## ADVANCED PUBLIC FUNDS INVESTING



## WEBINAR 7 | ADVANCED INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

## Rick Phillips

President and Chief Investment Officer| FHN Financial Main Street Advisors

February 22, 2022

## Background

## Rick Phillips

- FHN Main Street Advisors President- 2005 to Present
- Clark County Nevada Chief Investment Officer- 1998 to 2005
- City of Las Vegas Investment Officer- 1989 to 1998
- Government Investment Officers Association (GIOA) Founder
- Firm Manages and Consults on \$70+ Billion for States and Local Governments

1. Detailed Asset/Liability Matching Model (aka: Cash Flow Model) is a Must
2. Longer Duration Will Generate More Investment Income Over the Long Run
3. Interest Rate Risk (WAM/Duration) Matches Cash Flow Metrics
4. Credit Can Enhance Income, But Duration is the Bigger Determinant of Income
5. You...Nor Anyone Else Can't Time the Market Accurately Over the Long Run
6. Limit Optionality (Callables) in the Portfolio
7. Do Not Let GASB 31 (mark-to-market) Drive Investment Decisions/WAM-Duration
8. Understand the Risks of Funds in LAIF and Other Pools
9. Follow GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)
10. Benchmark Your Investment Program and Portfolio in Multiple Ways
11. Tell the Story: Provide Quality, Timely, Transparent Reporting
12. Safety of Principal: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the [entity's] investment program. Investments by the [designated official] shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification of security types, sectors, issuers, and maturities is necessary in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.
13. Liquidity: The investment portfolio shall be structured to timely meet expected cash outflow needs and associated obligations which might be reasonably anticipated. This objective shall be achieved by matching investment maturities with forecasted cash outflows and maintaining an additional liquidity buffer for unexpected liabilities.
14. Investment Income: The investment portfolio shall be designed to earn a market rate of investment income in relation to prevailing budgetary and economic cycles, while taking into account investment risk constraints and liquidity needs of the portfolio.

## Polling Question

To earn CPE credits, participants must participate in at least three of the polling questions.

What is the first analysis/modeling you should do for your investment program before you buy a bond?
A. Future interest rates model
B. Cash Flow model
C. Option Adjusted Spread analysis

The Most Important and First Analysis of Investment Programs...Cash Flow Analysis

| - | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | 0 | P | Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  | LOWS |  |  |  |  |  |  | UTFLOWS |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Date | Begin MMF | Inv Mat/Sell | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prop } \\ \text { Tax } \end{gathered}$ | State Rev | Debt Svc Inflows | Wells Rev /Bus Lic | BofA Rev | Total | Payroll | AP/Cont Disb | Debt Svc | Wires/ PERS | Misc Outflow | Inv Purchase | Total | End |
| 63 | 8/30/21 | 18.4 | 50.0 |  | 6.5 |  |  | 14.9 | 89.8 |  | 5.8 | 30.1 | 0.2 |  |  | 36.1 | 72.8 |
| 64 | 8/31/21 | 72.8 |  |  | 131.5 |  |  | 10.1 | 214.4 |  | 3.0 |  | 7.5 |  | 150.0 | 160.5 | 54.0 |
| 65 | 9/1/21 | 54.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 62.0 |  | 6.5 | 6.5 | 1.8 |  |  | 14.8 | 49.4 |
| 66 | 9/2/21 | 49.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 57.4 |  | 6.0 |  | 6.0 |  |  | 12.0 | 45.4 |
| 67 | 9/3/21 | 45.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 53.4 |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  | 6.0 | 47.4 |
| 68 | 9/4/21 | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 47.4 |
| 69 | 9/5/21 | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 47.4 |
| 70 | 9/6/21 | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 47.4 |
| 71 | 9/7/21 | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 55.4 |  | 6.0 |  | 20.0 |  |  | 26.0 | 29.4 |
| 72 | 9/8/21 | 29.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 37.4 |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  | 6.0 | 31.4 |
| 73 | 9/9/21 | 31.4 |  |  |  | 20.0 |  | 8.0 | 59.4 | 34.0 | 6.0 |  |  |  |  | 40.0 | 19.4 |
| 74 | 9/10/21 | 19.4 |  |  | 6.5 |  |  | 8.0 | 33.9 | 7.0 | 10.0 |  |  |  |  | 17.0 | 16.9 |
| 75 | 9/11/21 | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 16.9 |
| 76 | 9/12/21 | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 16.9 |
| 77 | 9/13/21 | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 24.9 |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  | 6.0 | 18.9 |
| 78 | 9/14/21 | 18.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 | 26.9 |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  | 6.0 | 20.9 |
| 79 | 9/15/21 | 20.9 |  | 210.0 |  |  |  | 8.0 | 238.9 |  | 6.0 |  | 23.0 |  |  | 29.0 | 209.9 |

