

## **Investing 201**

### **ICCCFO** Spring 2019 Conference

May 1, 2019

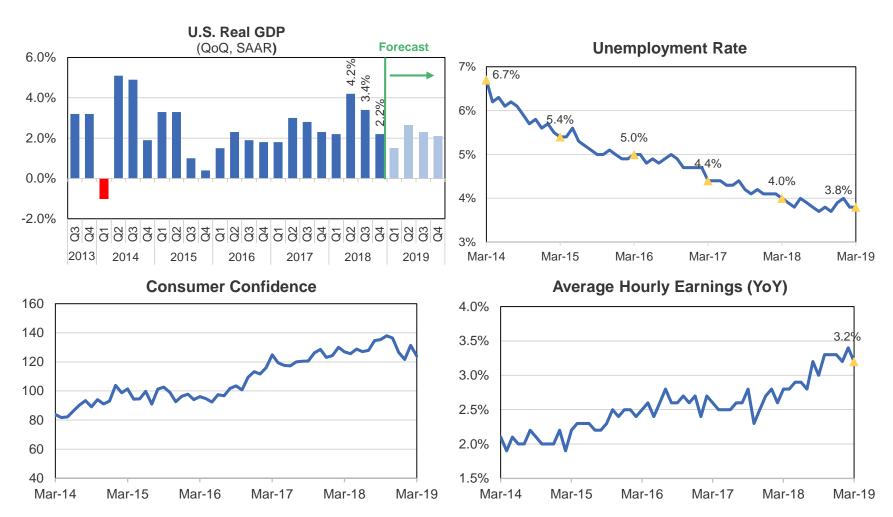


#### **Agenda**

- Market Update
- Utilizing Corporate Notes
- Ideas to Expand Investment Statutes
- Investing Foundation Funds



#### **U.S. Economic Conditions**



Source: Bloomberg, latest data available as of 3/31/19. SAAR is seasonally adjusted annualized rate.

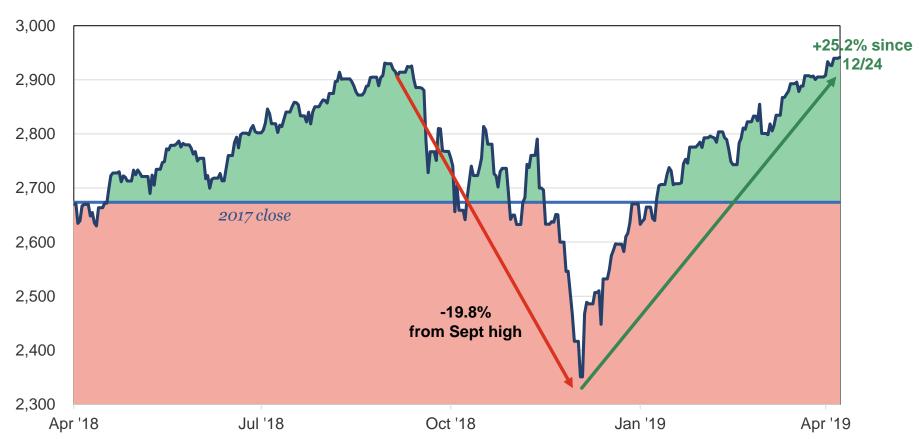
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#### **Stock Market Climbs to New Record Highs**

#### **S&P Price Change**

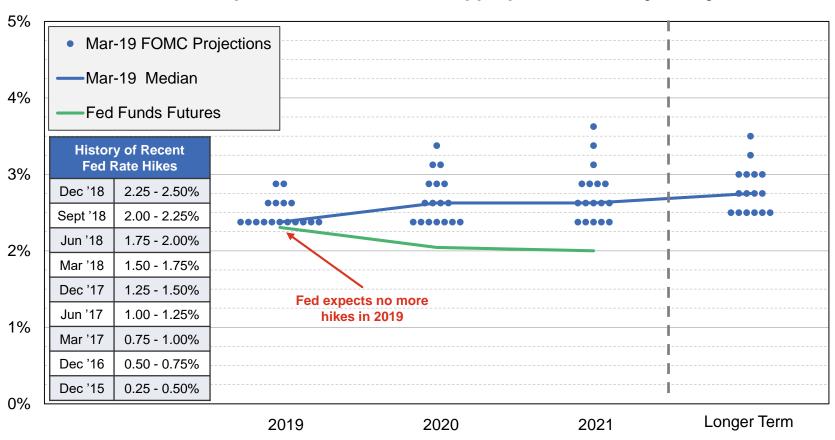


Source: Bloomberg, as of 04/29/2019.



