Pinpointing Value in the Leveraged Loan Market

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Lynn Bachstetter

Senior Director, Global Head of Insurance Solutions
S&P Global Market Intelligence

Lynn Bachstetter is a Senior Director for the Global Insurance Product Management team at S&P Global Market Intelligence. In this role, Lynn helps oversee the operational and strategic management of the Insurance Group. The Insurance Group is responsible for delivering company-specific and sector information to 2,000+ clients, including investment banks, asset management firms, global and regional insurance companies, brokers, consultants and accounting firms. Prior to joining the firm in 2008, Lynn was a credit ratings analyst with Fitch Ratings covering insurance companies. Lynn holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from Villanova University.
# 2019 Insurance Webinar Series

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<td>Gradually, Then Suddenly: The Effects of Climate Change on Investment Decisions</td>
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Indexology® Blog

Leveraged Loans in a Rising Rate Environment — Carry Factor Dominates

Leveraged Loan Market — Growing but Lower Protection?

SPIVA® U.S. Year-End 2018 Scorecard

ETFs in Insurance General Accounts — 2018

INTRODUCTION

Insurance companies first invested in exchange traded funds (ETFs) in 2004. Since then, companies have continued to increase their investment in ETFs, both in terms of absolute amount and as a proportion of the admitted assets. This third annual analysis of ETF usage in insurance general accounts shows the breadth of the usage of ETFs by insurance companies.
Zandra M. de Haai, CFA

Global Head of Fixed Income Indices
S&P Dow Jones Indices

Zandra M. de Haai is Global Head of Fixed Income Indices at S&P Dow Jones Indices (S&P DJI). With over 20 years of asset management experience, Zandra leads S&P DJI's global fixed income indices, including the S&P 500® Bond Index, S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Indices, S&P Global Green Bond Index, S&P LSTA Leveraged Loan 100, and benchmarks tracking international, developed, senior loan, and sovereign securities in markets around the globe.

Prior to joining S&P DJI, Zandra worked as Managing Director and Head of Fixed Income Indexing at Mellon Capital Management, where she was directly responsible for over USD 50 billion in assets. Zandra has spent the majority of her career as an institutional trader and portfolio manager across a variety of strategies and asset classes. Having managed portfolios through all types of global markets during her career, she has gained insight and understanding about how to handle even the most volatile market environments.

Zandra is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), adheres to the highest ethics, and is committed to professionalism and continuing education. In her spare time, Zandra volunteers with New York Therapy Animals, visiting long-term care facilities and college campuses, and participating in the Reading Education Assistance Dogs (READ) program at local libraries, all with her pup, a Cavapoo named Zoey.
Fixed Income Indices

Independent, Transparent & Investable

Leveraged Loans

Confidential & Proprietary
Leveraged Loans – What Exactly Are They?

- Leveraged loans are loans made to companies with below investment grade credit ratings.
- They are typically secured with a lien on the company’s assets and are generally senior to the company’s other debt.
- They are the predominant loan type included in CLO portfolios.
- Leveraged bank loans are often floating rate and priced at a spread over a referenced rate.
- Senior loans are less rate-sensitive than other segments of the bond market. Therefore they provide diversification to a standard fixed income portfolio.
- They tend to have lower yields than high yield bonds, because they rank higher in the capital structure than high yield debt. *Meaning in the event of a bankruptcy Leveraged Loan bond holders will be paid back ahead of high yield bond investors.*
The amount of senior bank loans has grown dramatically over the past 22 years to approximately USD 1.2 trillion as of Feb. 28, 2019.
Loan Issuers Have Benefited From Strong Demand
Existing facilities repriced down; covenant-lite structures dominate

- Approximately 80% of the loan market is covenant-lite.

- Despite a 220 bps increase in LIBOR since 2015, weighted average coupons were driven lower as issuers were able to refinance to lower terms given strong investor demand.
## Current Rate Cycle – Leveraged Loan Market Shift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Rating</th>
<th>S&amp;P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index</th>
<th>S&amp;P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB-</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB+</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB-</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC +</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC-</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. Based on S&P Global Ratings

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### Credit Rating Comparison 2019 versus 2014

- **S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index - 2/28/2019**
- **S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index - 2/28/2014**

For financial professionals only.
Average Leverage of Outstanding Loans

Source: LCD, an offering of S&P Global Market Intelligence

S&P Dow Jones Indices

For financial professionals only.
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index: Industry Sectors

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data as of Feb. 28, 2019. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes.
Default Rates of Senior Bank Loan Market

Defaults have decreased from mid-2016 peak and remain well below historical averages

S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index Default Rates

Recovery Rates of Senior Bank Loan Market

Average loan recovery rates sit in the 80 cents context through default cycles, but most loans recover 90+ cents.

Source: LSTA Secondary Market Analysis. Charts are provided for illustrative purposes.
Risk-Adjusted Performance

Low volatility has helped bank loans achieve high risk-adjusted returns over the past five years.

Appendix
S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Senior Bank Loan Indices

S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (LLI)

Designed to serve as a benchmark measurement tool and a source of information for this asset class.