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Portfolio Value "Top to Bottom" Analysis \#1


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|  | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FY 2019 | \$535.7 | \$525.2 | \$679.6 | \$722.0 | \$847.4 | \$859.4 | \$838.6 | \$956.1 | \$1,054.9 | \$1,104.0 | \$1,152.8 | \$952.0 | \$852.3 |
| FY 2020 | \$694.8 | \$770.1 | \$1,078.0 | \$1,060.9 | \$1,263.4 | \$1,241.0 | \$1,229.6 | \$1,353.7 | \$1,260.3 | \$1,311.5 | \$1,380.8 | \$1,137.2 | \$1,148.4 |
| FY 2021 | \$1,033.7 | \$1,013.7 | \$1,231.8 | \$1,296.9 | \$1,367.6 | \$1,379.1 | \$1,310.8 | \$1,390.6 | \$1,435.3 | \$1,483.7 | \$1,559.3 | \$1,288.5 | \$1,315.9 |
| FY 2022 | \$1,000.0 | \$1,020.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$1,010.0 |

Portfolio Value "Top to Bottom" Analysis \#1

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|  | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FY 2019 | $\$ 535.7$ | $\$ 525.2$ | $\$ 679.6$ | $\$ 722.0$ | $\$ 847.4$ | $\$ 859.4$ | $\$ 838.6$ | $\$ 956.1$ | $\$ 1,054.9$ | $\$ 1,104.0$ | $\$ 1,152.8$ | $\$ 952.0$ |
| FY 2020 | $\$ 694.8$ | $\$ 770.1$ | $\$ 1,078.0$ | $\$ 1,060.9$ | $\$ 1,263.4$ | $\$ 1,241.0$ | $\$ 1,229.6$ | $\$ 1,353.7$ | $\$ 1,260.3$ | $\$ 1,311.5$ | $\$ 1,380.8$ | $\$ 1,137.2$ |
| FY 2021 | $\$ 1,033.7$ | $\$ 1,013.7$ | $\$ 1,231.8$ | $\$ 1,296.9$ | $\$ 1,367.6$ | $\$ 1,379.1$ | $\$ 1,310.8$ | $\$ 1,390.6$ | $\$ 1,435.3$ | $\$ 1,483.7$ | $\$ 1,559.3$ | $\$ 1,288.5$ |
| FY 2022 | $\$ 1,000.0$ | $\$ 1,020.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\$ 1,015.9$ |
| Figures in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figures in Millions, Average Monthly Book Value


