

# Treasury Debt Management



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Deputy Assistant Secretary

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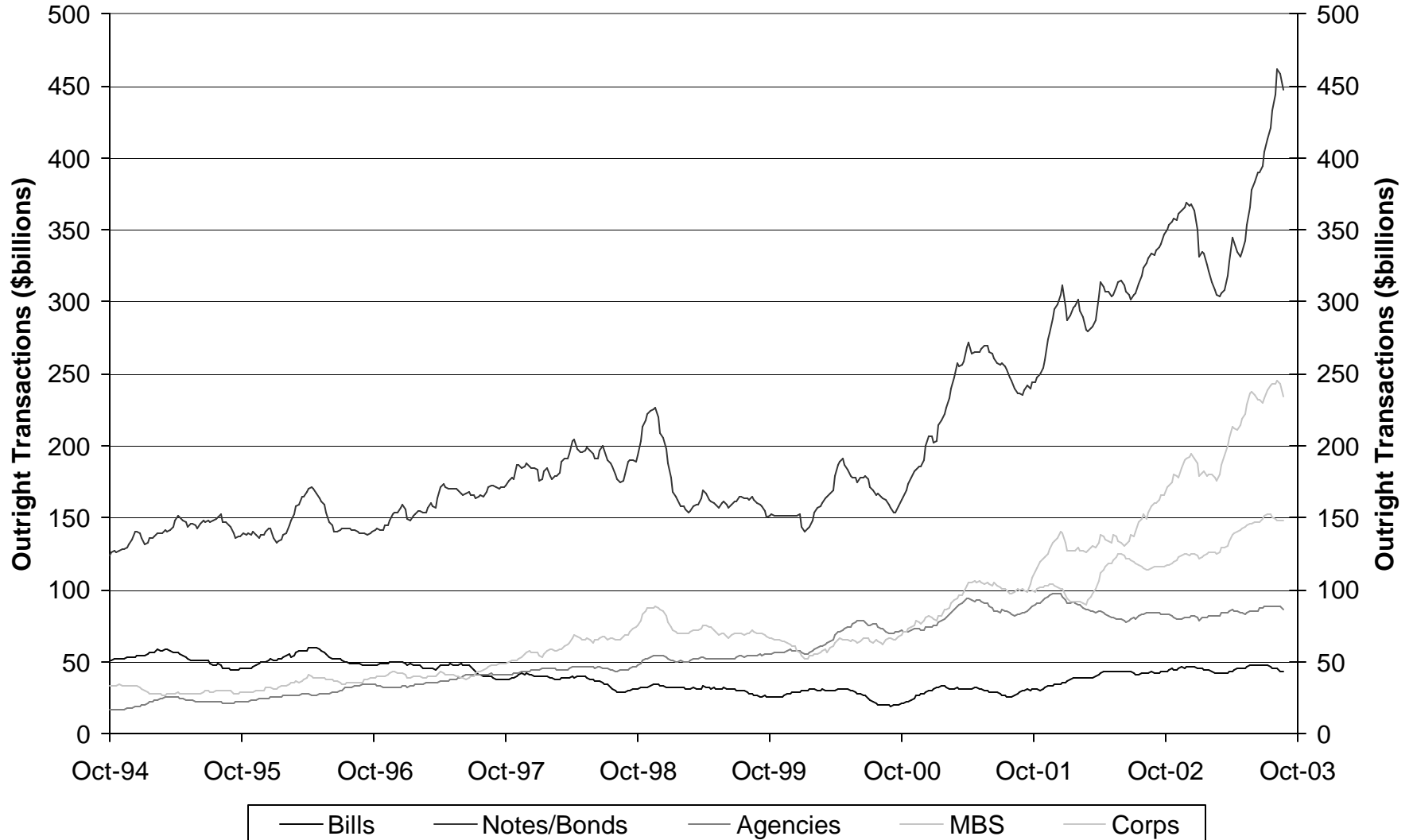
# Perspective

Where We are...

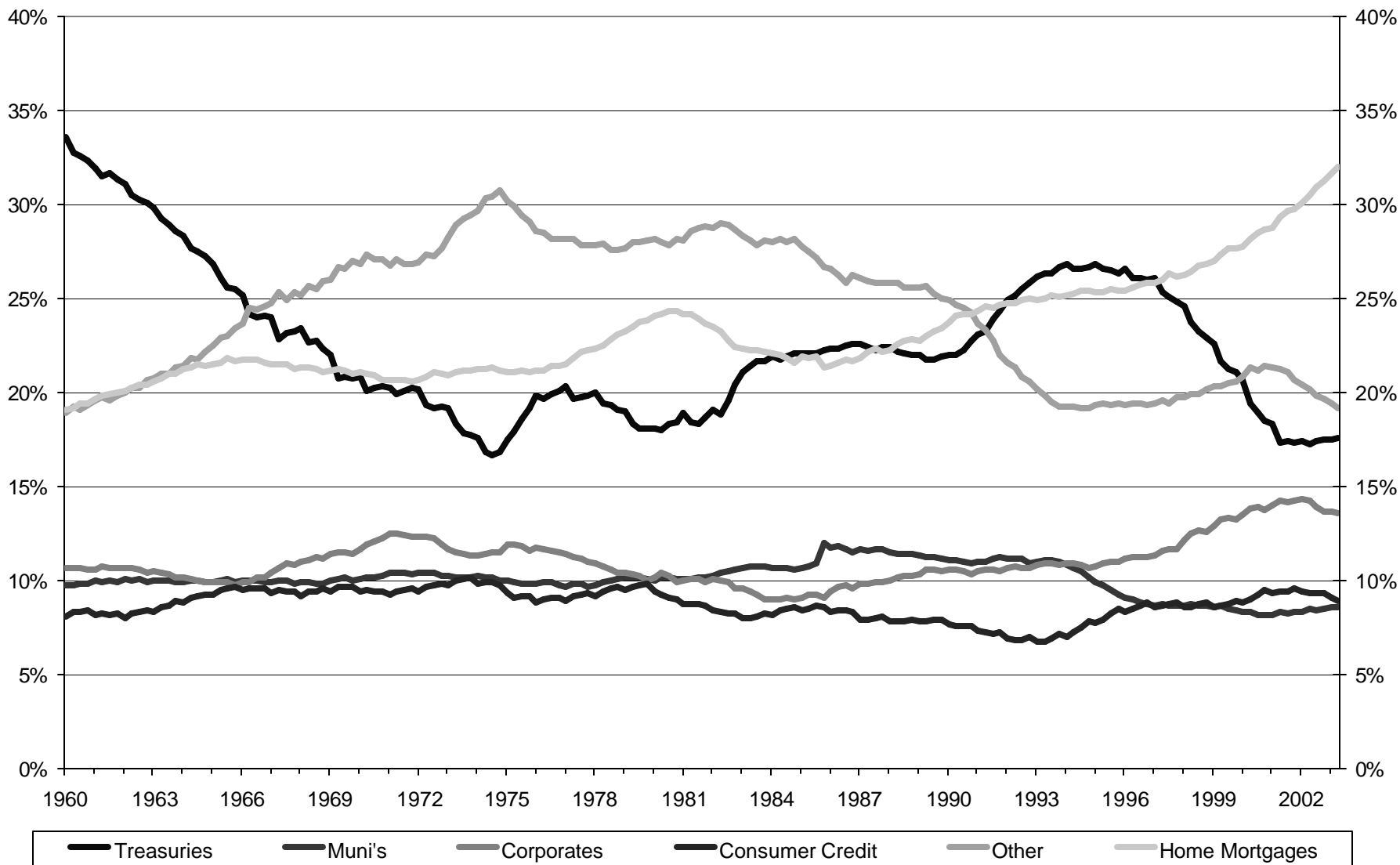
# Size of Operations Hard to Grasp

- \$3.7 trillion raised in 176 auctions in 2002
- \$171 billion paid in net interest in 2002
  - represented 8.5% of Government expenditures
- \$462 billion in Treasuries are traded daily
- \$3.4 trillion in marketable debt outstanding
  - represents approximately a quarter of U.S. credit markets

