



Canterbury Consulting

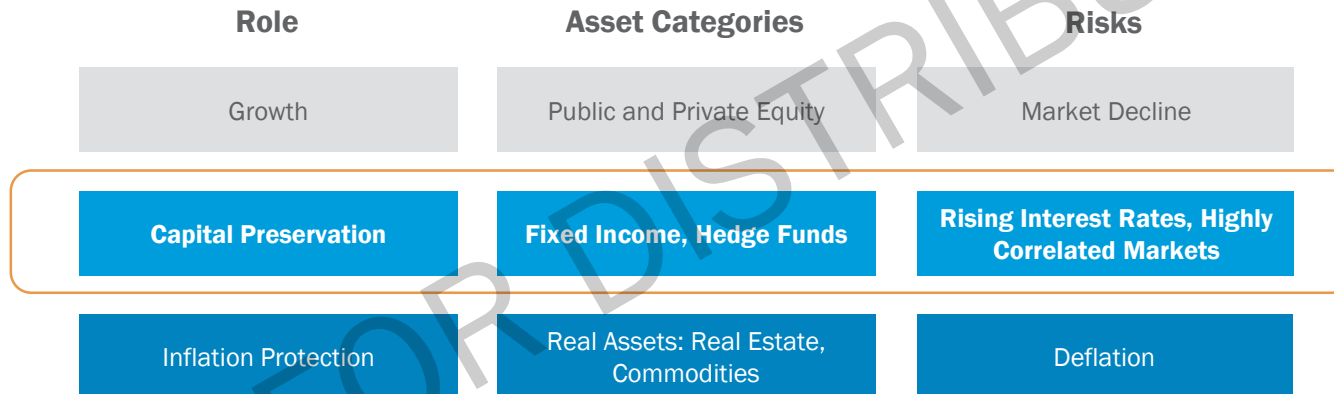
Quarterly Asset Class Report Tax-Exempt Fixed Income

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March 31, 2022

Canterbury Consulting recommends and communicates asset-class strategy with the objective of constructing a diversified portfolio of fixed income strategies designed to (in aggregate):

- Preserve capital and mitigate volatility
- Provide measured exposure to the diverse universe of fixed income securities
- Exhibit returns uncorrelated to equity markets



- Canterbury fixed income portfolios are set up with a goal to deliver consistent net-of-fees excess returns and moderate tracking error versus the Barclays Global Aggregate.
- Relative to the index, Canterbury’s current fixed income portfolios will exhibit lower duration, similar credit quality, and higher yields.