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|  | Jut | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FY 2013 | \$71.0 | \$69.5 | 567.7 | \$64.8 | \$60.4 | \$59.1 | \$63.8 | \$68.4 | \$69.7 | \$69.6 | \$71.8 | 571.7 | \$67.3 |
| FY 2014 | \$71.3 | \$74.4 | \$70.4 | \$66.4 | \$63.5 | \$63.4 | \$66.5 | \$67.0 | \$70.1 | \$75.1 | \$69.7 | \$71.6 | \$69.1 |
| FY 2015 | \$71.1 | \$71.7 | \$67.9 | \$64.0 | \$61.1 | \$61.7 | \$65.6 | \$67.0 | \$73.7 | \$73.6 | \$74.7 | \$72.8 | \$68.7 |
| FY 2016 | \$73.6 | \$74.1 | \$75.1 | \$66.9 | \$62.2 | \$61.9 | \$70.3 | \$74.4 | \$74.2 | \$72.7 | \$74.0 | \$73.6 | \$71.1 |
| FY 2017 | \$74.3 | \$76.8 | \$74.9 | \$72.3 | \$69.0 | \$72.0 | \$77.0 | \$77.1 | \$77.1 | \$77.0 | \$79.6 | \$77.4 | \$75.4 |
| FY 2018 | \$77.4 | \$77.5 | \$75.9 | \$74.6 | \$73.7 | \$73.4 | \$79.7 | \$81.5 | \$80.6 | \$78.3 | \$78.4 | \$78.5 | \$77.5 |
| FY 2019 | \$78.5 | \$80.7 | \$78.4 | \$74.4 | \$69.7 | \$67.3 | \$74.7 | \$80.7 | \$79.8 | \$79.5 | 584.6 | \$84.8 | \$77.8 |
| FY 2020 | \$83.8 | 582.9 | \$83.1 | \$80.3 | \$74.9 | \$70.8 | \$77.9 | \$82.0 | \$78.4 | \$78.8 | 586.0 | \$87.0 | \$80.5 |
| FY 2021 | \$85.5 | 584.8 | 585.7 | \$81.6 | \$76.1 | \$73.2 | \$75.4 | 577.3 | 577.4 | \$83.6 | 585.3 | \$85.2 | \$80.9 |
| FY 2022 | \$84.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$84.7 |

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## Portfolio Value "Top to Bottom" Analysis \#1



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Longer Duration Will Generate More Investment Income Over the Long Run

Benchmark Treasury Modified Sharp Ratio (MSR) Analysis

|  |  | Avg | Modified <br> Sharp <br> Ratio | \% Return of 10Yr / <br> \% 10Yr Risk |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturity | Avg Yield | Duration | Ra77 to Present |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Mon T-Bill | 4.32 | 0.25 |  | $72 \%$ | $/$ | $3 \%$ |  |
| 1 Yr T-Bill | 4.75 | 1.00 | 0.43 | $80 \%$ | $/$ | $12 \%$ |  |
| 2 Yr T-Note | 5.04 | 1.91 | 0.37 | $84 \%$ | $/$ | $24 \%$ |  |
| 3 Yr T-Note | 5.21 | 2.78 | 0.32 | $87 \%$ | $/$ | $34 \%$ |  |
| 5 Yr T-Note | 5.53 | 4.55 | 0.27 | $93 \%$ | $/$ | $56 \%$ |  |
| 7 Yr T-Note | 5.78 | 6.24 | 0.23 | $97 \%$ | $/$ | $77 \%$ |  |
| 10 Yr T-Note | 5.97 | 8.10 | 0.20 | $100 \%$ | $/$ | $100 \%$ |  |

## Portfolio Structures and Strategies

## Using Bullets, Callables, Floaters, and Step-Ups




## Active Management



Market Timing/Relative Value

"It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future."


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"The only function of economic (and interest rate) forecasting is to make astrology look respectable."
John Kenneth Galbraith, Economist

"The Federal Reserve is currently not forecasting a recession."
Ben Bernanke (former Fed Chair), January 10, 2008

"Our ability to forecast is limited".
Alan Greenspan (former Fed Chair) CNBC November 2019


2006-2008


2001-2003


Current



Now Witness the Firepower of a Fully Operational Flat Yield Curve

First Yield Curve "Canary in the Coal Mine"?