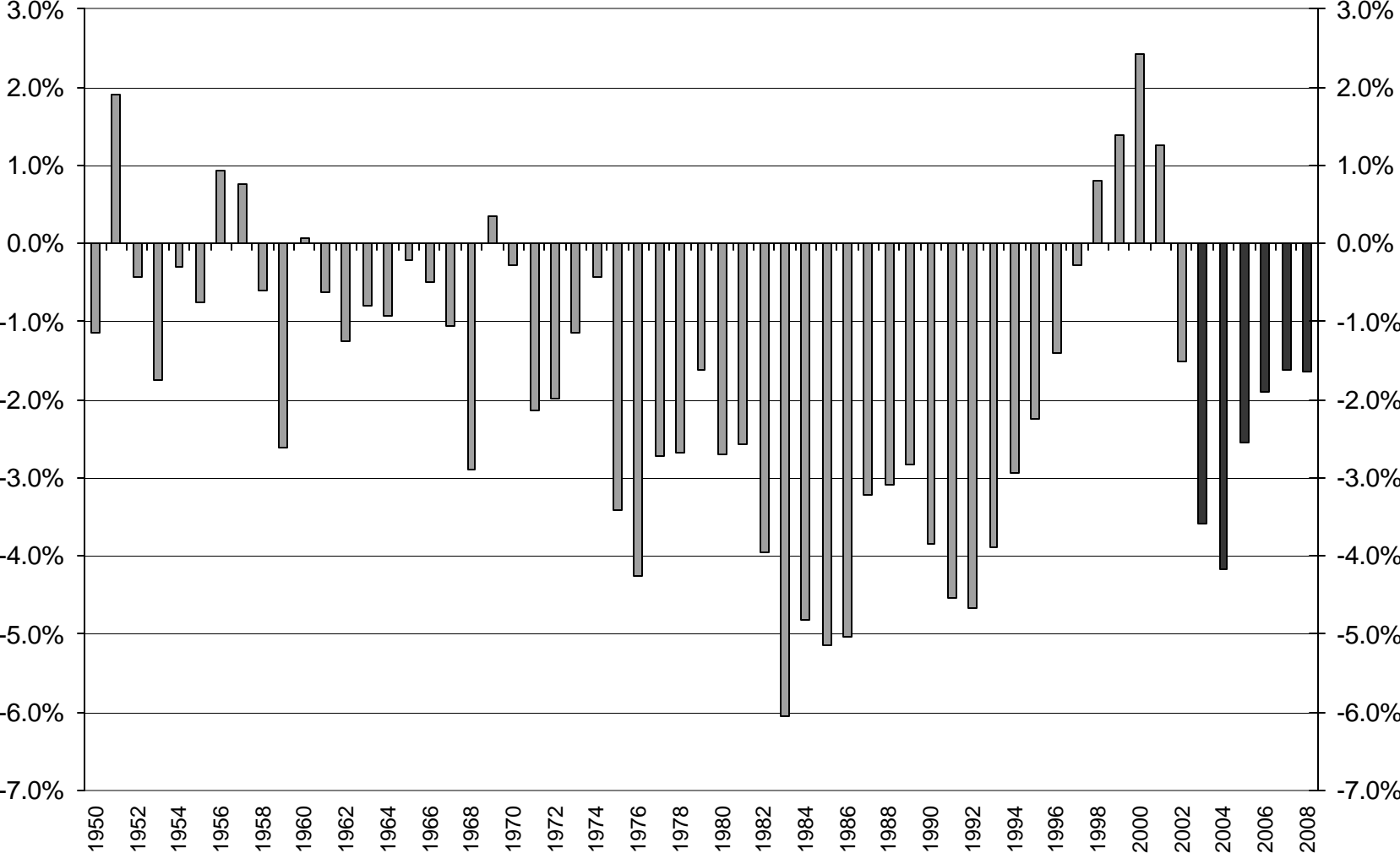
# Trading Volume of Primary Dealers 3-Month Moving Average



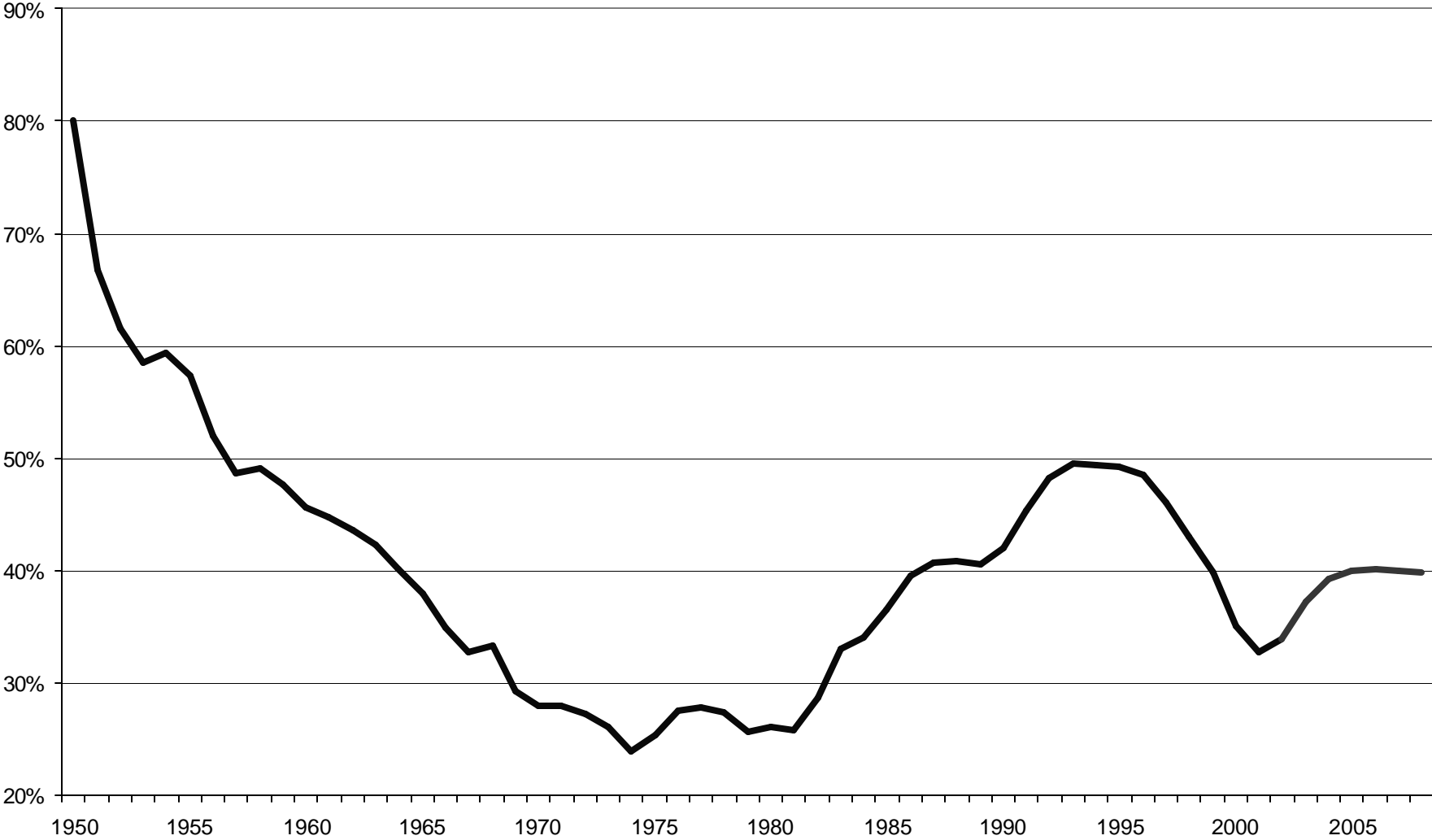
# Percentage Breakdown of Nonfinancial Credit Market Debt



# Surplus/Deficit as a Percentage of GDP



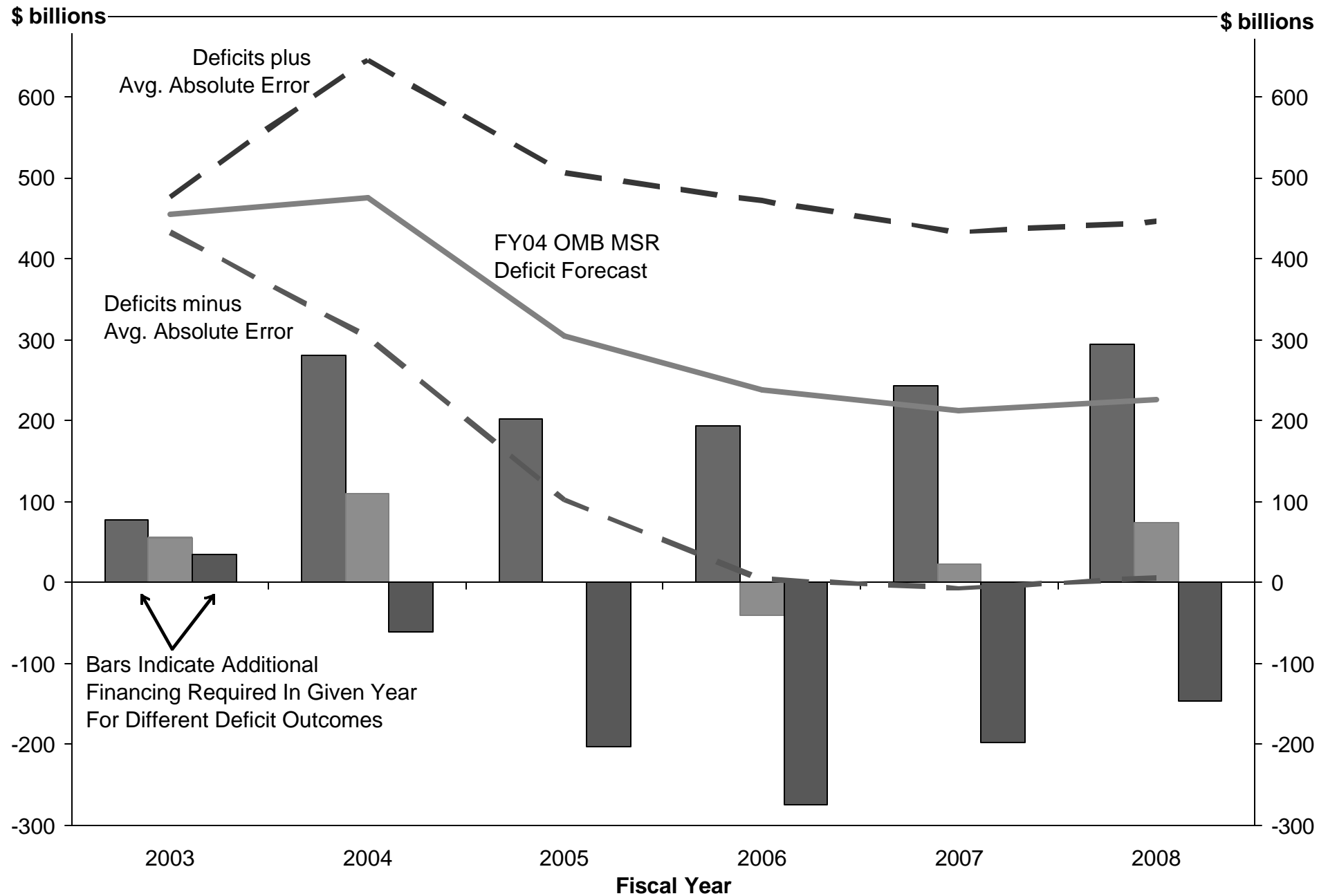
# Debt Held by the Public as a Percentage of GDP



