefit for a return of billions of dollars of infrastructure; and
* investors who buy bonds for many reasons, including the safe nature of these financial products.

It is worth noting that 72.4 percent of the total outstanding muni debt is held by individual investors, either directly or through mutual funds and money market funds (Source - 2010 Thomson Reuters). 2010 IRS data indicates that 57 percent of tax exempt income is reported by earners over the age of 65. These are individuals who are largely on fixed incomes, expecting the secure return on investment that municipal bonds provide. Municipal bonds are the second safest investment, aside from U.S. Treasuries, with state and local governments having nearly a zero default rate. 2010 IRS data also indicates that 52 percent of all bond interest paid to individuals went to those with incomes of less than $250,000. Investors in municipal bonds are those who want to support the long-term infrastructure needs of their communities through a direct investment that cannot be replaced by any direct funding source or entity, including the federal, state or local governments.

Proposals to repeal the tax exemption would have severely detrimental impacts on national infrastructure development and the municipal bond market, raising costs for state and local borrowers and creating uncertainty for investors. For example, a recent data brief estimates the difference in savings between taxable and tax-exempt municipal bonds to the issuer is about 210 basis points. In other words, if a community were offered a taxable borrowing rate of 5.5 percent, the decision to issue on a tax-exempt basis would be expected to drive the borrowing rate down by 2.10 percentage points to a new rate of 3.4 percent. Further, the data brief estimates the tax-exemption will save issuers and borrowers about $823.92 billion between 2026 and 2035. Elimination of the tax-exemption would correspondingly raise borrowing costs $823.92 billion, a cost that would be passed onto American residents and amount to a $6,554.67 tax and rate increase for each American household over the next decade.

Speaking specifically to the impacts on INSERT YOUR JURISDICTION, these proposals would INSERT THE IMPACT OF A FULL REPEAL OF THE MUNIICPAL TAX EXEMPTION ON THE EXEMPTION TO YOUR JURISDICTION (INCLUDE ESTIMATED INCREASES IN INTEREST COSTS, COSTS TO TAXPAYERS AS WELL AS QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATED IMPACTS OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS THAT WILL BE DELAYED OR CANCELLED SHOULD EITHER OF THESE PROPOSALS BE ENACTED).

Proposals to cap or repeal the exemption would also introduce uncertainty into the municipal market, causing investors to fear additional federal intervention in the market where none has existed for the past 100 years. Ultimately these investor concerns translate into demands for higher yields from and increased costs to state and local governments. If these entities are unable to satisfy investor yield demands, then either needed infrastructure projects will not move forward or the costs of these projects will be passed on directly to state and local tax and rate payers.

The municipal tax exemption has a long history of success, having been maintained through two world wars and the Great Depression, as well as the recent Great Recession, and it continues to finance the majority of our nation’s infrastructure needs for state and local governments of all sizes when no other source exists to do so. We cannot afford to abandon the great success of this important financing instrument, especially as state and local governments continue to recover from the economic downturn.

Thank you for your consideration of this important request. I look forward to working with you to preserve this irreplaceable infrastructure financing resource.

Sincerely,