## What is the Market Pricing for Fed Hikes?

Probability of Fed Hikes
CME GROUP
2/17/2022

| FOMC <br> Meeting | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { Hikes } \\ .50 \%-.75 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3 \text { Hikes } \\ .75 \%-1.00 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { Hikes } \\ 1.00 \%-1.25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 5 \text { Hikes } \\ 1.25-1.50 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 6 Hikes $1.50 \%-1.75 \%$ | 7 Hikes $1.75 \%-2.00 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { Hikes } \\ 2.00 \%-2.25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 9 \text { Hikes } \\ 2.25 \%-2.50 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10 Hikes $2.25 \%-2.50 \%$ | 11 Hikes $2.50 \%-2.75 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { Hikes } \\ 2.75 \%-3.00 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16-Mar-2022 | 62\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 4-May-2022 | 100\% | 71\% | 15\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 15-Jun-2022 | 100\% | 100\% | 77\% | 27\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 27-Jul-2022 | 100\% | 100\% | 95\% | 67\% | 3\% | 3\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 21-Sep-2022 | 100\% | 100\% | 99\% | 89\% | 57\% | 18\% | 2\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 2-Nov-2022 | 100\% | 100\% | 99\% | 94\% | 72\% | 36\% | 9\% | 1\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 14-Dec-2022 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 97\% | 86\% | 60\% | 27\% | 7\% | 1\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 1-Feb-2023 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 98\% | 90\% | 69\% | 39\% | 14\% | 3\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 15-Mar-2023 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 99\% | 95\% | 82\% | 57\% | 29\% | 9\% | 2\% | 0\% |
| 3-May-2023 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 99\% | 96\% | 85\% | 63\% | 36\% | 14\% | 4\% | 1\% |
| 14-Jun-2023 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 96\% | 89\% | 71\% | 46\% | 22\% | 7\% | 2\% |
| 26-Jul-2023 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 95\% | 90\% | 74\% | 50\% | 26\% | 10\% | 3\% |

Values in Green = Probability Over 50\%

## Polling Question

To earn CPE credits, participants must participate in at least three of the polling questions.

How many 25 basis point hikes will the Fed do this year?
A. 1 to 2
B. 3 to 4
C. 5 to 6
D. 7 or more

Securities to Match Cash Outflows:

- Bullets
- Floating Rate Notes*
- ABS Credit Card (soft bullets)*

Securities to Market Time:

- Bullets
- Callables
- Floating Rate Notes*
- Step-Ups/Step-Downs*
- Paydowns*(ABS/MBS/SBA)
- Bond Mutual Funds
- Floating NAV Funds
- TIPS


## * "WAM Real Estate"

## Bullet Basics: 5 Year T-Note vs 5 Year T-Strip



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Callable Characteristics: Types, Rights, and Obligations

## Two Types of Options

## Calls and Puts

When you purchase a callable bond, you are selling a call option to the issuer

What is the issuer's right?
What is your obligation?

How are you getting paid when you sell that option?

Callable Characteristics: Type Subgroups


## Primary Items Affecting Yield/Coupon

- Level of Treasury Rates
- Number of Calls
- Volatility
- Days to Settlement/Cost of Carry
- Auction/Reverse Inquiry
- Fees

Callable Characteristics: Number of Calls

5 Year Securities: Callables' Lockouts 1 Year

| Instrument | Number of Calls | Yield |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury | 0 | $1.95 \%$ |
| Bullet | 0 | $1.98 \%$ |
| One-Time Call | 1 | $2.03 \%$ |
| Discrete Call (quarterly) | 15 | $2.12 \%$ |
| Continuous Call* | 1,450 | $2.24 \%$ |

*10 Day Call Notice

## Are You Getting Paid Enough For the Options You're Selling?

## Callable Characteristics: Volatility



Callable Characteristics: Days to Settlement/Cost of Carry


Generally, if a Federal Agency issues at auction, you will get a higher yield than if you do a reverse inquiry.

The higher the fee (selling concession) to the broker/dealer, the lower the yield to you.

Generally, broker/dealers make more of callables than bullets.

## Agency Callable Spreads



## Duration

Duration: A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. The duration of a security is a useful indicator of its price volatility for given changes in interest rates. There are three primary types of duration: Macaulay Duration, Modified Duration, and Effective Duration.