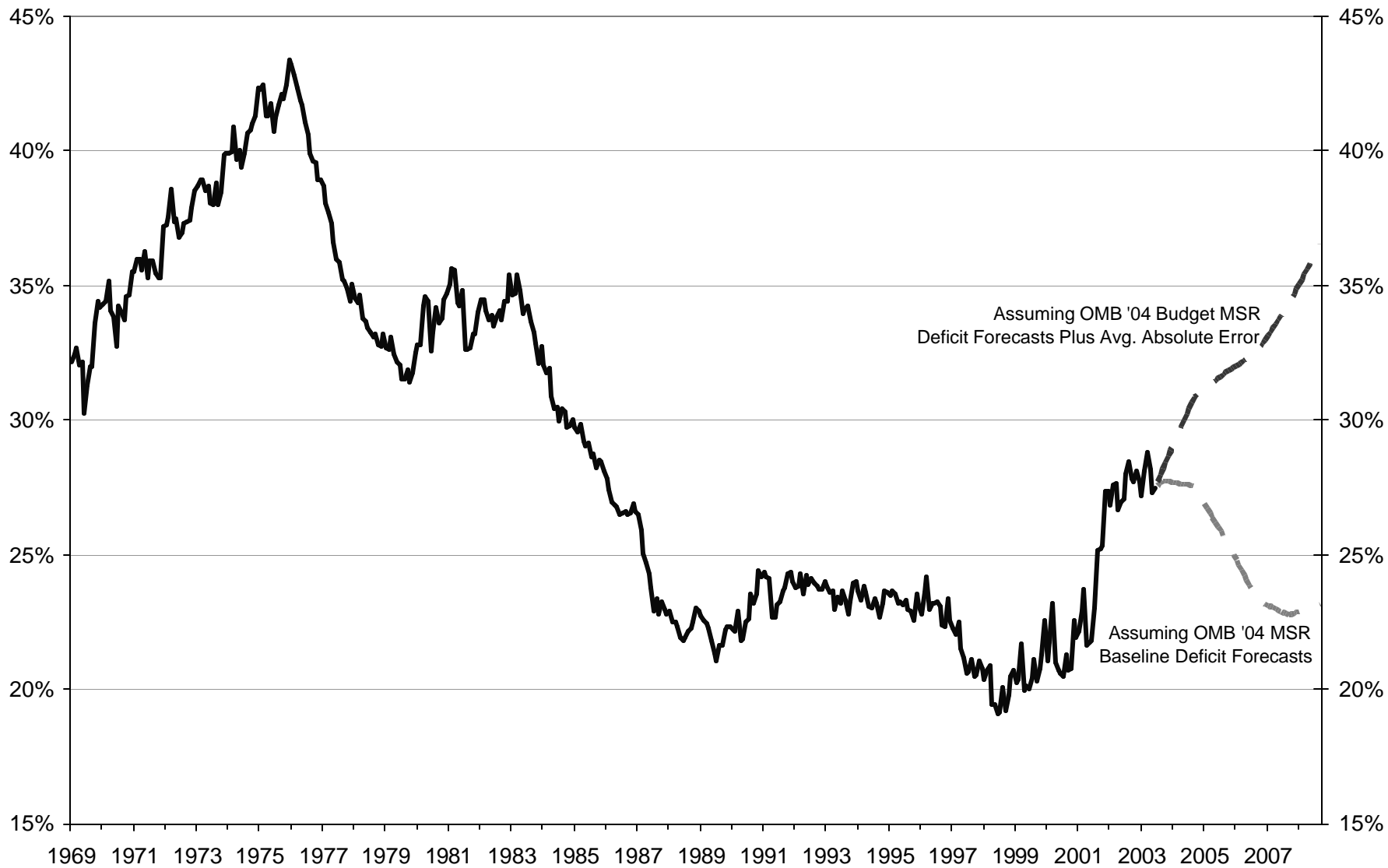
# Financing Projections



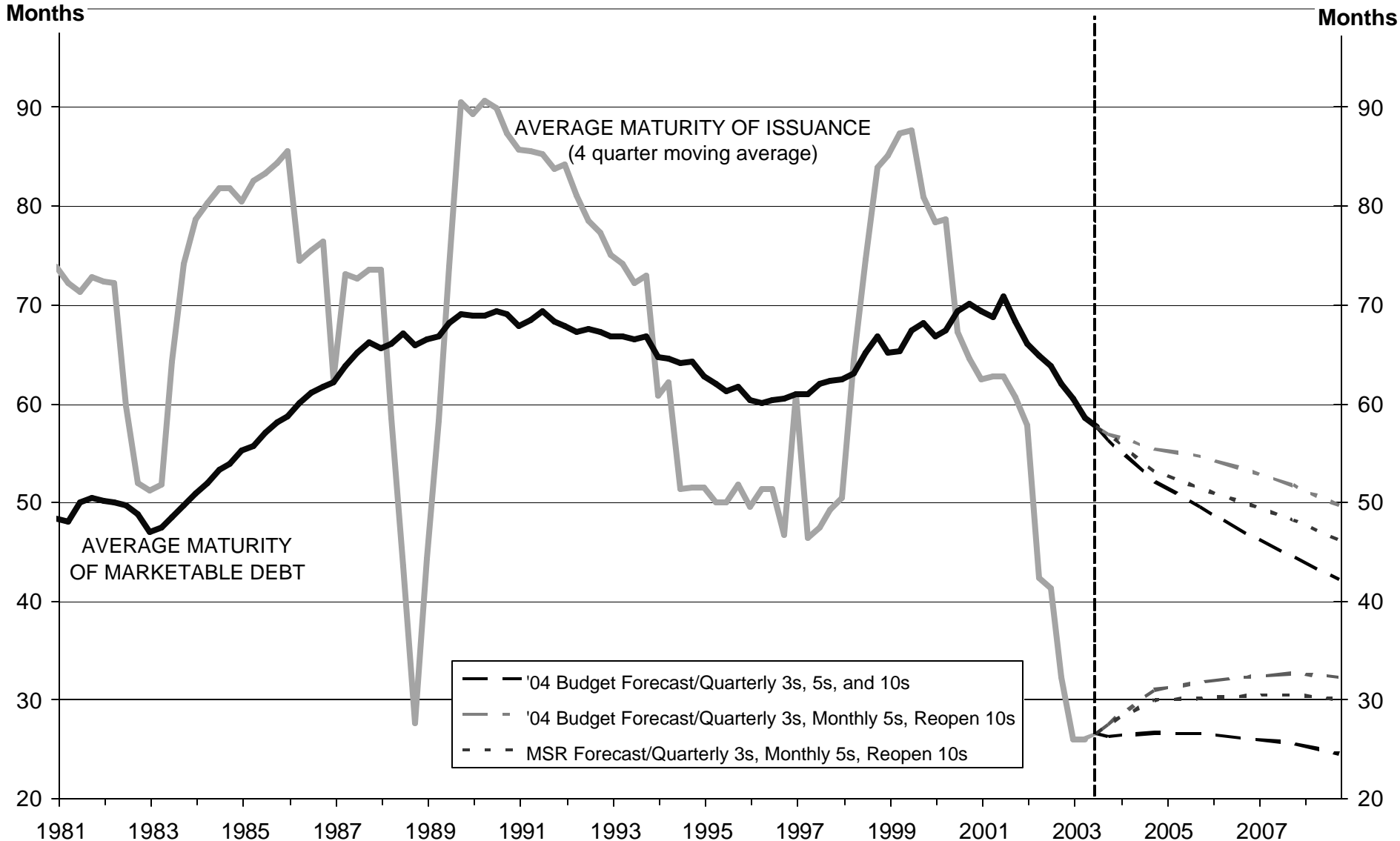
# FINANCING RESIDUALS GIVEN CURRENT ISSUANCE



# BILLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TREASURY'S MARKETABLE DEBT <sup>1</sup>



# THE AVERAGE MATURITY OF TREASURY'S MARKETABLE DEBT AND ISSUANCE<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1/</sup> The average maturity of issuance is the average maturity eventually achieved if nominal issuance is held constant going forward.

