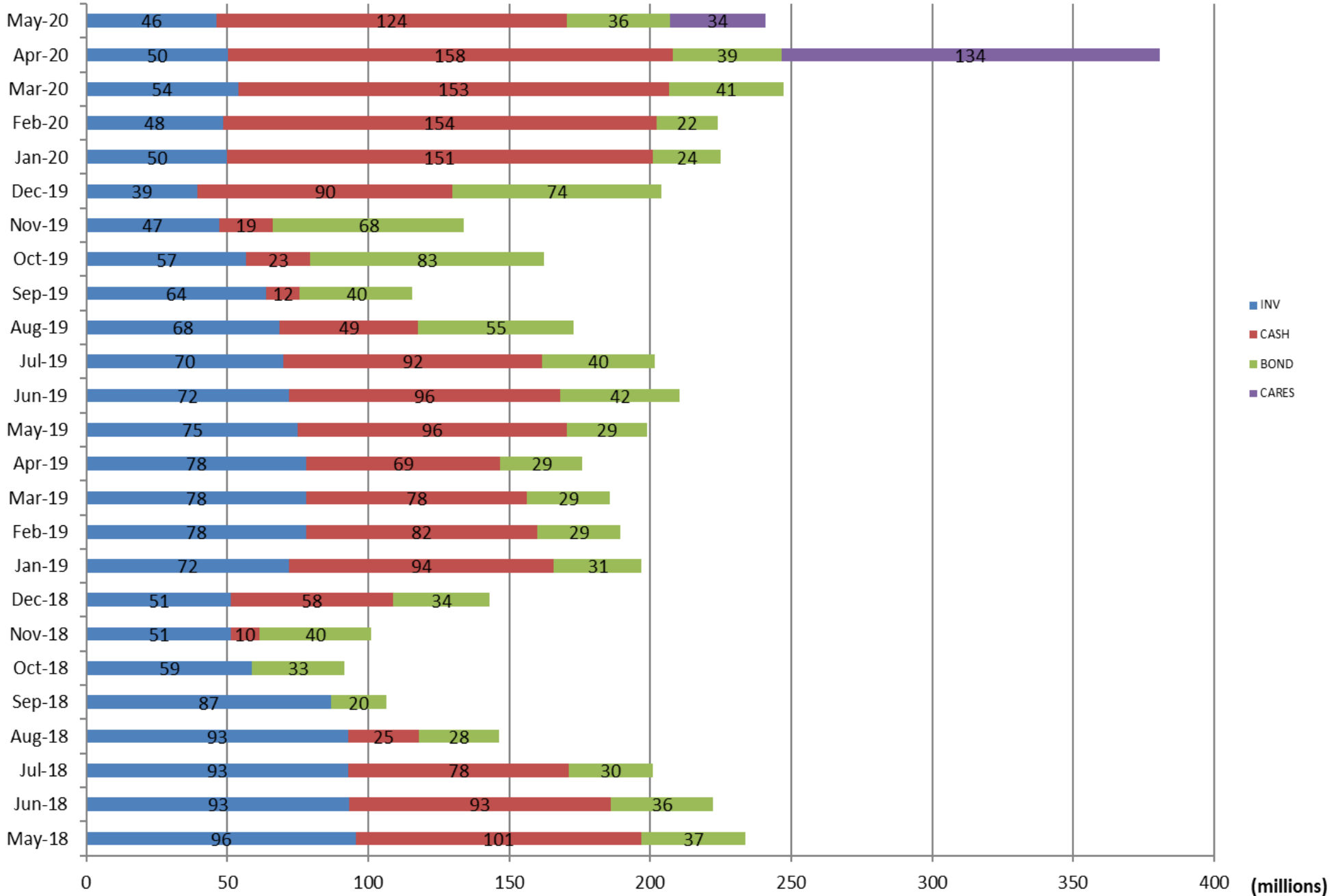


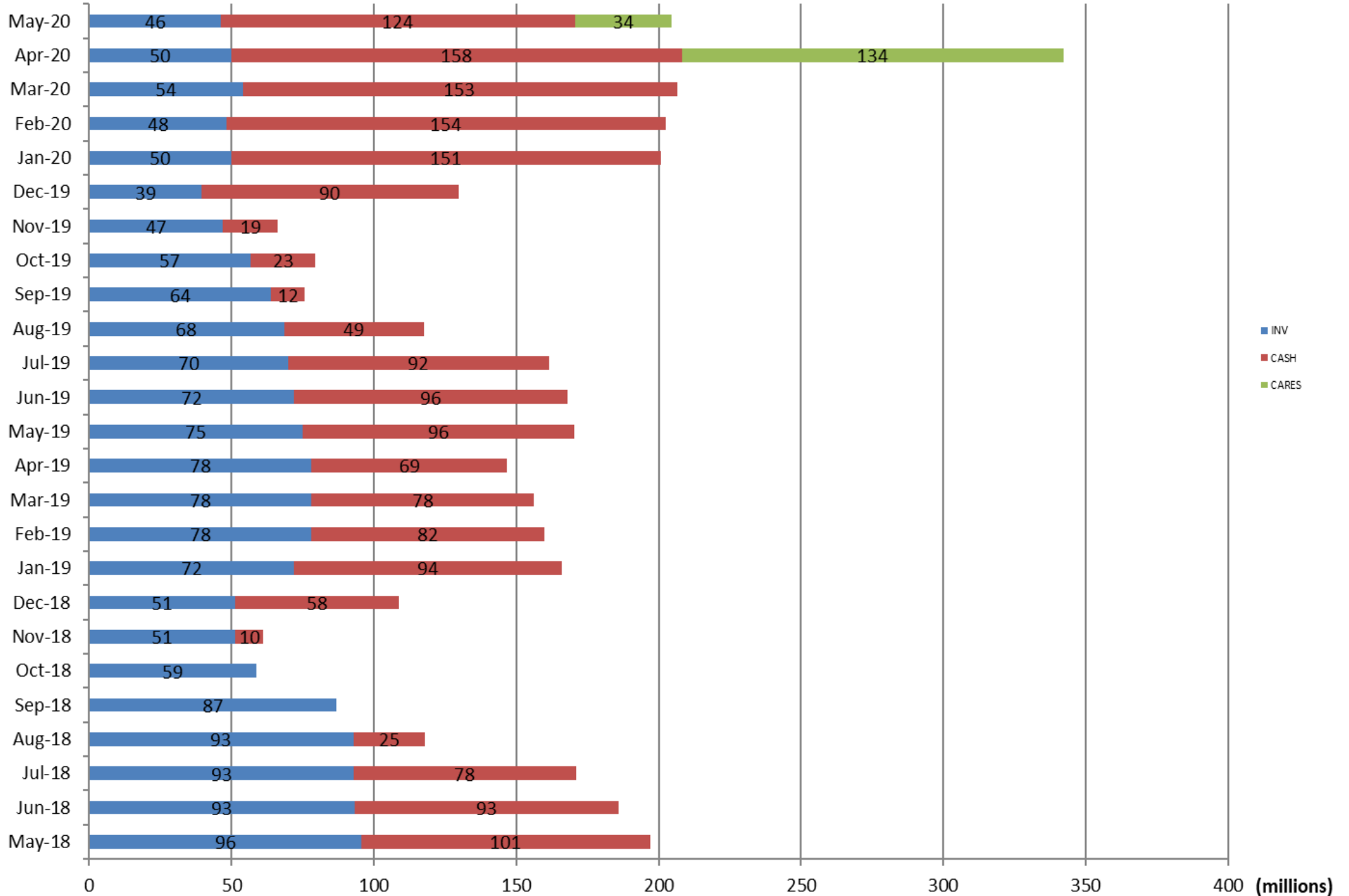
# Louisville Metro Investment Council

# **PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION**

# Metro Total Cash