#### Fed Expects No Rate Hikes in 2019

#### Fed Participants' Assessments of 'Appropriate' Monetary Policy



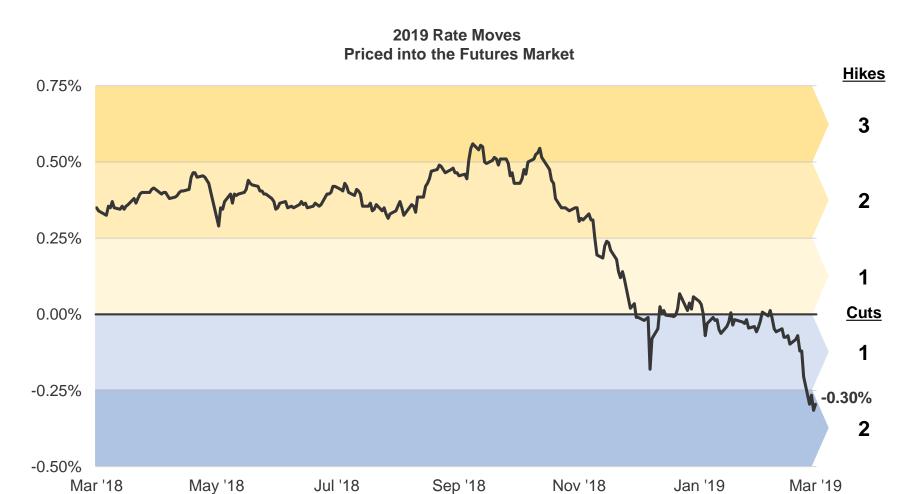
Source: Federal Reserve and Bloomberg. Individual dots represent each Fed members' judgement of the midpoint of the appropriate target range for the Federal Funds rate at each year-end. Fed Funds futures as of 3/20/19.

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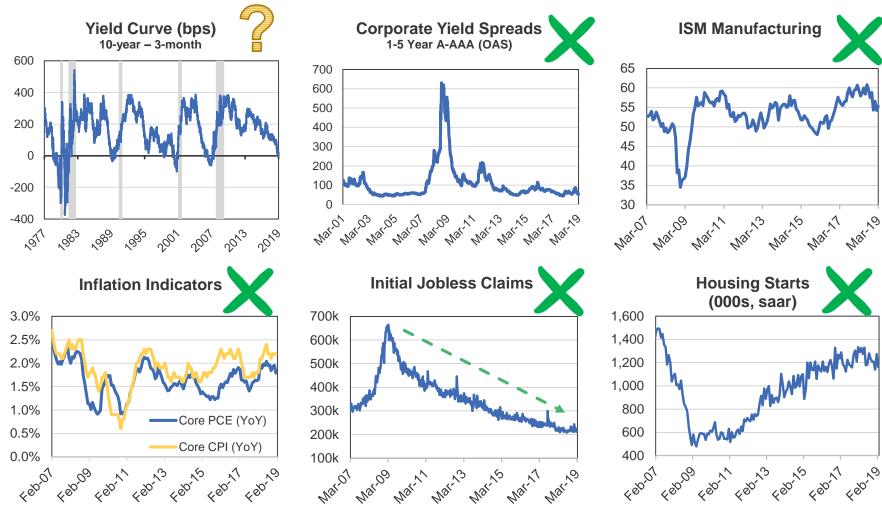
#### But, the Market Expects a Rate Cut by Year End



Source: Bloomberg, as of 3/28/2019.