Does Issuance  
Long-Term Securities Meet  
the Goals of Treasury?

# Treasury's Debt Management

## Low borrowing cost over time

- Regular pattern of issuance
- Predictable issuance sizes

## Flexibility

- Need ability to raise and pay-down cash

# Strategy Not Affected By...

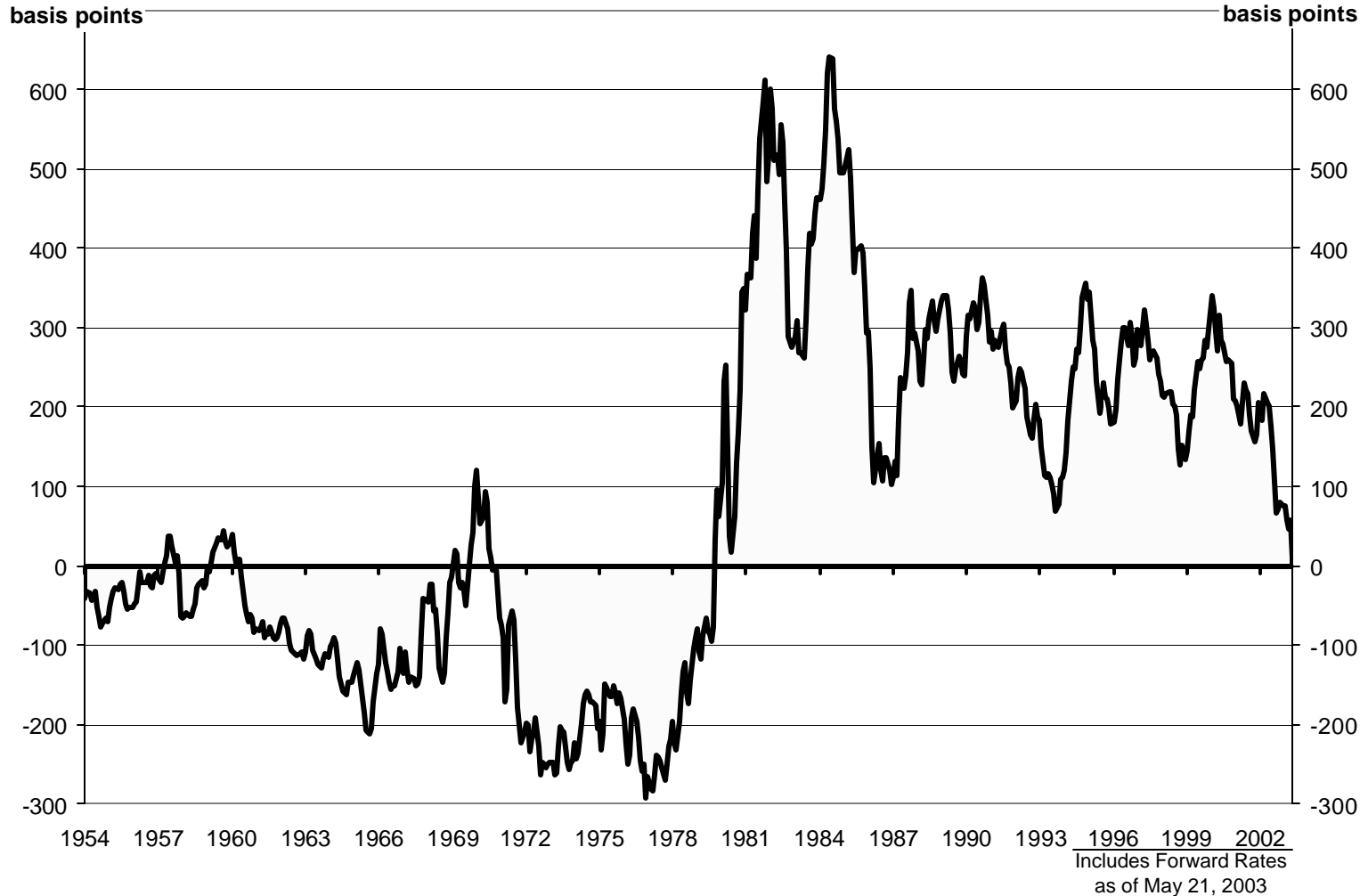
- Current interest rates
- Annual deficit
- Short-term fluctuations in demand

# Implementation

- Auction dates known in advance
  - Reduces investor uncertainty
- Changes in auction sizes are transparent
  - Allows intermediaries to adjust to changes in supply.
- Auction sizes large
  - Assures investors of good liquidity
- Market consultation
  - Reduces investor uncertainty

# Low Cost Over Time: Longer Maturities More Expensive on Average

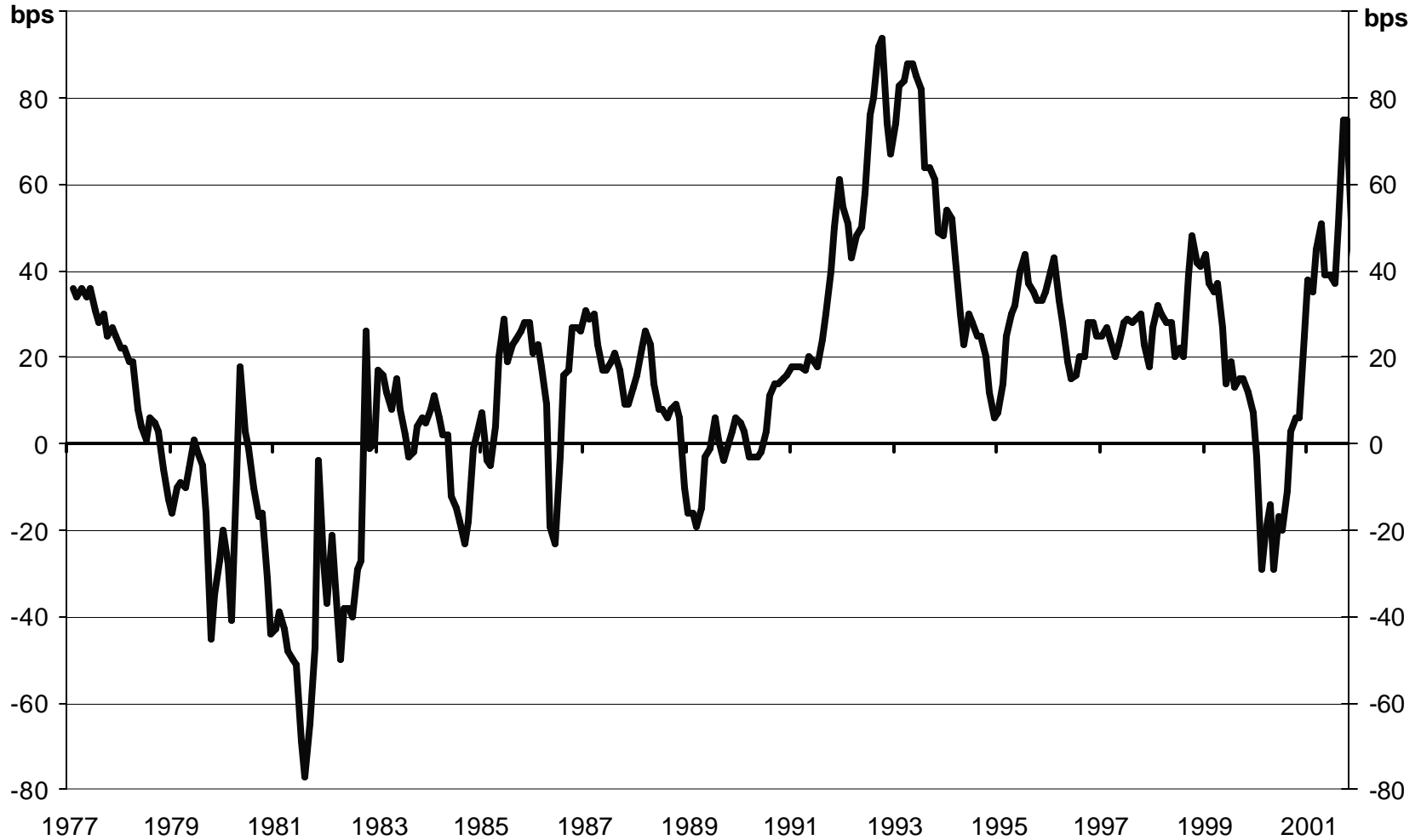
## Spread Between 10-Year Notes and 1-Year Bills Rolled Ten Times