Position as of 5/31/20

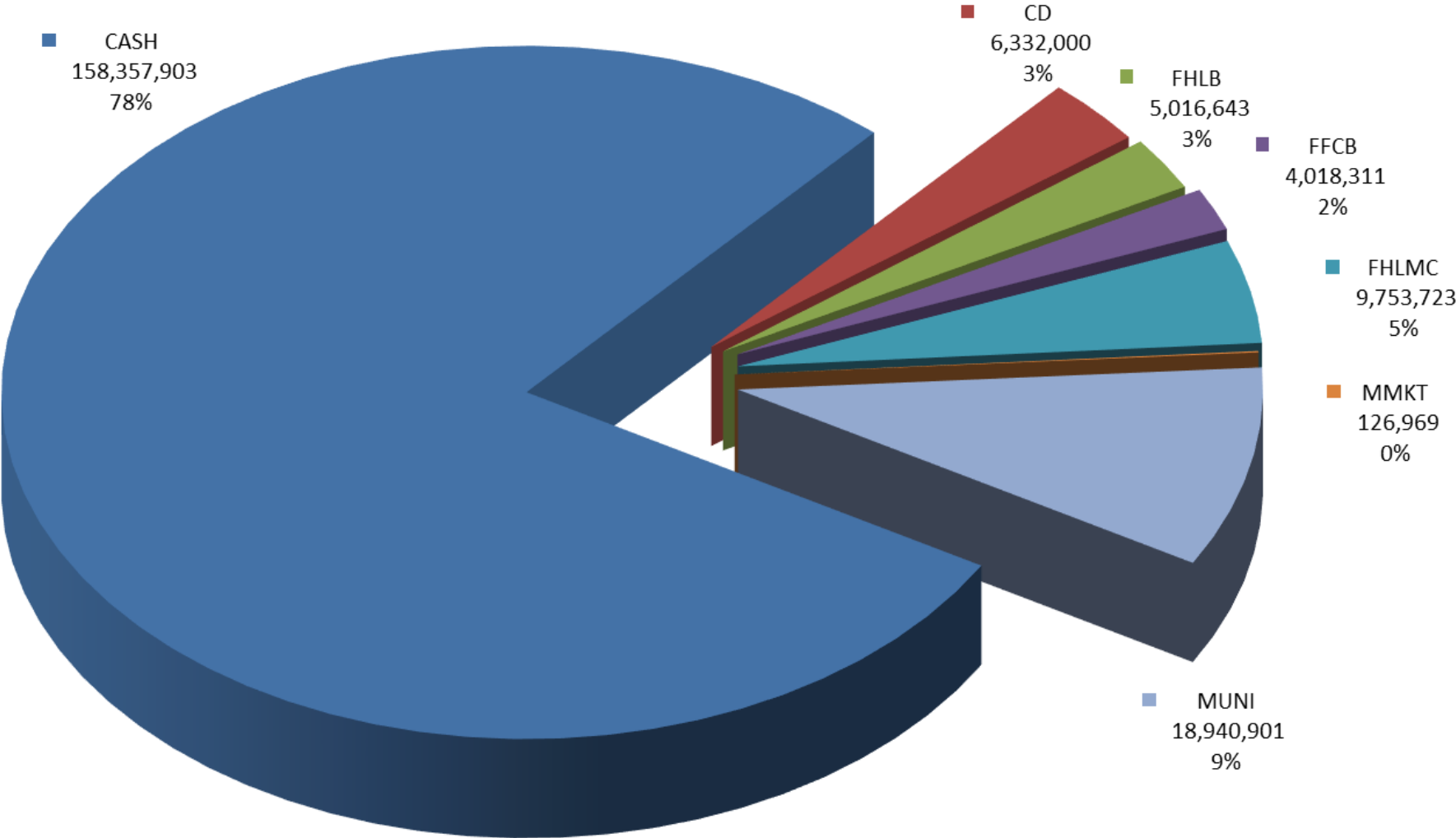


# Metro Cash Position (Excluding Bond Proceeds) as of 5/31/20

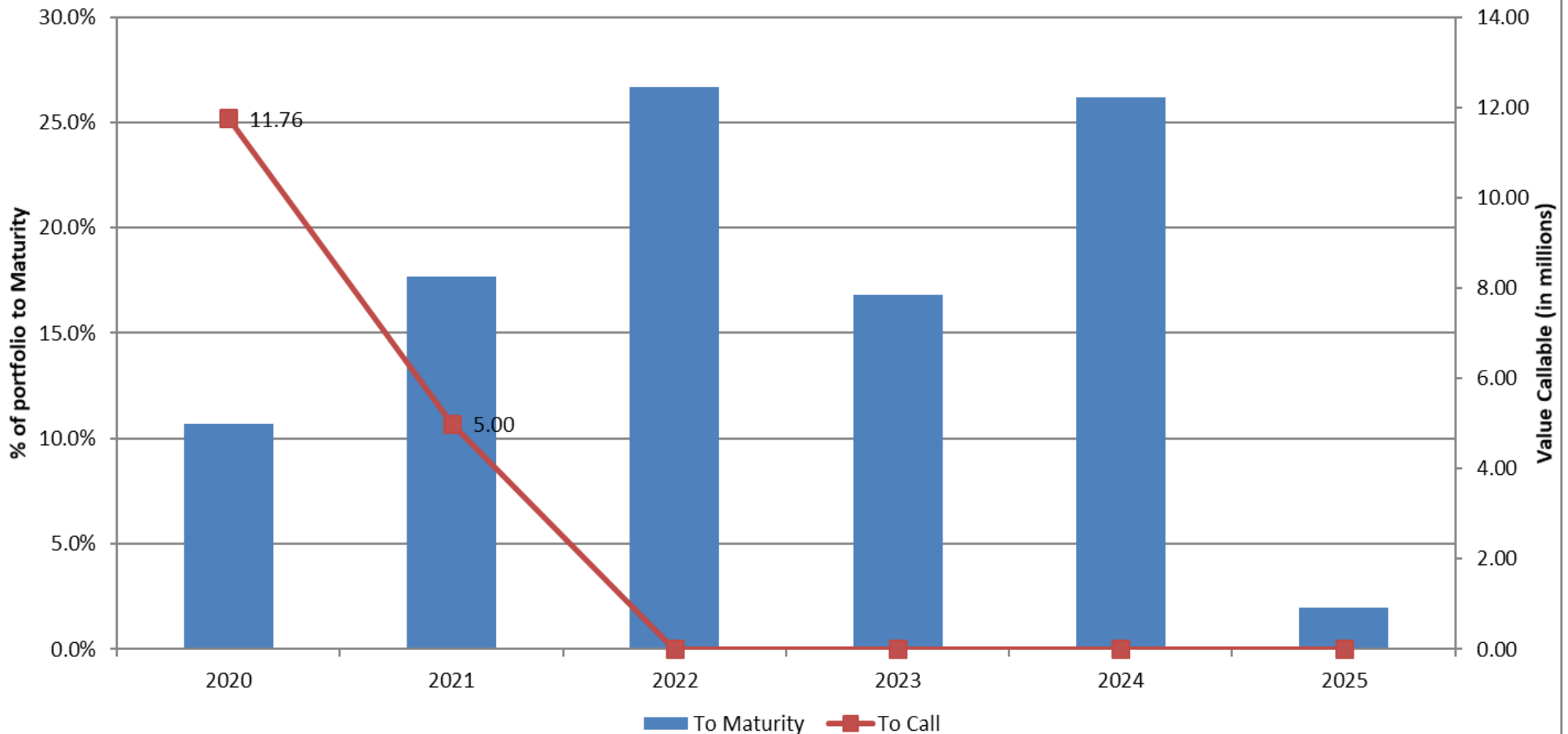




# Total Portfolio Asset Allocation as