WHITE PAPER

APRIL 2015

M Benefit Solutions®
Bank Strategies

An M Financial Group Company

BOLI Product Options: General Account, Separate Account, and Hybrid

Banks utilize bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) as an effective tool for offsetting expenses associated with employee benefit plans. While originally most common at large money-center banks, BOLI is now much more prevalent with community banks. In fact, approximately 58% of banks nationwide reported BOLI on their December 31, 2014 call reports.

BOLI is life insurance purchased by a bank on its key employees (generally, BOLI can be purchased on up to the 35% most highly compensated employees). Premium payments are made by the bank, which owns the policies and is typically the beneficiary of all, or a portion of, policy death benefits.

While a bank's rationale for purchasing BOLI has fluctuated little over the years, the product landscape continues to evolve. This evolution has resulted in improved product options for banks. A bank now has the ability to purchase a life insurance product that better fits its specific needs. These product options include General Account, Separate Account, and Hybrid products.

General Account

The first institutional BOLI products were mostly General Account, meaning the policies' assets are held in the General Account of the insurance carrier and the carrier makes all investment decisions. A carrier's General Account portfolio is typically made up of high-quality corporate bonds and collateralized mortgages. The associated policyholder returns are based on either the underlying rate of the overall portfolio or a new money rate tied to the time the policy was purchased. These policies typically have a minimum guaranteed crediting rate and are easy to understand.

General Account BOLI is still a very popular product choice among community banks, but given today's economy, there are two important features that must be considered before the purchase of General Account BOLI. First, the bank has no choice in the direction of its investment. Second, the underlying assets in the policy are also part of the carrier's general fund, so the bank is fully exposed to the credit risk of the carrier and the asset carries a Risk-Based weighting of 100%.

M Benefit Solutions - Bank Strategies
M Financial Plaza
1125 NW Couch Street, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97209

phone 503.238.1813
fax 503.238.1815
www.mben.com/bank

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Separate Account

To answer the desire for investment direction, separated credit risk and lower Risk-Based weightings, carriers developed Variable Universal Life (VUL) Separate Account BOLI products. Separate Account BOLI provides bankers with several asset class choices, the ability to diversify their assets within the same product, and transfer assets between Separate Accounts (although there are typically restrictions as to the amount and timing for transfers). Separate Account products, unlike most General Account policies, don't have a minimum guaranteed interest rate and are a bit more complex. VUL products are long-term investments and may not be suitable for all investors. An investment in variable life insurance is subject to fluctuating values of the underlying investment options and entails risk, including the possible loss of principal.

With Separate Account BOLI, there is greater product transparency due to the way the product is built and securities disclosure regulations—not only is a banker able to get a better understanding of where the bank's money is being invested, but also what charges are deducted from the investment.

These policies are also often structured with a stable value wrap that helps "smooth" the returns of the underlying portfolio. Many stable value wraps have 0% guarantees. The funds are also separate from the insurer's General Account and are protected from the general creditors of the insurance company (Note: if there is a third-party stable wrap provider, the stable wrap portion has credit risk associated with the third-party wrap provider). Separate Account policies may also offer lower Risk-Based weighting account options (as low as 20%), which solidifies a bank's Risk-Based Capital (RBC) Ratio and frees up capital for other purposes.

Hybrid

As part of the product evolution, "Hybrid" BOLI products were developed to combine certain features of both the General and Separate Account policies. Hybrid products have separate accounts to hold funds, so in the event of carrier bankruptcy, the assets would be protected from the credit risk of the carrier. The crediting rate is based on the underlying yield of the assets held in the overall portfolio.

Hybrid products do not have a stable value wrap, are not classified as securities products, and offer a minimum guaranteed interest rate. Similar to Separate Account options, these products typically have various investment portfolios to choose from, and each invests in securities and other assets according to specific investment objectives and guidelines. Based on capital rules effective January 1, 2015, banks are generally using risk weighting of 100% for hybrid accounts.

Summary

The BOLI industry has come a long way over the years and today's banks have product choices to fit their needs, investment appetite, and strategic financial goals. The advantages and disadvantages of each type of product should be analyzed in detail for each investment decision to fit the unique financial goals of banks.

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General Account vs. Separate Account and Hybrid BOLI Products

	1 General Account BOLI	2 Separate Account BOLI	3 Hybrid BOLI
Portfolio Composition	Typically, high-quality corporate bonds and collateralized mortgages.	Same, however, depends on portfolio selected. Stable value wrap provider often purchases futures to reduce risks.	Typically, high-quality corporate bonds and collateralized mortgages.
Returns	Depends on underlying general account yield.	Based on yields of underlying assets in portfolio, though mark-to-market returns can be "smoothed" through the use of a stable value wrap.	Depends on underlying portfolio yield.
Guaranteed Rates	1–3%	Many stable value wrap have 0% guarantees.	1–3%
Risk-Based Capital Weighting[1]	100%	Most investment subaccounts are lower than 100%. Any Fixed Account option is weighted at 100%.	Typically 100%.
Investments	Carrier general account. Carrier makes all investment decisions.	Bank chooses asset managers and investment strategy subject to bank investment eligibility and, possibly, stable value restrictions.	Bank often chooses among offered Investment Portfolios.
Accounting	Cash surrender values pursuant to ASC 325 (FAS 85-4).	Mark-to-market cash surrender values pursuant to ASC 325 (FAS 85-4). Stable value wrap provides ability to smooth returns and book based on amortized value of gains and losses.[2]	Cash surrender values pursuant to ASC 325 (FAS 85-4).

NOTE

[1]Banks determine risk-based capital weighting based on capital rules effective January 1, 2015 and on guidelines provided in OCC 2004-56.

[2]Stable Value wrap fees will apply.

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General Account vs. Separate Account and Hybrid BOLI Products

	1 General Account BOLI	2 Separate Account BOLI	3 Hybrid BOLI
Credit Risk	Full exposure to general account. Credit risk of underlying asset default borne by carrier.	Market value of assets protected from general creditors of insurance company. Where stable value wrap exists, credit risk of third-party, stable-value wrap provider. Credit risk of underlying asset borne by policyholder.	Full book value of assets protected from general creditors of insurance company.
Minimum Purchase	Varies by carrier. Typically $250,000 to $500,000.	Varies by carrier. $1 million minimum for stable value wrap.	Varies by carrier. Typically $250,000 to $500,000.
Simplicity	Easy to understand.	Numerous parties and complex pricing components. Stable value wrap more complex to understand.	Depending on carrier, Hybrid options can be easy to understand. Some carriers offer Hybrid products that have more complex underlying assets.
Tax Risks	Very little.	If nonexperience-rated, very little. Experience-rated separate account products entail some additional tax risk.	Very little.

Important Disclosures

Variable life insurance products are long-term investments and may not be suitable for all investors. An investment in variable life insurance is subject to fluctuating values of the underlying investment options and it entails risk, including the possible loss of principal.

Product guarantees, including the death benefit, are subject to the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company.

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