# Low Cost Over Time: 10yr-30yr Spread Has Widened As Rates Have Fallen

**Spread Between the 30-Year Bond and the 10-Year Note**



# Low Cost Over Time:

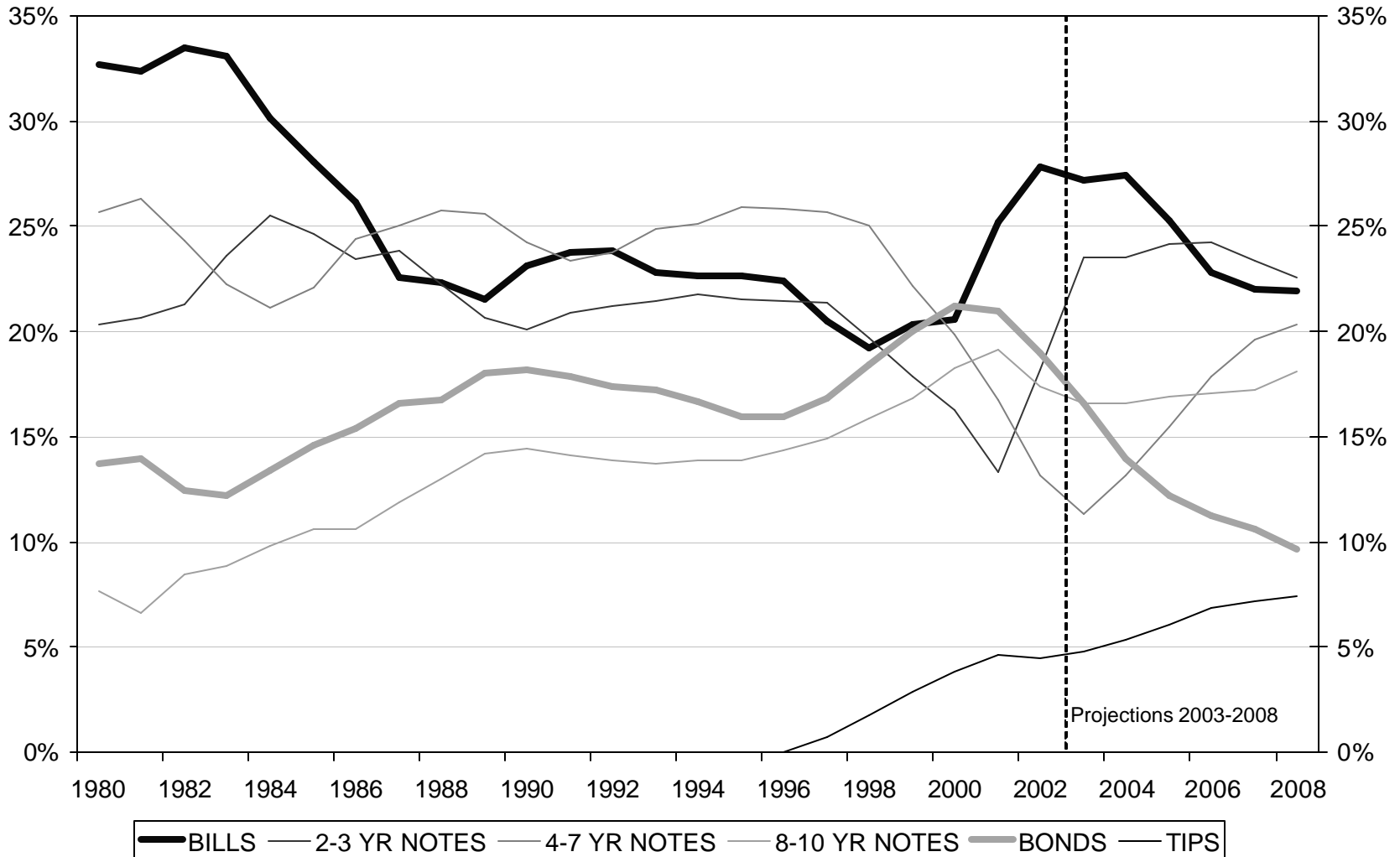
Requires a Diversified Debt Portfolio

Spread debt across maturities to...

- Ensure regular and predictable issuance
- Reduce event risk
- Diversify investor base
- Improve cash management
- Reduce operational risk