Index Returns as of March 31, 2022

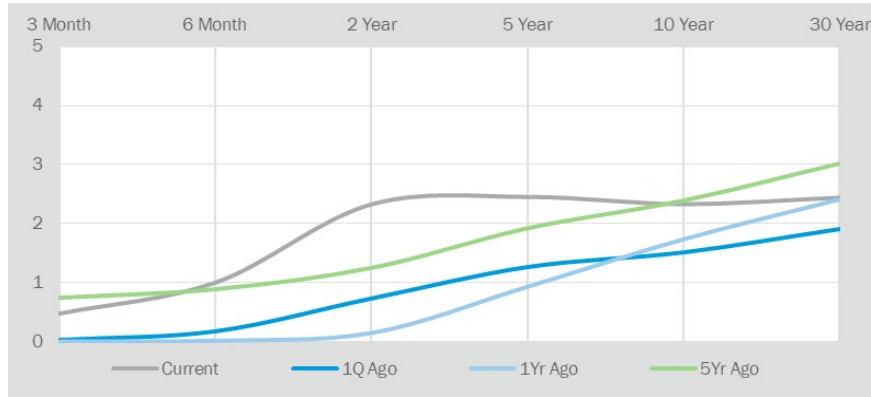
Fixed Income

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years
Barclays Global Aggregate	-6.16	-6.16	-6.40	0.69	1.70	1.58	1.04
Barclays US Agg Bond	-5.93	-5.93	-4.15	1.69	2.14	1.87	2.24
U.S. Treasuries							
BofAML 3M US Treasury Note	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.86	1.17	0.90	0.65
Barclays Short Treasury	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	0.88	1.17	0.94	0.70
Barclays Intermediate Treasury	-4.21	-4.21	-4.17	1.04	1.34	1.17	1.29
Barclays Long Term US Treasury	-10.58	-10.58	-1.42	3.26	3.90	2.42	3.97
BBgBarc U.S. Treasury TIPS 1-5Y	-0.65	-0.65	3.64	4.60	3.18	2.74	1.76
Barclays US Treasury US TIPS	-3.02	-3.02	4.29	6.21	4.43	3.58	2.69
U.S. Corporate Credit							
Barclays US Corp IG	-7.69	-7.69	-4.20	3.02	3.34	2.99	3.65
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan	-0.10	-0.10	3.25	4.22	4.01	4.03	4.30
BofAML US HY Master II	-4.51	-4.51	-0.29	4.40	4.56	4.95	5.70
BofAML US HY BB-B Constrained	-4.58	-4.58	-0.49	4.39	4.58	4.81	5.59
BofAML US Corporate AAA	-8.49	-8.49	-3.54	2.98	3.70	3.00	3.21
BofAML US Corporate AA	-7.50	-7.50	-3.74	2.15	2.68	2.43	3.01
BofAML US Corporate A	-7.18	-7.18	-4.11	2.63	3.01	2.71	3.39
BofAML US Corps BBB	-8.21	-8.21	-4.60	3.35	3.63	3.32	4.07
BofAML US High Yield BB	-5.37	-5.37	-0.87	5.01	4.96	5.12	5.89
BofAML US High Yield B	-3.46	-3.46	0.07	3.82	4.21	4.54	5.30
BofAML US High Yield CCC	-3.72	-3.72	1.05	3.41	3.76	5.36	5.93
Securitized							
Barclays ABS	-2.88	-2.88	-3.06	1.38	1.68	1.62	1.66
Barclays MBS	-4.97	-4.97	-4.92	0.56	1.36	1.34	1.70
Barclays CMBS	-5.59	-5.59	-4.46	1.90	2.44	2.15	2.52
Municipals							
Barclays Municipal	-6.23	-6.23	-4.47	1.53	2.52	2.38	2.88
Barclays Muni 1-10	-4.49	-4.49	-3.88	0.94	1.61	1.55	1.80
Global							
Barclays Global Agg Hdg USD	-4.97	-4.97	-3.92	1.30	2.25	2.11	2.84
Barclays Gbl Agg Ex USD	-6.15	-6.15	-7.89	-0.19	1.27	1.26	0.06
Citi WGBI	-6.46	-6.46	-7.74	-0.09	1.27	1.20	0.34
JPM EMBI Plus	-16.20	-16.20	-13.76	-3.15	-0.96	1.15	2.00