- Macaulay Duration was developed in 1938 by Frederic Macaulay, this form of duration measures the number of years required to recover the true cost of a bond, considering the present value of all coupon and principal payments received in the future. Thus, it is the only type of duration quoted in "years". Interest rates are assumed to be continuously compounded.
- Modified Duration expands or modifies Macaulay duration to measure the responsiveness of a bond's price to interest rate changes. It is defined as the percentage change in price for a 100 basis point change in interest rates. The formula assumes that the cash flows of the bond do not change as interest rates change (which is not the case for most callable bonds).
- Effective Duration (sometimes called option-adjusted duration) further refines the modified duration calculation and is particularly useful when a portfolio contains callable securities. Effective duration requires the use of a complex model for pricing bonds that adjusts the price of the bond to reflect changes in the value of the bond's "embedded options" (e.g., call options or a sinking fund schedule) based on the probability that the option will be exercised. Effective duration incorporates a bond's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features into one number that indicates how price-sensitive a bond or portfolio is to changes in interest rates.

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## Polling Question

To earn CPE credits, participants must participate in at least three of the polling questions.

Which bond (with the exact same maturities) has a higher effective duration?
A. 5 Year Agency Callable
B. 5 Year T-Note
C. 5 Year Zero Coupon T-Strip

## Duration and Convexity



## Callable Bonds and Convexity



- As interest rates drop, callable bonds become negatively convex and duration decreases
- If the bonds coupon is higher than a comparable bullet security, the issuer will call back the bond and you will have to reinvest at lower rates
- As interest rates rise, callable bonds act like normal bullet bonds and can become positively convex


## Option Adjusted Spread (OAS)

## WHAT IS OAS?

OAS is a measure of yield spread that accounts for embedded call options in the valuation of bonds. The OAS for a bond is computed using price and projections of interest rate volatility to account for the possibility of early redemption. The OAS value is interpreted as the constant spread that can be earned on the asset compared to the risk-free option. Most commonly, the OAS is expressed as a spread over the Treasury curve.

Issue Brief: Benefits and Limitations of Option-Adjusted Spread Analysis

## INTRODUCTION

Public fund managers want to ensure that their investment practices are consistent with their investment policy, and accomplish the main objectives of optimizing safety, liquidity, and return on agency assets. These goals charge public agencies with thoughtfully choosing investments that mitigate risk, ensure sufficient liquidity to meet ongoing obligations, and also generate income for the portfolio over budgetary and economic cycles. These dif ferent objectives often come into contention with one another, as assets considered the safest usually produce the smallest returns and assets with higher returns also tend to have more risk

## Option-adjusted spread (OAS) is a measure of yield spread for a bond that accounts for <br> EFFECTIVE DURATION

 embedded redemption structures. OAS is an improvement on the standard calculation of yield spread for a bond because it accounts for the possibility of a change in the bond's cash flows due to changes in interest rates. This issue brief discusses what OAS is, how to interpret OAS values, modeling assumptions, and the limitations of applications of OAS in public portfolio management. ${ }^{2}$
## WHAT IS OAS?

OAS is a measure of yield spread that accounts for embedded call options in the valuation of bonds. The OAS for a bond is computed using price and projections of interest rate volatility to account for the possibility of early redemption. The OAS value is interpreted as the constant spread that can be earned on the asset compared to the riskfree option. Most commonly, the OAS is expressed as a spread over the Treasury curve. ${ }^{3}$

The main benefit and purpose of OAS is that

Additional benefits of OAS include applications to calculating duration for a bond in a way that accounts for an embedded option. Duration is a measure of estimating the price (market value) change in a bond given a change in interest rates. Effective duration is a byproduct of the option models that produce OAS and it accounts for ways that changes in interest rates have the potential to change a bond's cash fows. Similar to how OAS is an improved measure of yield spread, ffective duration is an improvement over modified duration, a it is a more reliable indicator of a callable bond's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Average Prices: 1-5Yr Callables vs. 1-5Yr Bullets


Effective Duration: Agency 1-5Yr Bullets vs. 1-5 Yr Callables


Long Run Return: Agency 1-5 Yr Bullets vs. 1-5 Yr Callables


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Long Run Return: Agency 1-3 Yr Bullets vs. 1-5 Yr Callables