of 5/31/2020



## Investment Portfolio Distribution as of 5/31/20

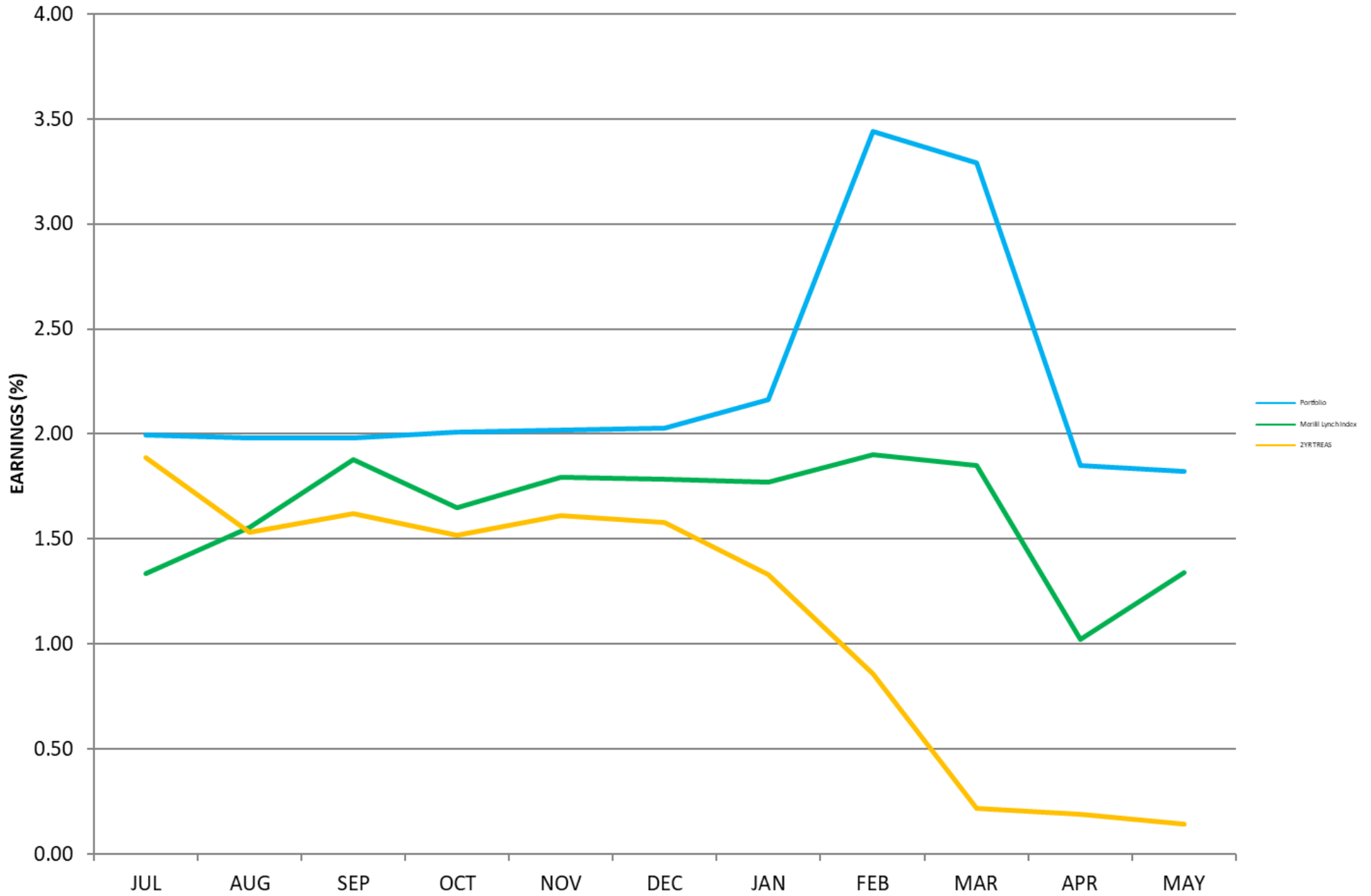


	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	\$ TOTAL
<b>CD</b>	1,350,000	1,996,000	1,240,000	246,000	1,500,000	0	6,332,000
<b>AGENCY</b>	0	0	2,016,643	2,018,311	0	0	4,034,955
<b>AGENCY - CALLABLE</b>	0	0	5,250,563	5,504,713	6,000,000	0	16,755,276
<b>MMKT</b>	126,969	0	0	0	0	0	126,969
<b>MUNI</b>	3,455,337	6,181,858	3,801,126	0	4,589,168	913,411	18,940,901
<b>\$ TOTAL</b>	4,932,307	8,177,858	12,308,333	7,769,024	12,089,168	913,411	46,190,101
<b>% OF TOTAL</b>	10.7%	17.7%	26.6%	16.8%	26.2%	2.0%	100.0%