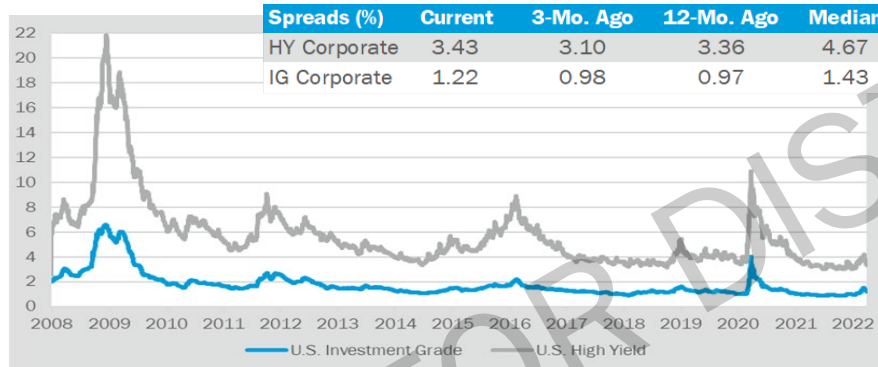
Market Environment as of March 31, 2022

Fixed Income

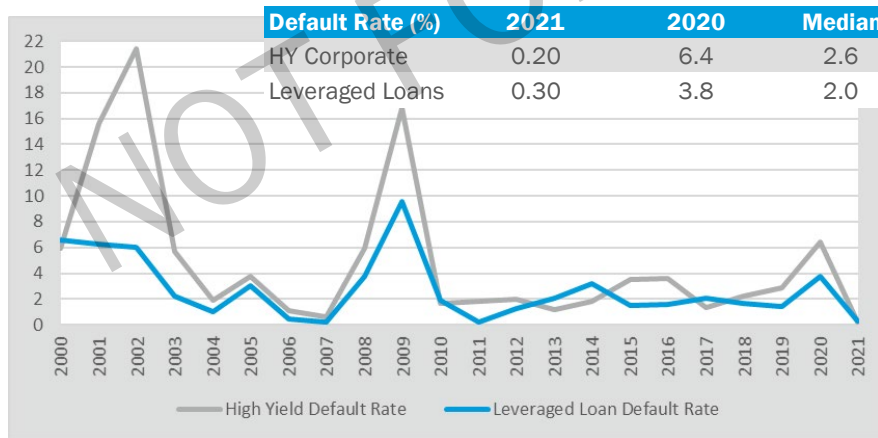
U.S. Treasury Rates



Corporate Spreads



Default Rates

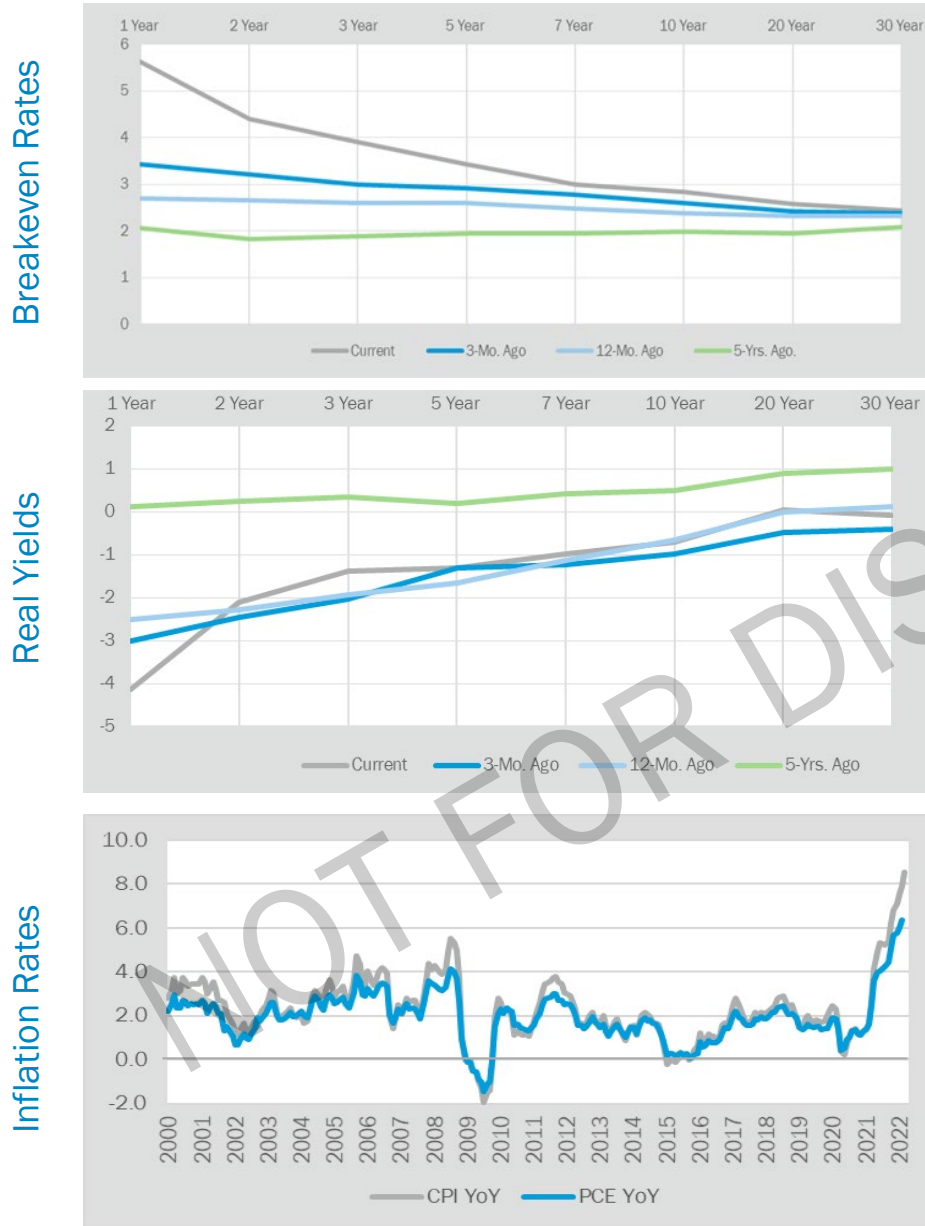


- During the first quarter of 2022, the Fed raised the key interest rate by 25 basis points amid growing inflation.
- The Fed signaled further hawkish guidance to combat persistent inflationary pressures. Chairman Powell is prepared to move more quickly to reduce policy support if supply/demand imbalances don't improve. A 50 basis point increase in the federal funds rate is on the table for the next Fed meeting.
- The Federal Reserve ended its asset purchasing program in early March and is expected to announce a plan for reducing its balance sheet at the next FOMC meeting in May. Balance sheet reduction could reach \$95 billion per month.
- The treasury yield curve experienced volatility across maturities. The intermediate-term of the yield curve increased while the long end of the curve flattened, resulting in an inverted yield curve. As a result, bonds are on track for their worst performance in over 40 years.