# Low Cost Over Time: Treasury Has a Diversified Debt Portfolio

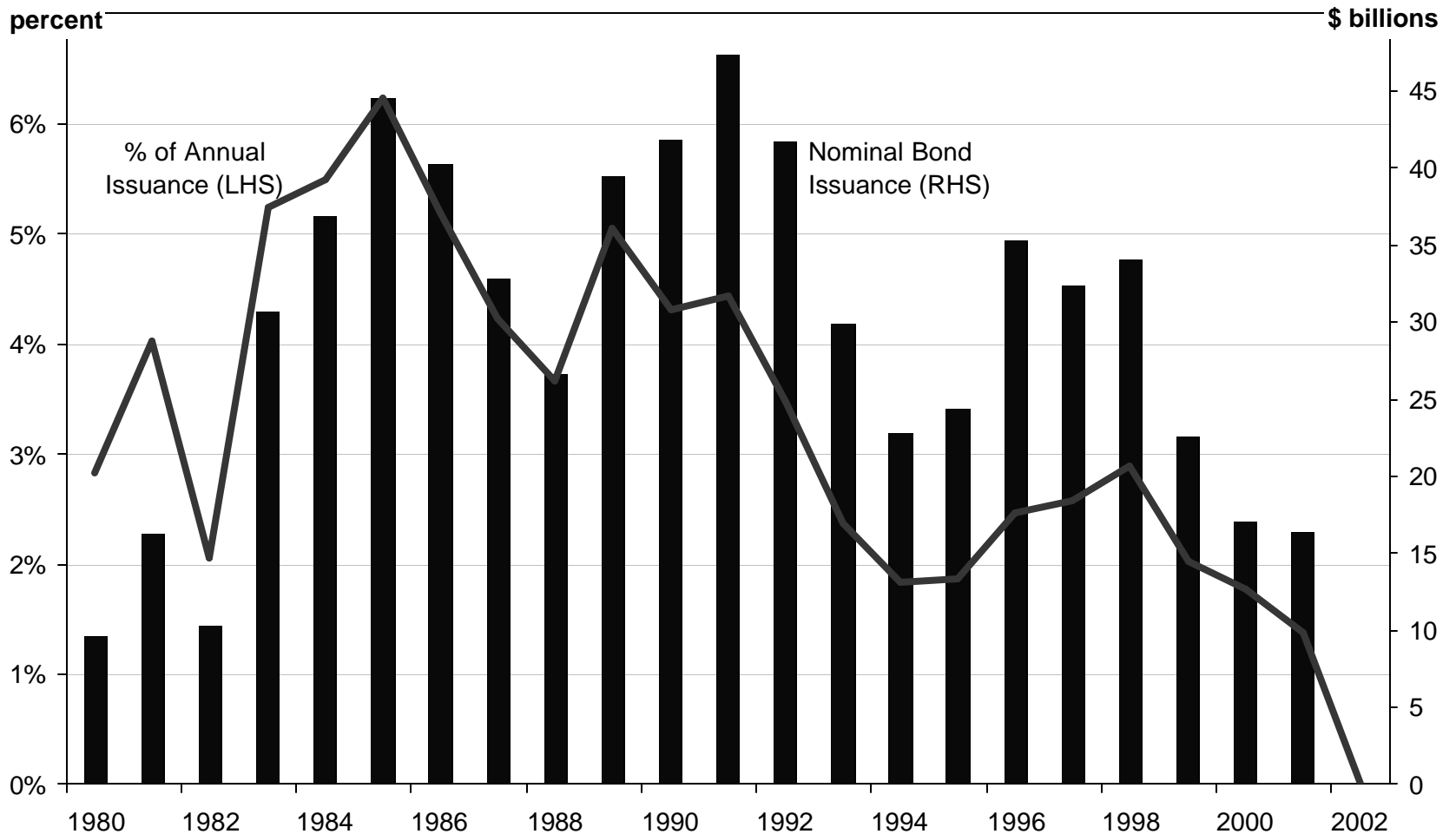
## Distribution of Debt by Security



# Low Cost Over Time: Bond Issuance Low But Impact Grows Over Time...

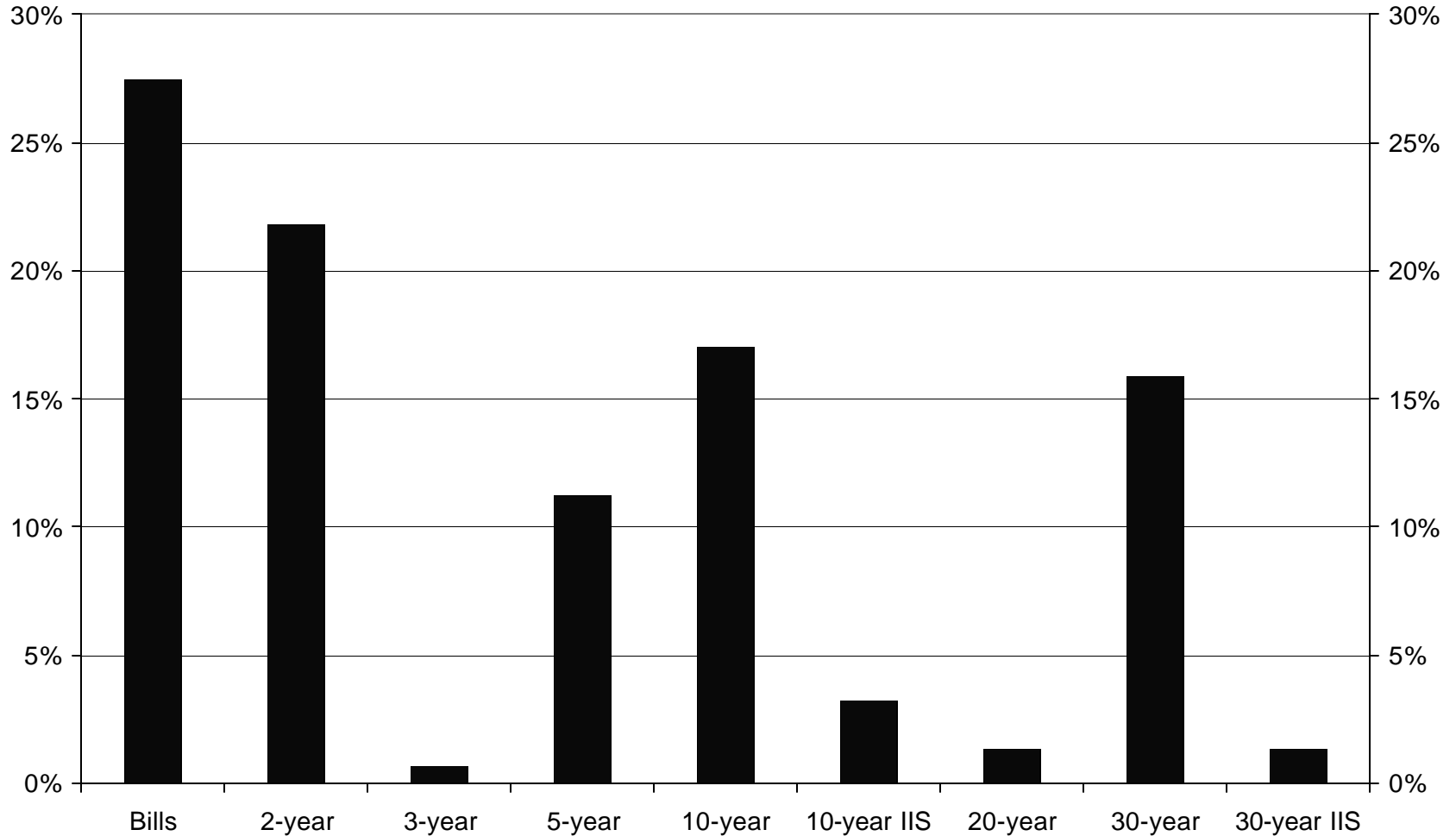
## Annual Bond Issuance

Nominal Amounts and as a Percentage of Annual Issuance



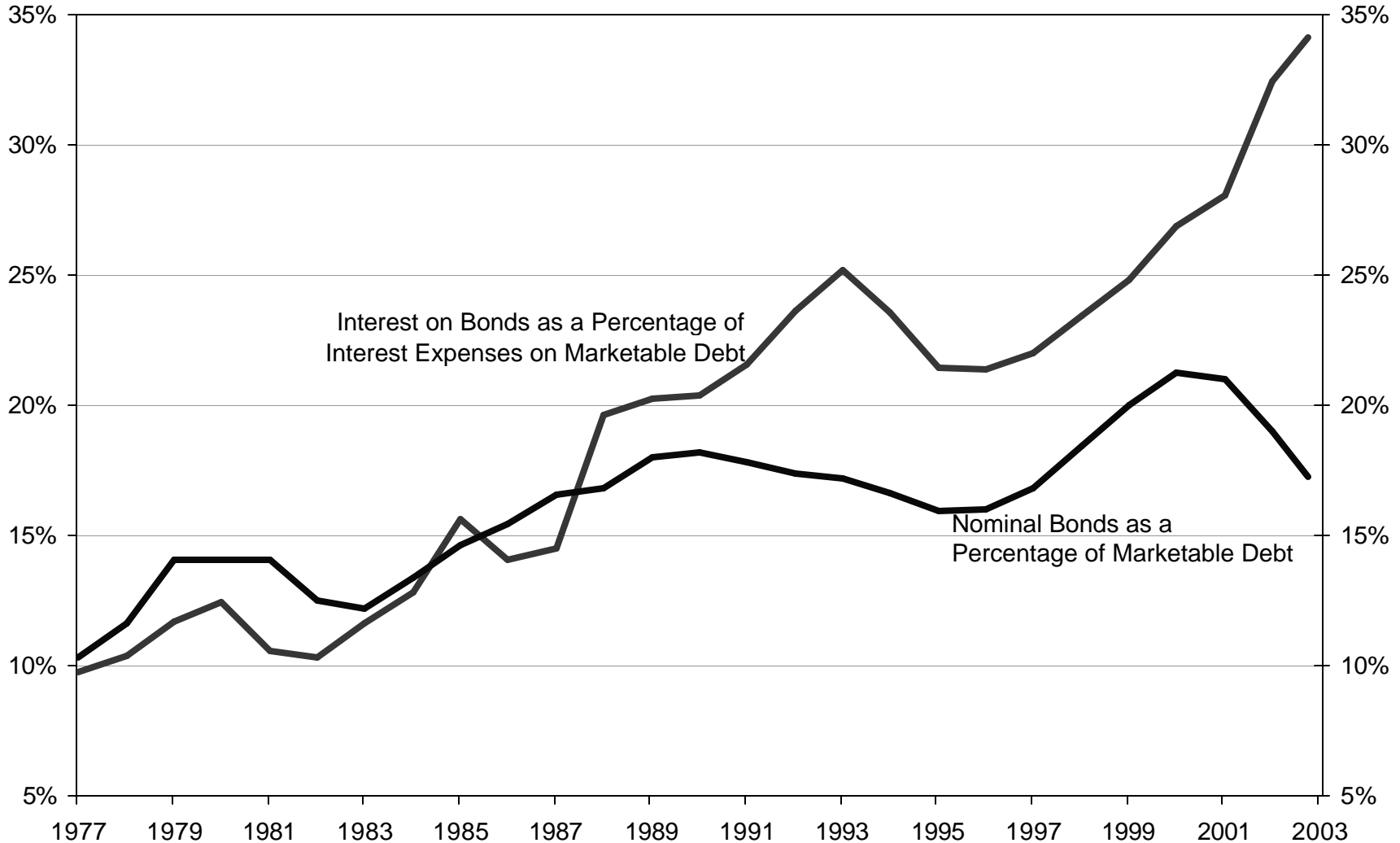
# Low Cost Over Time: Bonds Currently 17% of Treasury's Marketable Debt

**Distribution of Treasury's Marketable Debt Outstanding By Security**  
As of June 30, 2003



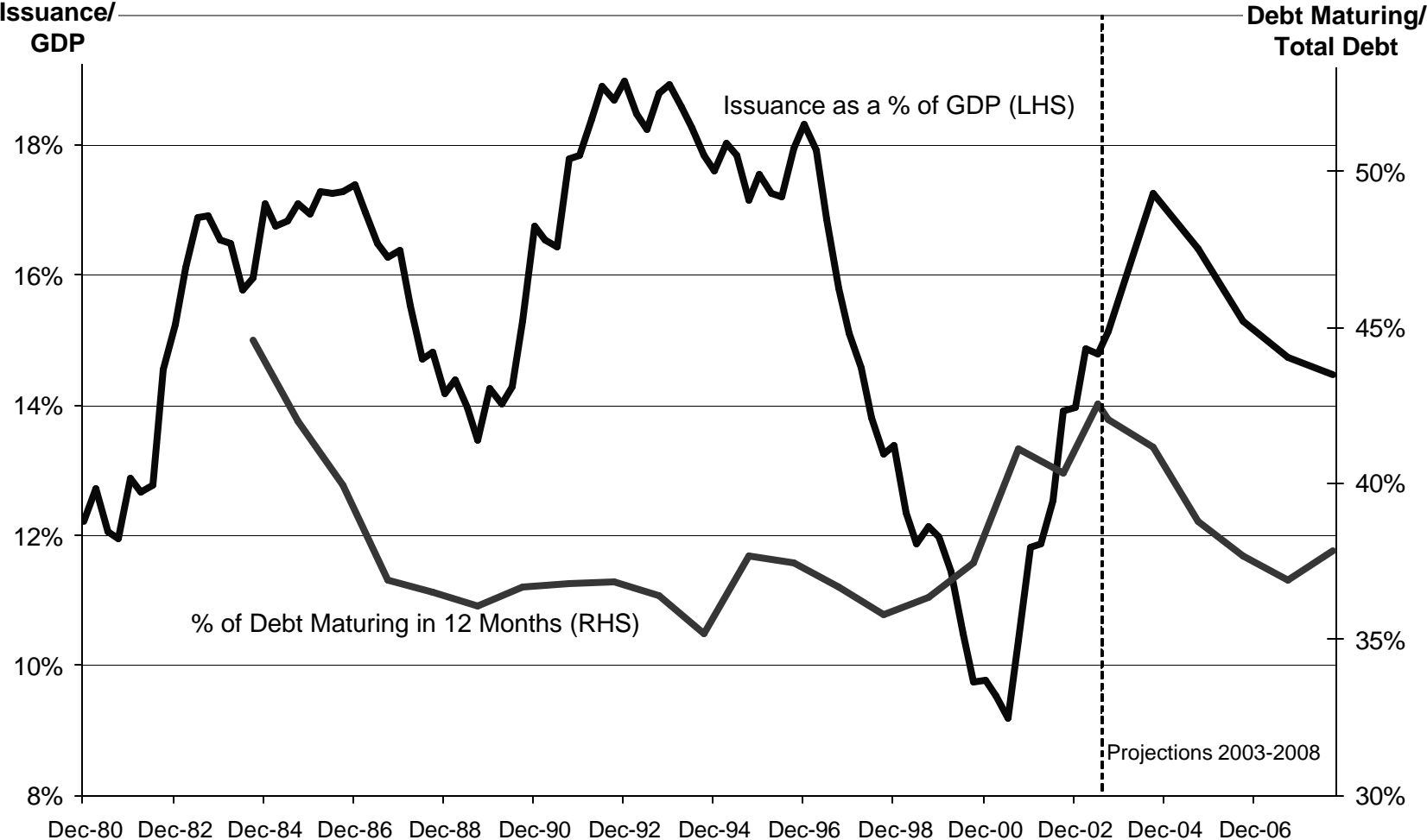
# Low Cost Over Time: Issuing Bonds Regularly Has Been Expensive

