

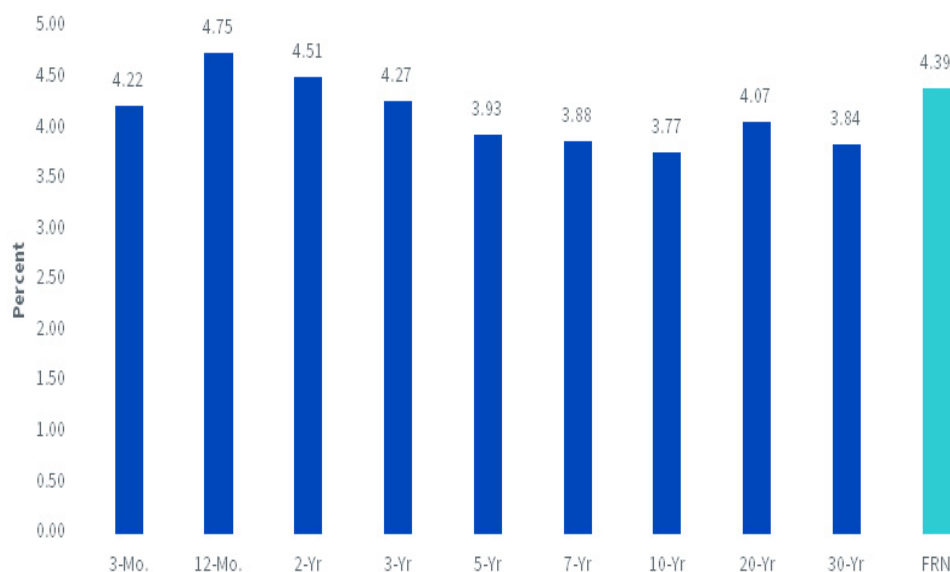
INCOME SANS THE VOLATILITY

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With one month to go in 2022, investors are no doubt eager to see what 2023 will hold. The [Fed's](#) highwire act of fighting [inflation](#) while avoiding [recession](#) will certainly be taking center stage. For the [bond market](#), this will more than likely lead to a theme continuing in the new year: Fed-induced volatility. This raises the question: how can investors potentially take advantage of ['income being back in fixed income'](#) while potentially removing the heightened volatility quotient? The answer, in our opinion, lies in a U.S. [Treasury floating rate note \(UST FRN\)](#) strategy.

Certainly, one aspect of the [UST](#) market that has garnered a great deal of attention this year is the shape of the [yield curve](#). Indeed, the Fed's [Volcker](#)-esque [rate hike](#) action has created an environment where [inverted yield curves](#) appear to be the norm, not the exception. To be sure, as Powell & Co. have ramped up their rate hikes, 375 [basis points \(bps\)](#) in total to this point, shorter-dated UST [yields](#) have outpaced the increases among intermediate to longer-dated maturities. And guess what? With the Fed likely guiding the bond market toward additional rate hikes not only to end this year but into 2023, odds favor this phenomenon continuing for the foreseeable future.

U.S. Treasury Yields



Source: Bloomberg, as of 11/22/22.

So, let's take a look at where key [Treasury yields](#) stand to enter the final month of the year. The accompanying graph highlights the widely watched Treasury maturity spectrum, ranging from the 3-month t-bill on out to the 30-Year bond, and of course, the [FRN](#). This way investors can get an up-close look for themselves at the various yield disparities. As you can see, the UST FRN yield stands at 4.39%, as of this writing, essentially the third-highest yielding Treasury security behind the 12-month t-bill and the 2-Year note. For the record, the 6-month [t-bill](#) has a higher yield, but I wanted to keep the focus on

what are considered the more closely watched maturities.

The most interesting part of this analysis is that the UST FRN yield is visibly above the entire fixed [coupon](#) curve from 3 years on out to 30 years in maturity. In fact, some of the widest yield advantages are occurring versus the 5- to 10-year part of the curve, where the differential ranges anywhere from roughly +45 to +65 bps. The spread is even positive over both the 20- and 30-year bonds at +32 bps and +55 bps, respectively.

Conclusion

From an investment backdrop, I keep going back to the shape of the Treasury yield curve, and what investors are being compensated for, especially given the potential for continued volatility. In addition, with the Fed continuing to signal it is not done raising rates, in our opinion, UST FRNs play an integral role in a bond portfolio given it is reset with the weekly 3-month t-bill auction. In other words, it 'floats' with the Fed's rate hikes. This strategy may provide investors with both income potential and a hedge against the possibility of higher yields in 'fixed' coupon securities. The [WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Fund \(USFR\)](#) offers investors a means of investing in the UST FRN space.

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DEFINITIONS

Federal Reserve: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

Inflation: Characterized by rising price levels.

Recession: two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth, characterized generally by a slowing economy and higher unemployment.

Bond market: The bond market—often called the debt market, fixed-income market, or credit market—is the collective name given to all trades and issues of debt securities. Governments typically issue bonds in order to raise capital to pay down debts or fund infrastructural improvements.

Floating Rate Treasury Note: a debt instrument issued by the U.S. government whose coupon payments are linked to the 13-week Treasury bill auction rate.

Treasury: Debt obligation issued by the U.S. government with payments of principal and interest backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Curve: Refers to the yield curve. Positioning on the yield curve is important to investors, especially during non-parallel shifts.

Paul Volcker: Paul Volcker was an American economist who served as the 12th chairman of the Federal Reserve from 1979 to 1987. During his tenure as chairman, Volcker was widely credited with having ended the high levels of inflation seen in the United States throughout the 1970s and early 1980s.

Rate Hike: refers to an increase in the policy rate set by a central bank. In the U.S., this generally refers to the Federal Funds Target Rate.

Inverted Yield Curve: An interest rate environment in which long-term debt instruments have a lower yield than short-term debt instruments of the same credit quality.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

Yield: The income return on an investment. Refers to the interest or dividends received from a security that is typically expressed annually as a percentage of the market or face value.

Treasury yield: The return on investment, expressed as a percentage, on the debt obligations of the U.S. government.

U.S. Treasury Bill: A short-term debt obligation backed by the U.S. government with a maturity of less than one year.

Coupon: The annual interest rate stated on a bond when it's issued. The coupon is typically paid semiannually. This is also referred to as the "coupon rate" or "coupon percent rate."