- Investment grade (IG) spreads widened by approximately 24 basis points (bps) over the quarter, while high yield (HY) spreads widened by 33 basis points.

Sources: Federal Reserve Economic Data, U.S. Treasury Department, Moody's, S&P LCD. Data as of 3/31/2022. Default rate data as of 12/31/2021.

Market Environment as of March 31, 2022

Fixed Income



- Breakeven inflation rates have persistently moved higher across all time periods. The breakeven rate is the implied inflation rate for a given maturity and is calculated by subtracting the real yield of a treasury bond from the nominal yield.
- Current long-term breakeven rates imply that inflation should trend above the Fed's original inflation target of 2% in the long run.
- As inflation rose, short-term real yields moved further into negative territory as the market assessed the Fed's rate hike path.
- Inflation is being driven by supply/demand imbalances, the Ukraine/Russia war, a tight labor market, high wage growth, and various supply chain disruptions across the globe.

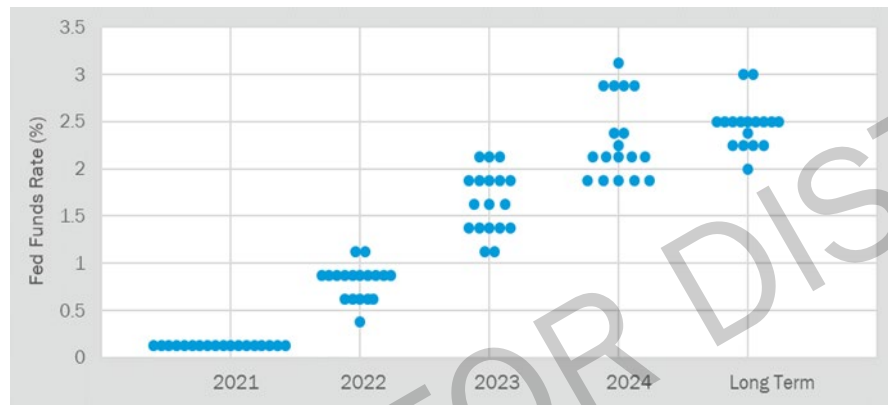
Source: Bloomberg, FRED, CPI & PCE Data, U.S. Breakeven Rates, U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Rates. Data as of 3/31/2022.