Avg Effective Duration: Bullets 1.78 Callables 1.54

| 95) Actions > | 90) Alerts | 97) Summary | 98) Set Homepage | e 99) Export | 区 New Issue Monitor |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selection *NIM2-Agency (NIM2) |  |  | 11 Show Filters | 2 Clear Filters Issues \& News ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |
| O Real Time | Issue History | Date Range | 01/15/22 | 02/15/22 | 6) Prelim Bonds | PREL |
| Date \Is | er/Headline | Coupon | Maturity Spread Curr Outst Book Mgr Note |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fixed ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | All - All - US | US Alll | 1x |  |
| 101) 13:21 FED | HOME LN BANK | 2.170 | 03/08/27 | 15STONEX-sole 5-NC2 1X |  |  |
| 102) 13:11 FED | HOME LN BANK | 1.9000 | 03/07/25 | 15STONEX-sole 3-NC1 1X |  |  |

Callable Characteristics: OAS 5NC 2Y 1X

## AGENCY OPTION-ADJUSTED SPREAD




Effective Duration Comparison


5Y-NC-1Y

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1 Time Step-Up Callable vs. Bullet


Breakeven: 2.50\% (Step Coupon) - 1.698\% (3 Year Treasury) = .80\% Higher In One Year from Now

## 5 Year Agency Step-Up Breakeven Analysis

| Coupons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coupon Information |  |  |  |
| Issue Date $\quad 02 / 25 / 2022$ | First Coupon | Normal |  |
| 1st Coupon Date 08/25/2022 | Last Coupon | Normal |  |
| Observation Index N/A | Paying Index | N/A |  |
| Coupon |  |  | End Date |
| Step-Up's Coupons > | 1.500 |  | 02/25/2023 |
|  | 2.000 |  | 02/25/2024 |
|  | 2.500 |  | 02/25/2025 |
|  | 3.000 |  | 02/25/2026 |
|  | 3.500 |  | 02/25/2027 |

Source: Bloomberg, FHN Main Street

| Step Up Analysis - 5yr Annual Steps |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time | Step <br> Cpns | SU Cumltv <br> Cpn | Fixed <br> Coupons | Var |
| $\mathbf{1 Y r}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 0 0}$ | 1.500 | $\mathbf{2 . 2 5 0}$ | $(0.750)$ |
| $\mathbf{2 Y r}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0 0 0}$ | 1.750 | 2.250 | $(0.500)$ |
| $\mathbf{3 Y r}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5 0 0}$ | 2.000 | 2.250 | $(0.250)$ |
| $\mathbf{4 Y r}$ | 3.000 | 2.250 | 2.250 | 0.000 |
| $\mathbf{5 Y r}$ | 3.500 | 2.500 | 2.250 | 0.250 |



| 95) Actions v |  | 97) Summary | 98) Set Homepage |  | 99) Export v | 『 New Issue Monitor |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selection *NIM2-Agency (NIM2) |  |  | $1)$ Show Filte |  | 2) Clear | Filters | Issues |  |
| - Real Time O Issue History |  | Date Range | e 01/11/22 |  | /11/22 |  | im Bonds | PREL |
| Date $\downarrow$ Issuer |  | Coupon | Maturity Spread C | Curr | Outst Bock |  | Note |  |
|  |  | Float ${ }^{*}$ | All\| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ All - US | US ${ }^{-}$ | All\| ${ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |
| 102) 2/9 FA | FARMER MAC | FRN | 08/18/22 | USD | 100 CAS | AK-s | INCREASE |  |
| 103) $2 / 8 \mathrm{FE}$ | FED FARM CREDIT | FRN | 02/14/25 | USD | 100 JOIN | LEADS | 3-NC |  |
| 104) 2/4 FA | FARMER MAC | FRN | 02/14/29 | USD | 5 CAS | AK-sole | 7-NC |  |
| 105) $2 / 4 \mathrm{FE}$ | FED FARM CREDIT | FRN | 02/09/24 | USD | 550 J0IN | LEADS | 2-NC |  |
| 100) $2 / 2$ FE | FED HOME LN BANK | FRN | 04/29/22 | USD | 500 ACAD | SE-sole | 3MO-NC |  |
| 107) 2/1 FE | FED HOME LN BANK | FRN | 06/24/22 | USD | 301.5 JOIN | LEADS | 5MO-NC |  |
| 108) $2 / 1$ | FED HOME LN BANK | FRN | 06/30/22 | USD | 1000 JOIN | LEADS | 5MO-NC |  |
| 109) $1 / 21$ FA | FARMER MAC | FRN | 02/02/28 | USD | 5VS-s |  | 6-NC |  |
| 110 1/21 FE | FED FARM CREDIT | FRN | 01/29/24 | USD | 325TDSE | -sole | 2-NC |  |
| 111) $1 / 20$ FA | FARMER MAC | FRN | 01/28/30 | USD | 5PIP | -sole | 8-NC |  |
| 112) $1 / 20$ FA | FARMER MAC | FRN | 01/28/31 | USD | 5PIPR | -sole | 9-NC |  |
| 113) $1 / 20 \mathrm{FE}$ | FED FARM CREDIT | FRN | 01/26/24 | USD | 100ACAD | SE,MIZ | 2-NC |  |