# **PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE**



# Portfolio Performance as of 5/31/20



## DATA ANALYSIS

### Metro Cash Position

Metro's overall cash position looks very different from April. The portfolio value decreased by roughly \$4 million in part because of the activity listed below but also because of \$2.4 million in securities that matured on 4/30/20 that were included in the holding report for April. Cash balances saw a decrease of around \$30 million which is unusual for this time of year. This is likely the impact of several factors including decreased revenue from agencies and the delayed tax deadline all resulting from COVID-19. This will be important to monitor as we begin to enter our low period as shown by historical trends.

There is also a large decline of \$100 million in CARES funds. This money has not been drawn down but has been allocated to a money market account for investment until needed. These invested funds will be recalled from investment as spend dictates according to the guidelines passed down from the federal government.

### Asset Allocation

There was activity to report for the month of May:

Matured:	\$1,000,000	METRO BANK CD	2.00	05/07/20
Called:	\$1,500,000	FHLB 1.45 08/10/20	1.45	05/11/20
Purchased:	\$1,000,000	LIBERTY BANK CD	0.41	05/07/20

While this is listed as a purchase, it is a reinvestment of the Metro Bank Cd that matured on May 7. The difference in name is due to a merger and name change with Liberty Bank.

### Maturity Distribution

The called investment mentioned above was set to mature in August of this year so the only sector to decrease is the 2020 sector which is not anything to be concerned with. There were some shifts in likely call dates for \$5 million of our callable securities from 2020 to 2021 but the total callable remains the same at roughly \$16.75 million. With rates remaining near zero for the foreseeable future, there aren't many attractive options but any maturities or calls moving forward will be reinvested in the longer part of the curve (2023/2025) in an attempt to recreate the laddered structure we achieved prior to COVID-19.

### Portfolio Performance

You'll notice the 2-yr rate has fallen sharply as a result of the emergency rate cuts and zero interest rate policy being used by the Fed. You should expect this to continue. As items in our portfolio mature/are called and funds are reinvested, the portfolio yield will follow this trend albeit at a slower pace.

An item of note that needs to be addressed is the benchmark calculation. Currently we are using a hybrid of 3 Merrill Lynch indices that align with our portfolio allocation. Our ability to access rates from these indices will soon come to an end and I am recommending a move to the Bloomberg Barclay's US Aggregate. This is a fixed income version of the S&P 500 and has an Intermediate index that focuses on government issued bonds with maturities 10 years and less. This would correspond to our portfolio composition and should be considered for adoption as we near a new fiscal year.

# **ECONOMIC UPDATE**

## ECONOMIC UPDATE

One step forward, two steps back. That seems to be the recent theme in the world lately. In terms of the economy, this is especially true. On one hand, we have the news that a better-than-expected jobs number comes out and markets get a huge boost as the economy begins to re-open. There's a ton of debate over the jobs number but it's undeniable that the reopening of the economy proved to be a significant catalyst for future growth. Clearly that's one step forward.

However, reopening isn't without risk and that brings us back to the pandemic. As business re-open, it's inevitable that the number of cases will increase. We're currently seeing that in 21 states with a number of states (Texas, South Carolina, and most notably Florida to name a few) posting record highs on a near daily basis. We've learned a lot since March and are better equipped to handle the increase in cases but the crisis is far from over and how these cases are handled by our healthcare system is extremely important. There's also news that the Fed will be holding rates where they are for the foreseeable future. Two steps back.