#### Market Indicators Not Pointing to an Imminent Recession



Source: Bloomberg, as of 3/31/2019.



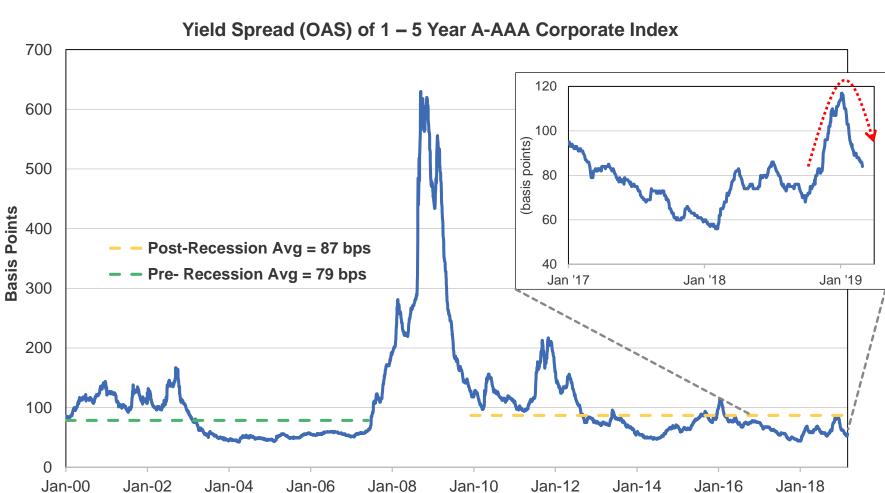
#### U.S. Government Yield Curve is Flat / Inverted

Maturity	Treasury	Federal Agency	AA Corporate	A Corporate
3-Month	2.41%	2.43%	2.55%	2.67%
1-Year	2.40%	2.40%	2.60%	2.68%
2-Year	2.29%	2.33%	2.57%	2.70%
3-Year	2.27%	2.31%	2.60%	2.76%
5-Year	2.31%	2.37%	2.75%	2.94%
10-Year	2.53%	2.76%	3.25%	3.51%

Source: Bloomberg BVAL yield curves for Treasury and Corporate. TradeWeb for Federal Agency yields. 3-month corporate yields from commercial paper; A-1+ for AA and A-1 for A. Yields are for indicative purposes only; actual yields may vary by issue. Yield environment as of April 29, 2019.



#### Corporate Credit Spreads Return to Close to Historical Averages



Source: Bloomberg, ICE BofAML Indices. OAS is option adjusted spread. As of 03/31/19.



#### **Managing Risks**

We have to understand risks before we can manage them... don't be a raccoon riding on the back of an alligator

- Interest Rate Risk: changing values due to interest rate moves
- Credit Risk: risk of default or decline in value, related to issuer
- Purchasing Power Risk: loss of purchasing power to due inflation
- Liquidity Risk: inability to sell at competitive price
- Reinvestment Risk: investing cash flows at lower rates





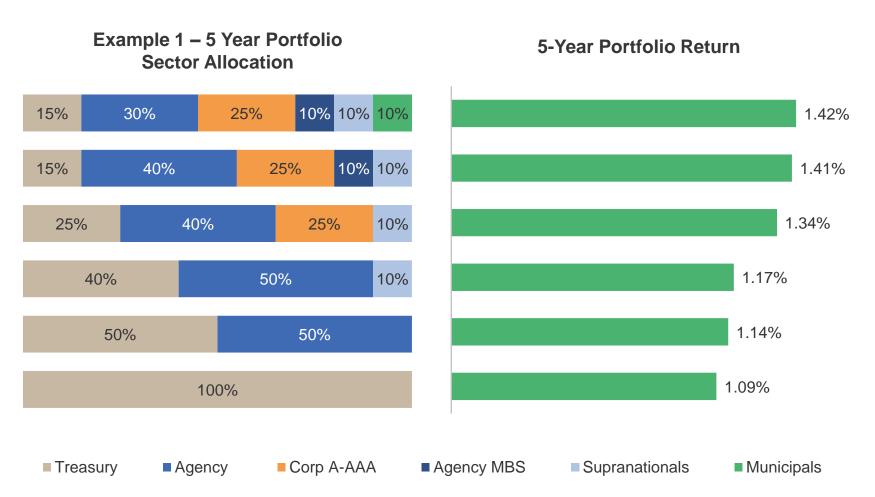
#### Pop Quiz!