## Floater Current Coupon .27\% <br> 2 Year Bullet Current Coupon 1.55\%

## How Fast Do

Rates Need to
Climb to Breakeven?

## Deeply Discounted Callables

| Offer Size | Cusip | Ticker | Coup | Maturity | Calldate | CallType | Price | YTM | Spread | Benchmark | Deal Size | Settle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24,600,000 | 3130ANMH0 | FHLB | 1.1 | 8/20/2026 | 3/20/2022 | Monthly | 96.0799 | 2.0133 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { T } 11 / 2 \\ & 01 / 31 / 27 \end{aligned}$ | 1,600,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 1,475,000 | 3130APB79 | FHLB | 1 | 9/30/2026 | 9/30/2022 | Quarterly | 95.4625 | 2.0333 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { T } 11 / 2 \\ & 01 / 31 / 27 \end{aligned}$ | 100,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 2,125,000 | 3130AKYH3 | FHLB | 0.83 | 2/10/2027 | 5/10/2022 | Quarterly | 94.2333 | 2.0533 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 11 / 2 \\ & 01 / 31 / 27 \end{aligned}$ | 550,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 4,500,000 | 3133EMAC6 | FFCB | 0.75 | 9/21/2027 | 9/21/2023 | Anytime | 92.9396 | 2.0933 | 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 11 / 2 \\ & 01 / 31 / 27 \end{aligned}$ | 105,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 2,575,000 | 3135GACC3 | FNMA | 0.875 | 1/20/2028 | 4/20/2022 | Quarterly | 93.0274 | 2.1333 | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 11 / 2 \\ & 01 / 31 / 27 \end{aligned}$ | 15,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 6,750,000 | 3133EL5Y6 | FFCB | 1 | 3/2/2028 | 2/23/2022 | Anytime | 93.5368 | 2.1457 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 13 / 4 \\ & 01 / 31 / 29 \end{aligned}$ | 185,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 4,000,000 | 3133ELA20 | FFCB | 1.06 | 5/26/2028 | 5/26/2022 | Anytime | 93.6546 | 2.1457 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 13 / 4 \\ & 01 / 31 / 29 \end{aligned}$ | 180,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 12,500,000 | 3130AQZS5 | FHLB | 2.625 | 2/27/2029 | 5/27/2022 | Quarterly | 100 | 2.625 |  |  | 15,000,000 | 2/28/2022 |
| 2,750,000 | 3133ELH31 | FFCB | 1.45 | 6/11/2030 | 2/23/2022 | Anytime | 93.6352 | 2.2946 | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 17 / 8 \\ & 02 / 15 / 32 \end{aligned}$ | 275,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 21,000,000 | 3133EL2C7 | FFCB | 1.23 | 7/29/2030 | 2/23/2022 | Anytime | 91.7159 | 2.3146 | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 17 / 8 \\ & 02 / 15 / 32 \end{aligned}$ | 380,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 16,050,000 | 3134GXFJ8 | FHLMC | 1.29 | 9/9/2030 | 3/9/2022 | Quarterly | 92.2288 | 2.2946 | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 17 / 8 \\ & 02 / 15 / 32 \end{aligned}$ | 25,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 9,073,000 | 3133ENJS0 | FFCB | 2 | 12/30/2030 | 3/30/2022 | Anytime | 96.9008 | 2.3901 |  |  | 110,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 21,700,000 | 3133ENKN9 | FFCB | 2.1 | 1/13/2031 | 4/13/2022 | Anytime | 97.5674 | 2.4054 |  |  | 50,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 1,000,000 | 3130AKTV8 | FHLB | 1.32 | 1/28/2031 | 4/28/2022 | Quarterly | 91.2365 | 2.4146 | 38 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 17 / 8 \\ & 02 / 15 / 32 \end{aligned}$ | 75,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 4,100,000 | 3133EL5X8 | FFCB | 1.35 | 3/3/2031 | 2/23/2022 | Anytime | 91.3935 | 2.4146 | 38 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 17 / 8 \\ & 02 / 15 / 32 \end{aligned}$ | 202,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 12,834,000 | 3133ENKP4 | FFCB | 2.2 | 1/12/2032 | 4/12/2022 | Anytime | 97.7823 | 2.4541 |  |  | 50,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |
| 3,000,000 | 3134GV6A1 | FHLMC | 1.55 | 7/21/2032 | 4/21/2022 | Quarterly | 91.894 | 2.4346 | 40 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } 17 / 8 \\ & 02 / 15 / 32 \end{aligned}$ | 175,000,000 | 2/16/2022 |

