Quarterly Asset Class Report Taxable Fixed Income

Canterbury Consulting ("CCI") is an SEC registered Investment Adviser. Information pertaining to CCI's advisory operations, services, and fees is set forth in CCI's current Form ADV Part 2 (Brochure), a copy of which is available upon request and at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Information provided through CCI's Quarterly Outlook related to market or asset class performance figures is believed to be derived from reliable sources. However, CCI assumes no responsibility for their content or the manner in which the viewer utilizes such information. The performance information presented in certain charts or tables is for informational purpose only and represents historical performance based on available market data results for the quarterly period shown above and does not reflect any performance related to trading in actual accounts. Any recommendations or statement made in the Quarterly Outlook is not to be construed as specific investment advice. The viewer should be aware of the inherent limitations of data derived from the retroactive application of historical data developed with the benefit of hindsight and that actual results may differ. Actual performance with client accounts would be materially less than the stated performance results for the same period when including the deduction of advisory fees, brokerage or other commissions, and any other expenses that a client would have paid.

Role in the Portfolio Fixed Income

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 after-tax wealth and mitigate volatility
- Maintain comparable exposure to the broad municipal market
- Focus exposure based on state domicile and after-tax returns
- Exhibit returns uncorrelated to equity markets



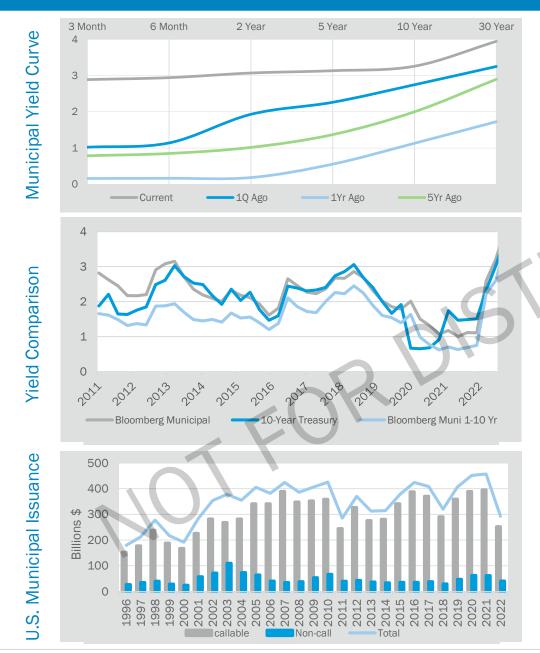
- Canterbury global fixed income portfolios are set up with a goal to deliver consistent after-tax and net-of-fees excess returns and moderate tracking error versus the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The goal for taxable fixed income portfolios are to have a high-quality bias with sensitivity toward taxes.
- Canterbury's fixed income portfolios seek to exhibit benchmark-like, after-tax yields and credit quality through more
 portfolio diversification and lower duration. Portfolio diversification will depend on the client's state of domicile and
 individual goals (i.e. income vs. capital preservation).