## Bonds as a Percentage of Marketable Debt and Interest Expenses



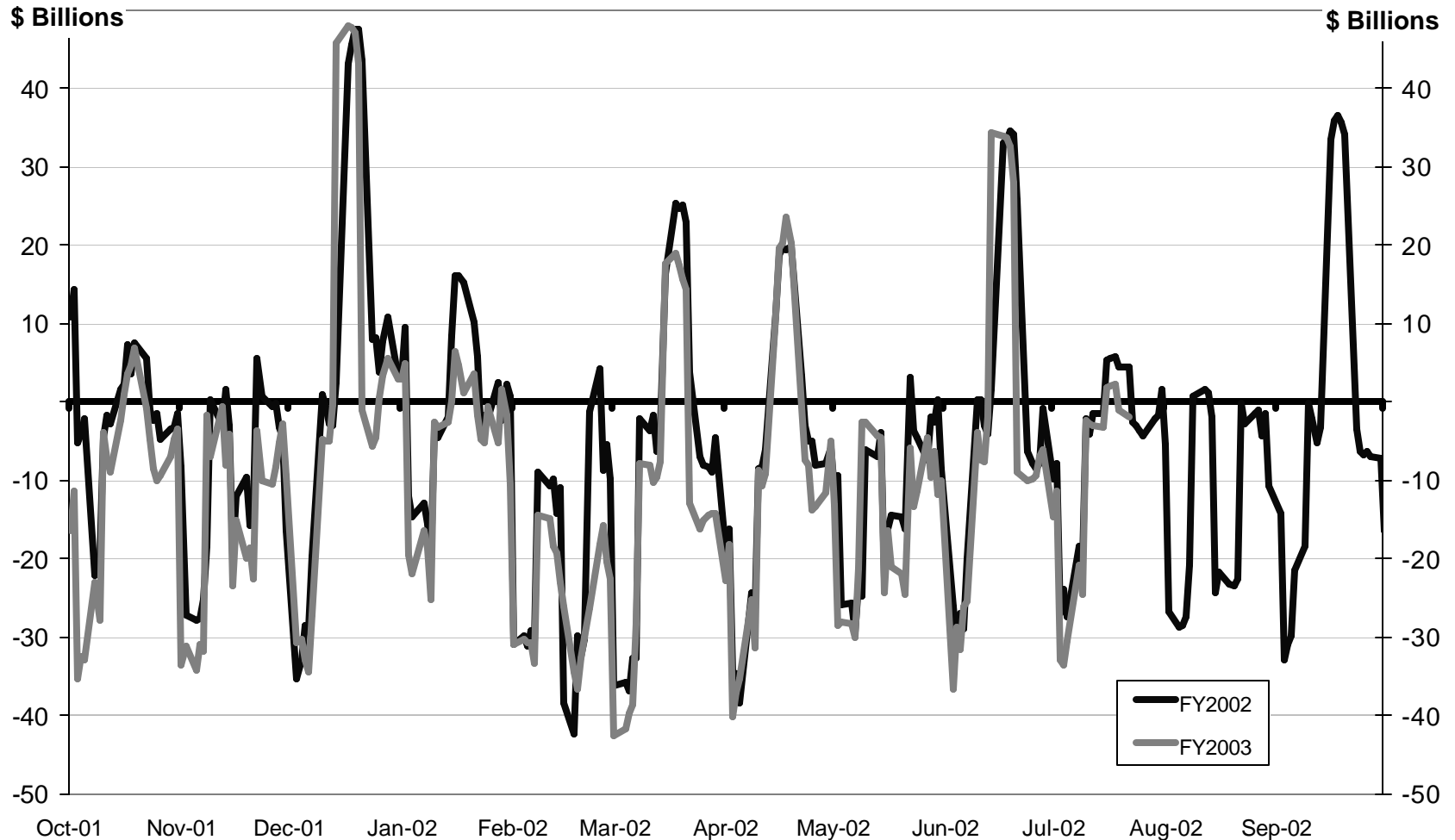
# Low Cost Over Time: Maturing Debt and Issuance Stable without Bond

### Annual Issuance as a Percentage of GDP and Percentage of Debt Maturing in 12 Months



# Flexibility: Fiscal Needs Volatile

## Weekly Receipts Minus Expenditures

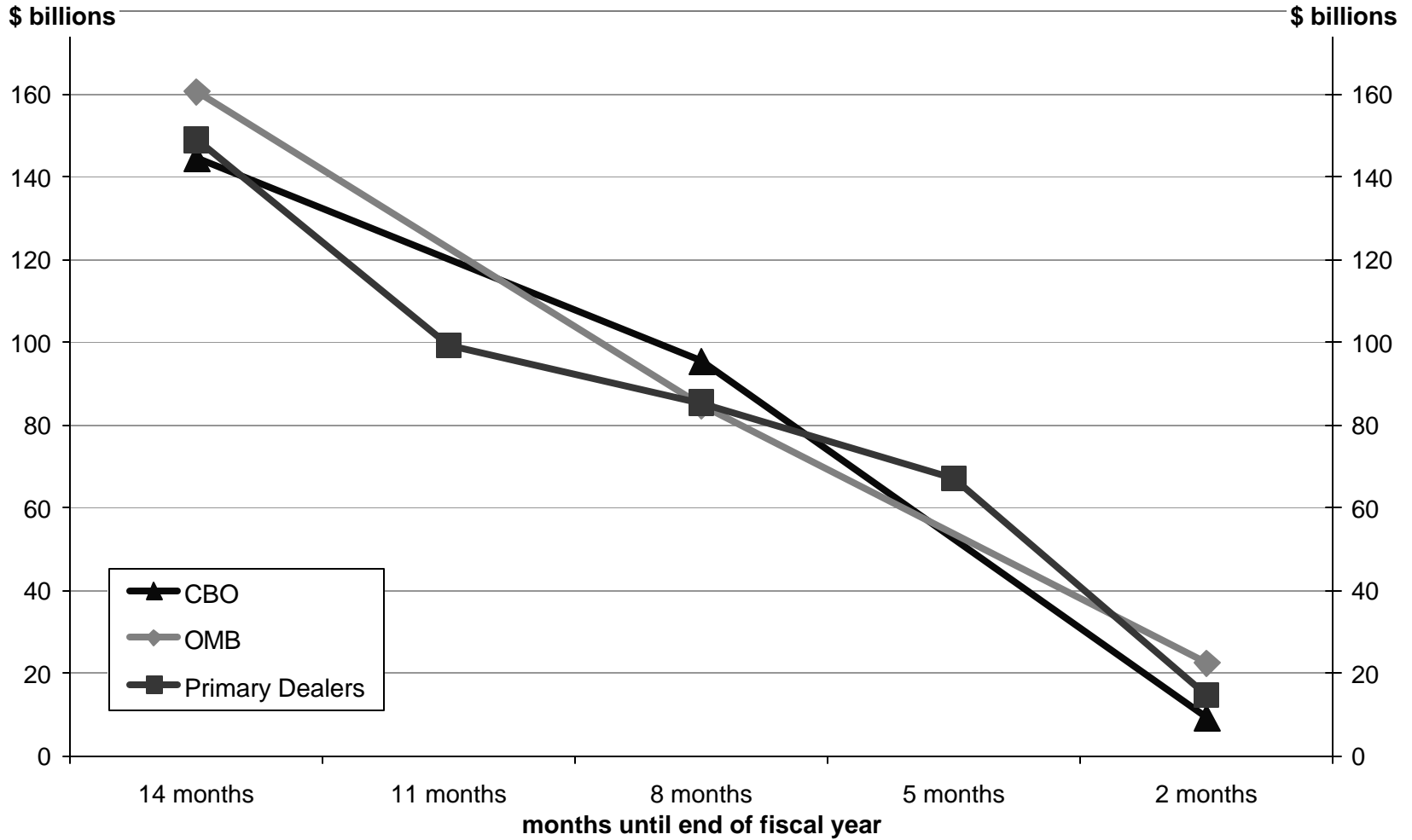


\*Expenditures exclude debt redemptions and unclassified withdrawals.