 Which of the current issuers hold "AAA" long-term ratings by S&P? (as of March 31, 2019)

Goldman Sachs 3M Nestle Walt Disney Coca-Cola Bank of America Chevron Pepsi Exxon Mobil Johnson & Johnson Walmart



#### **Return Benefits of Diversification**



Example portfolio returns are based on the ICE BofAML 1 – 5 Year indices for all sectors except for mortgage-backed which use the 0 – 5 Year indices. 5-year returns are for 2013 – 2018.

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#### **Permitted Investments – Operating Funds**

- Define general universe
- Bound by the Illinois Public Funds Investment Act (30 ILCS 235)
- Set diversification limits
  - Term
  - Sector
  - Credit Quality
- Restrictive clauses

Investment Type	Allowed?
U.S. Treasuries	✓
Federal Agencies	$\checkmark$
Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	✓
<b>Government Money Market Funds</b>	✓
Repurchase Agreements	$\checkmark$
FDIC-Insured Certificates of Deposit	$\checkmark$
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	✓
Municipal Bonds	$\checkmark$
Commercial Paper	✓
<b>Local Government Investment Pools</b>	$\checkmark$
Corporate Notes	$\checkmark$
<b>Short-Term Corporate Bond Funds</b>	$\checkmark$
Mutual Funds (Equity)	NO



#### Request for Input – Illinois Public Funds Investment Act

#### **Option A:**

(k-new) A community college district may invest non-public funds, including tuition and fee revenue, in any publicly traded mutual fund, so long as the mutual fund has assets of at least \$100 million at the time of purchase. The investments shall be subject to approval by the local community college board of trustees. Each community college board of trustees shall develop a policy regarding the investment of non-public funds.

#### <u>OR</u>

#### **Option B:**

(j-revised) ...Additionally, a community college district may re-invest the interest earned on public funds, including interest earned on working cash funds, in any publicly traded mutual fund, so long as the mutual fund has assets of at least \$100 million at the time of purchase. The investments shall be subject to approval by the local community college board of trustees. Each community college board of trustees shall develop a policy regarding the investment of public funds and the re-investment of interest earned on public funds.