Chairman Powell provided comments this week on his feelings on the recent economic activity, the impact of COVID-19, and the need for more stimulus. Powell's statement was as follows:

*"...Recently, some indicators have pointed to a stabilization, and in some areas a modest rebound, in economic activity. With an easing of restrictions on mobility and commerce and the extension of federal loans and grants, some businesses are opening up, while stimulus checks and unemployment benefits are supporting household incomes and spending. As a result, employment moved higher in May. That said, the levels of output and employment remain far below their pre-pandemic levels, and significant uncertainty remains about the timing and strength of the recovery. Much of that economic uncertainty comes from uncertainty about the path of the disease and the effects of measures to contain it. Until the public is confident that the disease is contained, a full recovery is unlikely.*

*Moreover, the longer the downturn lasts, the greater the potential for longer-term damage from permanent job loss and business closures. Long periods of unemployment can erode workers' skills and hurt their future job prospects. Persistent unemployment can also negate the gains made by many disadvantaged Americans during the long expansion and described to us at our Fed Listens events. The pandemic is presenting acute risks to small businesses, as discussed in the Monetary Policy Report. If a small or medium-sized business becomes insolvent because the economy recovers too slowly, we lose more than just that business. These businesses are the heart of our economy and often embody the work of generations.*

*In March, we quickly lowered our policy interest rate to near zero, reflecting the effects of COVID-19 on economic activity, employment, and inflation, and the heightened risks to the outlook. We expect to maintain interest rates at this level until we are confident that the economy has weathered recent events and is on track to achieve our maximum-employment and price-stability goals.*

*We recognize that our actions are only part of a broader public-sector response. Congress's passage of the CARES Act was critical in enabling the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department to establish many of the lending programs. The CARES Act and other legislation provide direct help to people, businesses, and communities. This direct support can make a critical difference not just in helping families and businesses in a time of need, but also in limiting long-lasting damage to our economy."*

Bottom line, the Fed is being cautious. The recognize that the economy is in a delicate state and that the economy will take longer to recovery than most had originally thought. It's not just the Chairman's belief either. Nearly all FOMC members expect the Fed Funds rate to be near zero over the next 2.5 years and the consensus GDP numbers for Q2 2020 are currently forecasted at -35%. There's also the dreaded second wave that has most on edge and it's easy to see why members are on the same page at the moment.

One could make the argument that the Fed outlook is bleak, but I don't feel that this is all gloom, despair, and agony on me. I view this as more of an attempt to temper excitement and expectations. Should there be enthusiasm with the jobs report, absolutely. It is encouraging to see how quickly we can rebound but is it a blip or a clear sign of recovery? There are after all over 20 million jobs that were lost, and that number will take time to address. There is a cost to reopening the economy and it's one that we will personally have to pay. Re-opening will need to be managed against the reality of dealing with the pandemic and until there is a vaccine or fix to the crisis, excitement and expectations should be tempered.

**Total Portfolio Shock Table**  
**Lou / Jeff Cty Metro Finance**  
Effective Interest - Actual Life  
Receipts in Period  
5/31/2020

<i>Data Category</i>	<i>Down 300</i>	<i>Down 200</i>	<i>Down 100</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Up 100</i>	<i>Up 200</i>	<i>Up 300</i>
Current Par	45,923,969.48	45,923,969.48	45,923,969.48	45,923,969.48	45,923,969.48	45,923,969.48	45,923,969.48
Amor. Cost	46,195,413.45	46,195,413.45	46,195,413.45	46,195,413.45	46,195,413.45	46,195,413.45	46,195,413.45
Market Value	46,445,446.93	46,491,243.93	46,537,040.93	46,582,837.93	46,628,634.93	46,674,431.93	46,720,228.93
% Change	-0.29 (0.10)	-0.20 (0.10)	-0.10 (0.10)	0.00 (0.10)	0.10 (0.10)	0.20 (0.10)	0.29 (0.10)
Market Price	101.14	101.24	101.33	101.43	101.53	101.63	101.73
Market Yield	1.7331	1.6545	1.5761	1.4978	1.4196	1.3416	1.2637
Gain / Loss	250,033.48	295,830.48	341,627.48	387,424.48	433,221.48	479,018.48	524,815.48

The table above represents the interest rate risk of the investment portfolio of individual fixed incomesecurities. By adjusting current market rates and by using the matrix pricing technique, the portfolio wassubjected to an immediate interest rate shock of plus or minus 300 basis points. The results in weightedaverage total is presented above which details the projected market value, market price, total unrealizedgain (loss) and percentage market value change from the current interest rate environment.