Market Environment as of March 31, 2022

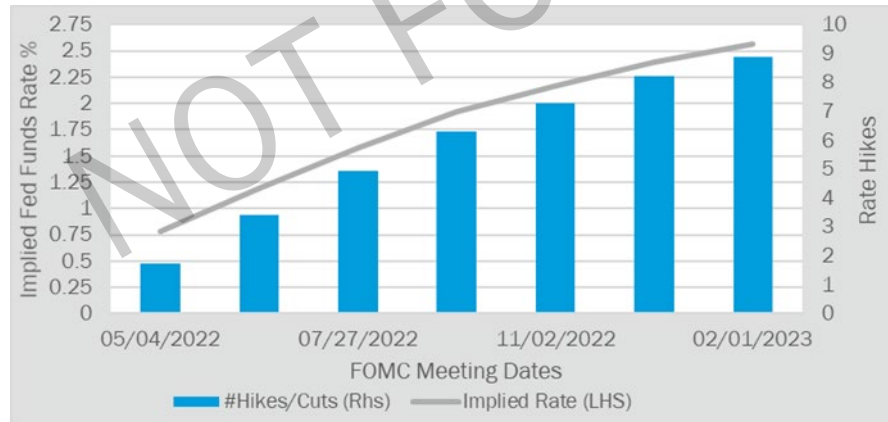
Fed Dot Plot
March 2022



Fed Dot Plot
December 2021



Implied Fed Funds Rate &
Rate Hike Probabilities



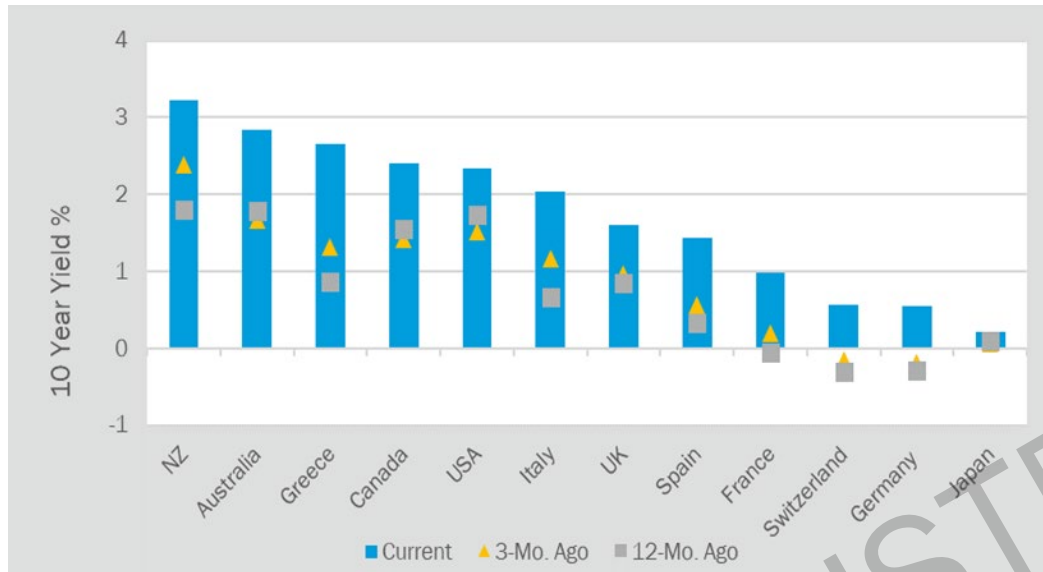
- The Federal Reserve increased its fed funds rate forecast with the possibility of seven-quarter percentage rate hikes in 2022 from approximately three rate hikes the prior quarter.
- As of the end of March, market participants priced in approximately seven 25 bps rate hikes by the end of 2022.
- The Fed Dot Plot represents where each of the Federal Open Markets Committee (FOMC) members believe the fed funds rate will be in the future.
- The implied fed funds rate is where market participants believe the fed funds rate will be based on futures prices.

Source: Bloomberg. December FOMC Dot Plot. Fed Funds Futures as of time of December FOMC meeting. Implied Fed Funds Futures & Rate Hike Probabilities as of 3/31/2022.

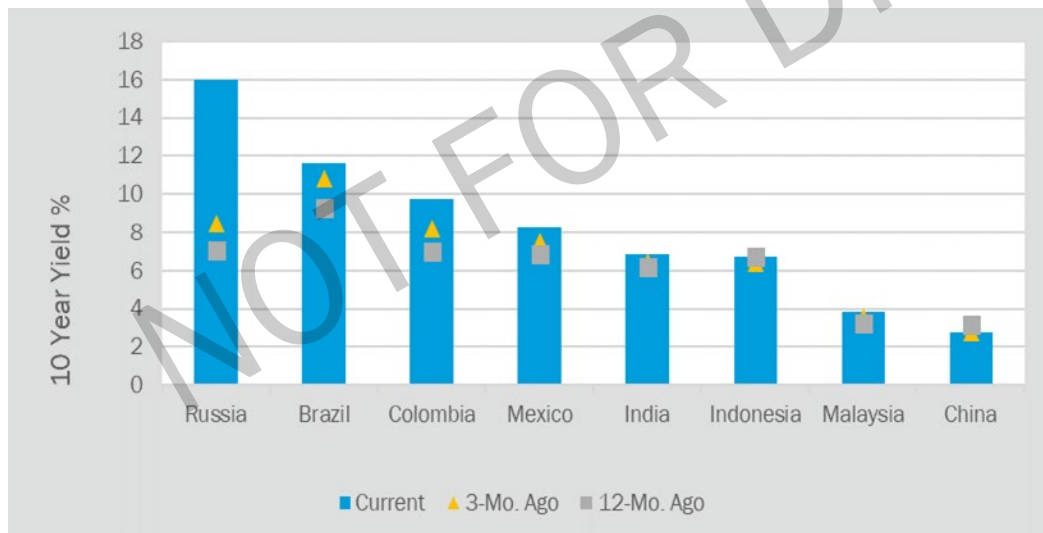
Market Environment as of March 31, 2022

Fixed Income

Developed Yields



EM Yields (Local Currency)



- Developed sovereign bond yields ended the quarter higher. Countries that faced elevated inflation prints and hawkish central bank signaling saw long-term yields rise higher than others.
- Emerging markets (EM) sovereign yields remained relatively stable on a quarter-over-quarter basis, with the exception of Russia. Russia continues to face strict sanctions from major developed economies amid the war with Ukraine.
- Net commodity export countries saw favorable currency appreciation relative to the U.S. dollar over the quarter. Conversely, the U.S. dollar generally appreciated relative to most G10 currencies, most notably the Japanese Yen.