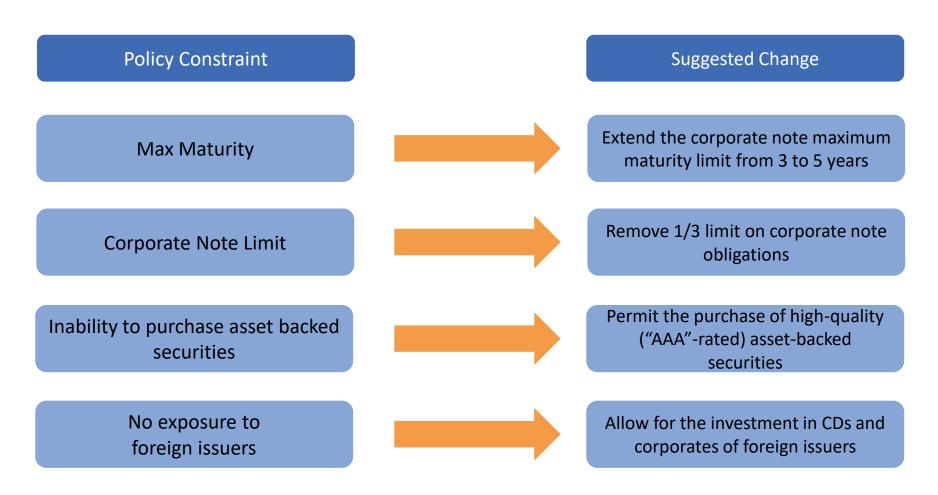


#### **Key Considerations**

- The language "in any publicly traded mutual fund" would allow for investing in the stock (equity) market
- Investing in the stock market carries a high level of risk in that prices can fluctuate widely
- Prudent investment principles recommend that only funds which can be held for the long term (5 – 10 years) should be invested in the stock market
- Most community colleges plan to spend the majority of their revenues, including tuition, fees and interest income throughout the year
- Even if some reserve balances build up, they are often planned in to future capital spending or educational program enhancement
- Stakeholders, taxpayers, and other revenue sources (state and federal) might question endowment-styled investments



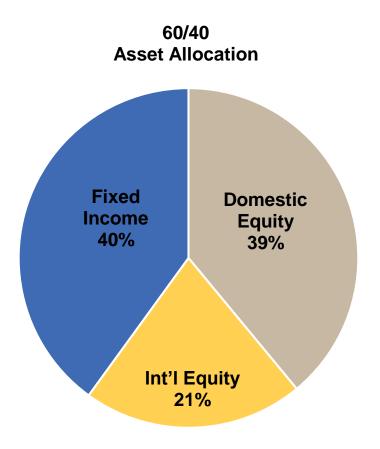
#### Other Possible Changes to State Statutes (Avoiding Unnecessary Policy Constraints)





#### **Permitted Investments – Foundation Funds**

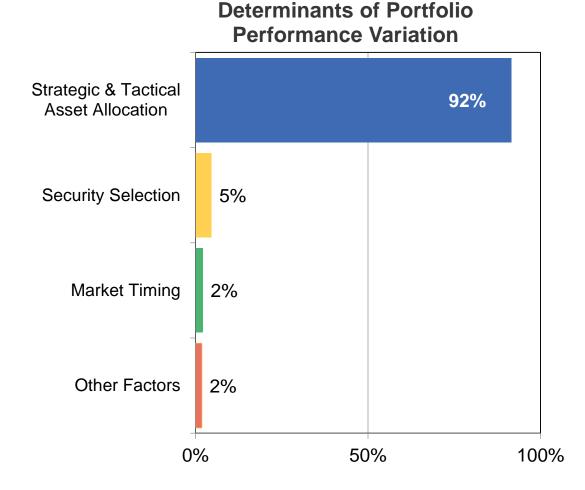
• Not bound by the Illinois Public Funds Investment Act (30 ILCS 235)





#### **Revisit Your Asset Allocation**

# Focus on Asset Allocation to Help Achieve Your Long-Term Return Goals

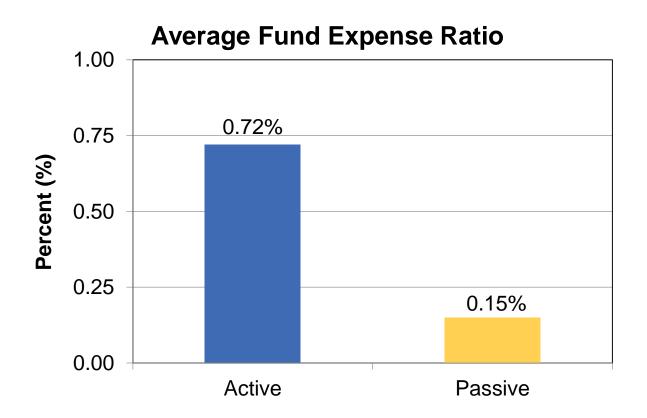


Source: Gary Brinson, "Determinants of Portfolio Performance II." Financial Analyst Journal, May-June 1991. The chart shows factors which explain variations in portfolio returns.



#### **Keep Costs in Check**

Passive index strategies may help reduce costs over the long-term





#### What Does it Mean to be a Fiduciary?

- Oversee the investments as a prudent person acting in the best interests of the fund and its beneficiaries
- Exercising duty of care
- Monitoring expenses
- Portfolio diversification
- Consider the risk of loss versus the opportunity for gain







#### **Important Disclosures**

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## Thank You!