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FINANCIAL

## Deeply Discounted Callables



TFhi
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main street advisors

CMTA

Deeply Discounted Callables-At New Issue


CMTA 51

Deeply Discounted Callables-Current Market Context

## OPTION-ADJUSTED SPREAD ANALYSIS

FED HOME LN BANK FHLB1.1 08/20/26 95.907/96.273 (2.055/1.967) BVAL

|  |  |  |  |  | 2) C | Customiz |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calculate | rice | OAS (bp) Vo | olatil | ity |  | I111 | Semi |
| $(P, 0, V) \bigcirc \mathrm{P}$ | 96.07990 | 0) + 9.46 | V) 50.20 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n/0ff Th } \\ & \text { d } \quad 2 / 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { e Run } \\ & 2 / 2022 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cusip / ID\# 3130 | 30ANMHO | Option Px Value | : -0.30 |  | Settl | le $2 / 15$ | /2022 |
| Settle 2/15/202 | 2 Bench | settle 2/15/2022 | 2 Vega: | -0.01 | N Non |  |  |
| Spread 9.8bp | vs5Y | T $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 01/31/27 Govt | t@98-1+ | ( 1.915) | Shift |  | (bps) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Yield | pread |
| \{NUM\}<GO) for: |  | OAS Option To | To Call on | To | 3 m | 0.340 |  |
| 3) Call Schedule |  | Method Free | 3/20/2022 | Mty | 6m | 0.679 |  |
| 3/20/22 100.00 | Yld | 1.942 | 46.988 | 2.013 | 1 y | 1.011 |  |
| 4/20/22 100.00 | Sprd | 9.6 | 4664.8 | 16.7 | 2 y | 1.500 |  |
| 5/20/22 100.00 | M Dur | 4.09 | 0.07 | 4.35 | $3 y$ | 1.725 |  |
| 6/20/22 100.00 | Risk | 3.95 | 0.07 | 4.20 |  | 1.837 |  |
| 7/20/22 100.00 | Cnvx | -0.13 | 0.00 | 0.21 | $5 y$ | 1.854 | Ts |
| 8/20/22 100.00 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.936 |  |
| 9/20/22 100.00 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.937 |  |
| 10/20/22 100.00 | Model | L L=Lognormal |  |  |  | 2.303 |  |

## Polling Question

To earn CPE credits, participants must participate in at least three of the polling questions.

Do you have a limit in your Investment Policy on the percentage of callables you can purchase?
A. Yes
B. No
C. Not sure


THANK YOU webinar in this series:
Interpreting Economic Forecasts as a Public Investment Official


[^0]:    Source: FHN Financial