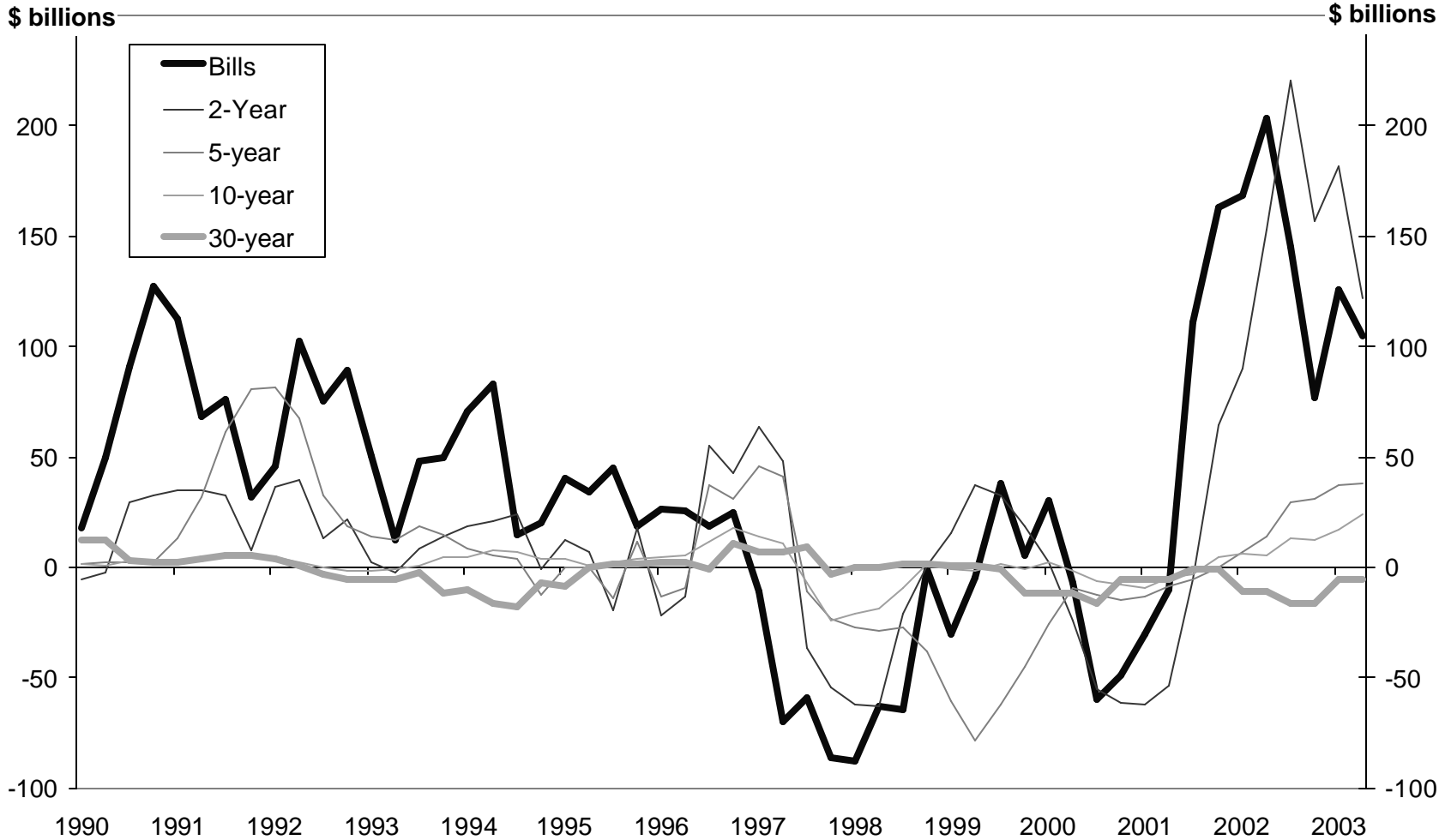
# Flexibility: Future Financing Requirements Uncertain

**Average Absolute Federal Budget Forecast Errors  
1997 - 2002**



# Flexibility: Frequent Auctions of Shorter Maturities

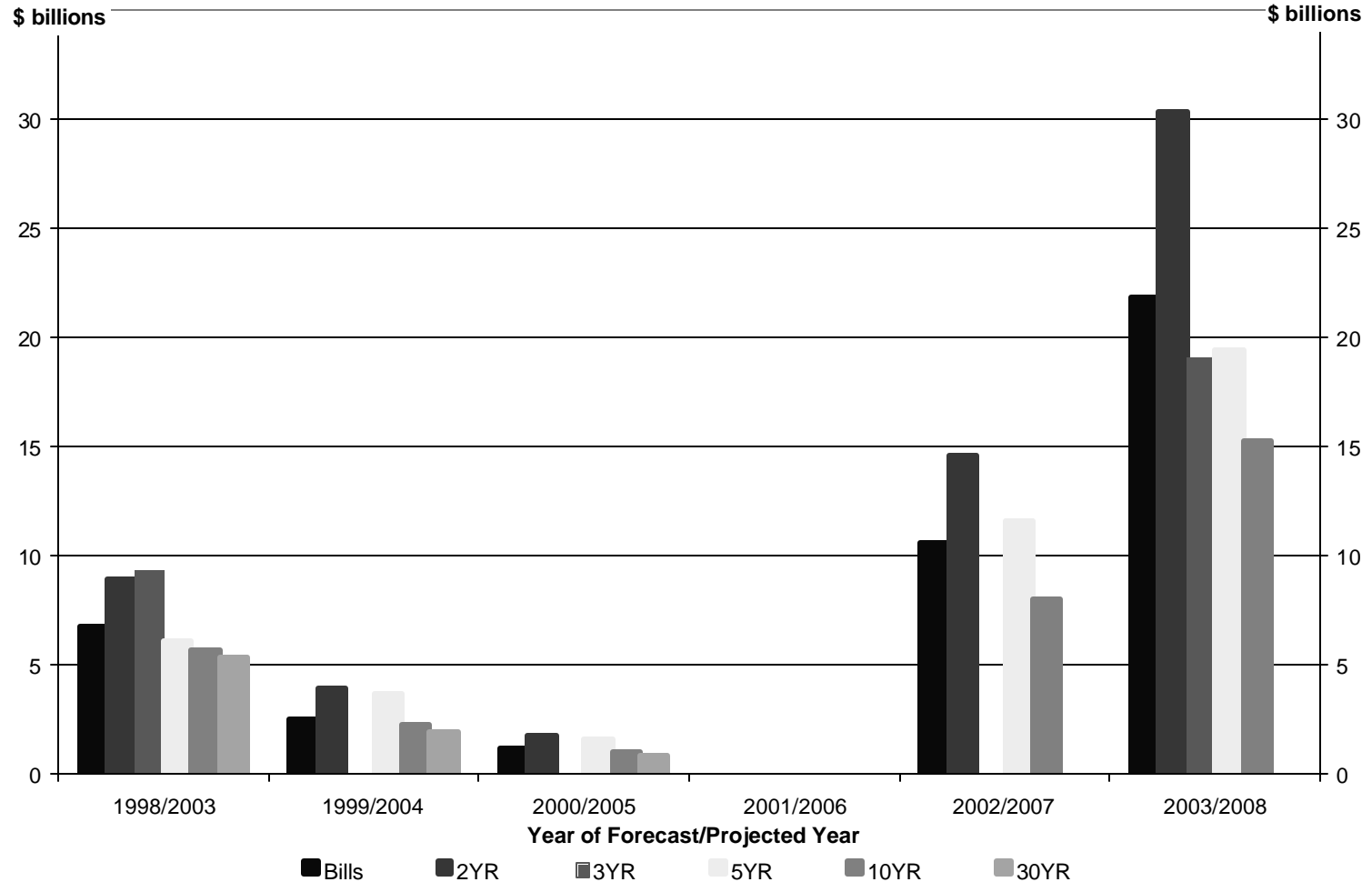
## Year Over Year Change in Total Annual Issuance



\* Nominal securities only. No inflation-indexed securities included.

# Flexibility: Longer Maturities Unsustainable During Surpluses

Estimated Average Auction Size in 5 Years<sup>1</sup>  
Based On Budget Forecast At The Time



1/ Issuance is based on securities being issued at time of forecast and includes SOMA.

# Flexibility:

## Weight Issuance Towards Shorter Maturities

- Financing needs volatile and uncertain
- Investor base for long-term debt ill-suited for high frequency auctions
- Long-term debt hampers regular and predictable issuance in improving fiscal environments

# Conclusions

- Achieving the lowest cost over time requires the regular and predictable issuance of a diversified, flexible portfolio of debt
- Weight issuance towards shorter maturities
  - Less costly
  - More flexible (i.e., frequent issue/maturity dates)
- Bonds do not meet our criteria
  - Expensive
    - Risk premium
    - Commitment to regular issuance in all rate environments has a large effect on Treasury's portfolio of outstanding debt
  - Inflexible
    - Infrequent auctions
    - Restricts other issuance in an improving fiscal environment
  - Risks manageable without bonds