Index Returns as of September 30, 2022

Fixed Income

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	-6.94	-19.89	-20.43	-5.74	-2.32	-0.64	-0.93
Bloomberg US Agg Bond	-4.75	-14.61	-14.60	-3.26	-0.27	0.54	0.89
J.S. Treasurys							
BofAML 3M US Treasury Note	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.62	1.18	0.97	0.70
Bloomberg Short Treasury	0.28	0.13	0.11	0.54	1.13	0.96	0.72
Bloomberg Intermediate Treasury	-3.08	-8.70	-9.23	-1.72	0.17	0.37	0.59
loomberg Long Term US Treasury	-9.63	-28.84	-26.65	-8.51	-1.62	-0.34	0.59
loomberg U.S. Treasury TIPS 1-5Y	-3.12	-5.19	-4.09	2.27	2.24	2.07	1.21
loomberg US Treasury US TIPS	-5.14	-13.61	-11.57	0.79	1.95	2.21	0.98
.S. Corporate Credit				4 1	AU		
loomberg US Corp IG	-5.06	-18.72	-18.53	-3.65	-0.03	1.48	1.70
orningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan	1.37	-3.25	-2.53	2.21	2.98	3.66	3.53
ofAML US HY Master II	-0.68	-14.62	-14.06	-0.67	1.41	4.04	3.86
ofAML US HY BB-B Constrained	-0.75	-14.29	-13.66	-0.76	1.52	3.86	3.81
ofAML US Corporate AAA	-6.69	-20.89	-20.12	-4.71	-0.22	1.12	1.26
ofAML US Corporate AA	-5.56	-18.19	-17.84	-4.02	-0.39	0.79	1.22
ofAML US Corporate A	-5.16	-17.26	-17.15	-3.48	-0.02	1.25	1.56
ofAML US Corps BBB	-4.95	-19.14	-19.03	-3.43	0.19	1.96	2.09
ofAML US High Yield BB	-0.88	-14.29	-13.67	-0.13	1.97	4.17	4.15
ofAML US High Yield B	-0.59	-14.30	-13.59	-1.42	1.04	3.57	3.44
ofAML US High Yield CCC	-0.17	-17.25	-17.40	-1.14	-0.20	4.46	3.69
ecuritized							
oomberg ABS	-1.34	-5.06	-5.61	-0.24	1.02	1.16	1.17
loomberg MBS	-5.35	-13.66	-13.98	-3.67	-0.92	-0.11	0.51
oomberg CMBS	-3.85	-11.81	-12.38	-2.07	0.63	1.07	1.36
lunicipals							
oomberg Municipal	-3.46	-12.13	-11.50	-1.85	0.59	1.33	1.79
oomberg Muni 1-10	-2.25	-7.17	-7.08	-0.75	0.66	1.02	1.28
lobal							
oomberg Global Aggregate TR Hdg	2.24	40.00	10.05	2.07	0.00	4.44	4 00
SD	-3.34	-12.09	-12.05	-3.07	0.32	1.11	1.69
loomberg Gbl Agg Ex USD	-8.85	-23.88	-24.77	-7.78	-4.03	-1.69	-2.39
rse wgbi	-7.61	-21.27	-22.14	-7.03	-3.07	-1.29	-1.76
PM EMBI Plus	-5.52	-30.70	-30.93	-9.87	-5.52	-1.30	-0.86





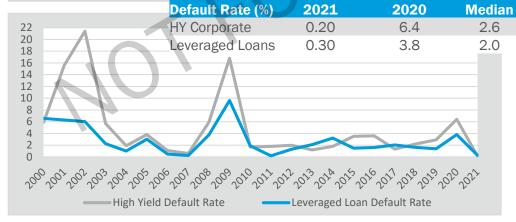
Fixed Income

- Amid growing inflation, the Federal Reserve raised the key interest rate twice, 75 basis points in July and 75 basis points in September to a range between 3.0% - 3.25%.
- Chairman Powell communicated that he is prepared to move more quickly to reduce policy support if inflationary pressures continue, even though it may lead to a recession.
- The FOMC has increased their fed funds rate forecast range from 3.25% - 3.5% to 4.0% -4.5% by year-end.
- The municipal yield curve ended the quarter higher across all maturities, but flattened relative to the prior quarter.
- Municipal bond issuance reached a peak of approximately \$457 billion in 2021, the highest in over a decade. Issuance year-to-date is approximately 15% lower relative to this same time last year.

Sources: Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA), U.S. Treasury Department, Barclays, Bloomberg. Data as of 9/30/2022







Fixed Income

- Investment grade (IG) spreads remained relatively stable at 167 basis points (bps) over the quarter while high yield (HY) spreads narrowed by 44 bps to 543 bps.
- The yield for investment grade and high yield corporate bonds increased by 98 bps and 79 bps to 5.69% and 9.68%, respectively.
- The default rate on loans and bonds peaked in 2020 due to accommodative monetary & fiscal policy.