Source: Bloomberg



Goals

- Are clients seeking to preserve capital, generate total return, or blend the two within a fixed income segment?
- What level of risk related to portfolio correlation is the client looking to incur?



Interest Rate & Inflationary Environment

- How does the current interest rate regime and inflationary environment affect return and risk (i.e. stagnant, slow-rise, rapid rise)?
- What level of interest rate volatility is the client willing to take?



Risk Tolerance

- How much risk is a client willing to take?
- Duration, yield curve positioning, sector exposure, credit exposure, the correlation to equities, and the client's distribution flows are important factors to measure.



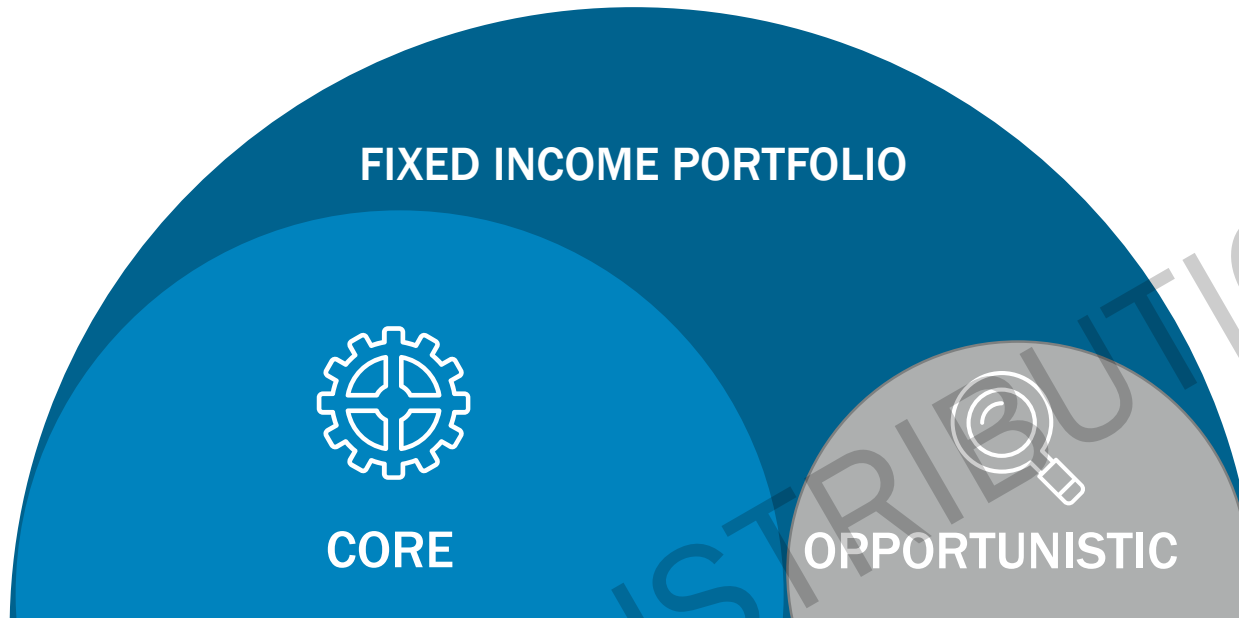
Tax Considerations

- Is the client's status taxable or tax-exempt?
- Does the client have a higher threshold given the respective tax situation?



Time Horizon

- Does the client have short term or long term goals?
- Are spending requirements quarterly, annually, or longer?
- Is spending consistent with the return/risk profile of the portfolio?



Characteristics

- Low volatility
- Uncorrelated to equities
- U.S. Focus



Exposure

- Treasuries
- Agencies
- Investment grade corporate
- MBS



Characteristics

- Income orientated
- Total return focus
- Uncorrelated to core bonds



Exposure

- Non-U.S. developed sovereigns
- EM sovereigns
- High yield
- Bank loans
- Private debt