Sources: Federal Reserve Economic Data, S&P LCD, American Bankruptcy Institute, Moody's, Bloomberg Indices. Data as of 9/30/2022. Default rate data as of 12/31/2021.



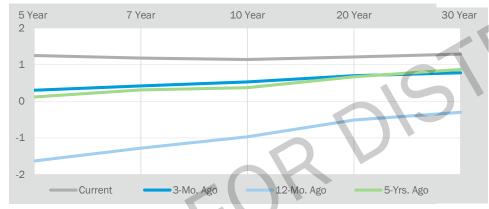
Corporate Spreads

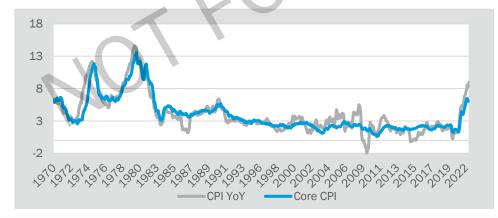
Sorporate Yields

Default Rates

Fixed Income







- Breakeven inflation rates on the short-end of the curve decreased while long-term breakeven rates remained relatively stable between 2.0% – 2.5%. 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.
- Short-term break even rates largely decreased over the quarter given the rapid rise in the fed funds rate and expectations of slower economic growth.
- Current long-term breakeven rates imply that inflation should trend above the Fed's original inflation target of 2% in the long run.
- Intermediate and long-term real yields increased and have surpassed the levels seen 5 years ago.
- 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 9/30/2022



Real Yields

Inflation Rates

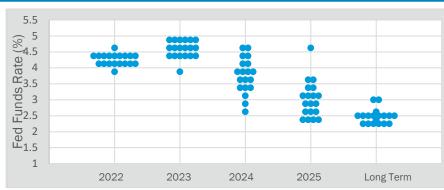
Fixed Income

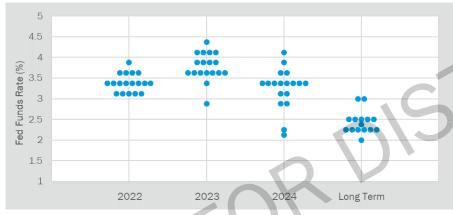


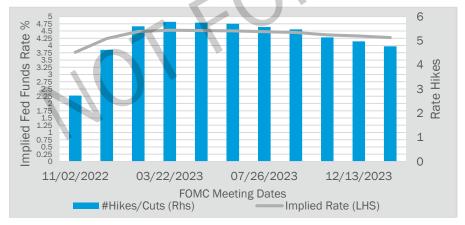


Fed Dot Plot







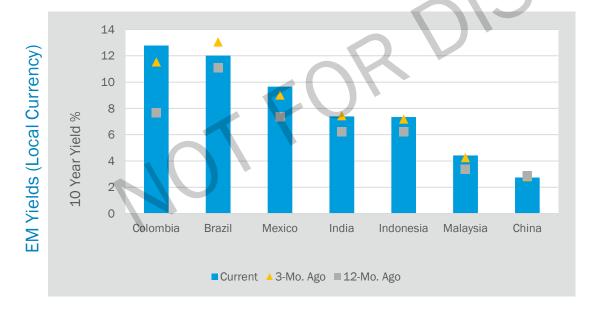


- The Federal Reserve increased its fed funds rate forecast from the prior quarter with the possibility of raising rates up to 4.0% - 4.5% by the end of 2022 and 4.5% - 5.0% by the end of 2023.
- As of end of September, market participants expected the Fed to raise rates to a range between 4.0% - 4.25%.
- 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 9/30/2022.



Sport Caracta Fibric Caracta Fibric Caracta Smittenand Magari



Fixed Income

- 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 unchanged on a quarterover-quarter basis.
- Emerging and developed market currency performance was generally weak as the U.S. dollar appreciated relative to most global currencies.

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 9/30/2022.

Developed Yields



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?

FIXED INCOME PORTFOLIO



CORE



OPPORTUNISTIC



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