- Created in 2001 by LSTA and S&P Leveraged Commentary & Data (LCD).
- S&P/LSTA LLI consists of over 15 years of live index data.

Key criteria:
- Senior secured institutional loan
- Minimum initial spread of 125 bps
- Minimum term of 1 year
- USD denominated

S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan 100 Index (LL100)

A daily investable index that seeks to measure the performance of the 100 largest institutional leveraged loans drawn from the broader LLI index.

- The history of the LL100 index dates from 2002, with live data since 2008.

Key criteria:
- The top 100 largest loans in the S&P/LSTA LLI
- Par amount outstanding minimum of at least USD 50 million
- Constituent Capping: each weekly rebalance resets all facilities that exceed 2% of the index market capitalization to 1.9% - helping maintain diversification
- CUSIP-assigned loans
- Semiannual rebalancing identifies 100 largest facilities
- Intra-rebalancing deletions are made weekly if a loan is repaid or no market data is available; additions are made only if there is a deletion

# S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Senior Bank Loan Indices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S&amp;P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index</th>
<th>S&amp;P/LSTA Leveraged Loan 100 Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Par Value</strong></td>
<td>USD 1,176 billion</td>
<td>USD 308 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Market Value</strong></td>
<td>USD 1,143 billion</td>
<td>USD 292 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Issue Size</strong></td>
<td>USD 0.8 billion</td>
<td>USD 2.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yield (%)</strong></td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nominal Spread</strong></td>
<td>L+398</td>
<td>L+320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top 10 Issuers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asurion Corporation</td>
<td>Asurion Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Data Corp</td>
<td>First Data Corp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dell International</td>
<td>Dell International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SS&amp;C Technologies</td>
<td>Western Digital Corp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CenturyLink Inc</td>
<td>Refinitiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Digital Corp</td>
<td>Charter Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transdigm Inc</td>
<td>CenturyLink Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refinitiv</td>
<td>Envision Healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charter Communications</td>
<td>Grifols SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clear Channel Communications</td>
<td>Change Healthcare Holdings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Historical Risk and Return

## S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YTD</th>
<th>1-Year</th>
<th>3-Year*</th>
<th>5-Year*</th>
<th>10-Year*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Loans (%)</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB Rated (%)</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Rated (%)</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>9.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing (%)</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## S&P Leveraged Loan 100 Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YTD</th>
<th>1-Year</th>
<th>3-Year*</th>
<th>5-Year*</th>
<th>10-Year*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return (%)</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk (%)</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Return</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Annualized

S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index: Industry Sectors

## Comparison of Leveraged Loans and High Yield

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leveraged Loans</th>
<th>High Yield Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Rate/Coupon</strong></td>
<td>Floating Rate</td>
<td>Fixed Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rating</strong></td>
<td>Below Investment Grade</td>
<td>Below Investment Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
<td>Typically Senior Secured</td>
<td>Generally Unsecured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority</strong></td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Subordinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Callability</strong></td>
<td>Generally No-Prepayable at Par Without Penalty</td>
<td>Usually Call Protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Term</strong></td>
<td>5-9 Years</td>
<td>7-10 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amortization</strong></td>
<td>Required Quarterly Principal Payments</td>
<td>Bullet Payment at Maturity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit spreads on leveraged loans are usually wider than investment grade bonds but smaller than high yield bonds, as the wider yield versus IG credit reflects the greater perceived credit risk of bank loans, while the tighter yield relative to HY credit is the result of the bank loans higher position in the capital structure.
Strong Demand For Floating Rate Loans
Size of market has expanded every month since 2016

- The total par amount tracked by the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index reached new records; the index was nearly USD 1.2 trillion in size as of year-end.

- On a par amount basis, the U.S. high-yield corporate market has decreased by USD 160 billion (-10%) since 2016, while the loan market has increased by USD 300 billion (+35%).
Thank you!

Zandra M. de Haai, CFA
S&P Dow Jones Indices
Ramki Muthukrishnan

Senior Director, Recovery Ratings and Credit Estimates
S&P Global Ratings

Ramki heads the US Corporate leverage finance team (Recovery Ratings and Credit Estimates). He leads the efforts in the US leverage finance research, analytics and commentary. Ramki has over 15 years of experience in the credit rating area and prior to his current role, headed the surveillance function for US CLO and the US RMBS functions.

Before joining Standard & Poor’s, Ramki worked at Syntel Inc., a Michigan-based technology consulting company and prior to that, at Motorola, India. Ramki holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Madras University, a master’s from Xavier Institute of Management, Jamshedpur and an MBA from Yale School of Management.
US Leveraged Loans- Recovery Outlook and Weakening Terms
U.S. Leveraged Loan Volumes

Cov-lite constitutes 80% of new institutional loans in YTD 2019

Source: LCD, an offering of S&P Global Market Intelligence
Default Trends

- U.S. Speculative-grade default rate
- Leveraged Loan default rate* (LTM by amount)
- Leveraged Loan default rate* (LTM by issuer count)

* Based on S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index
Source: S&P Global Fixed Income Research and S&P Global Market Intelligence's LCD
Recovery Trends for First Lien New Issues
U.S. and Canada

![Graph showing recovery trends for first lien new issues in the U.S. and Canada from 1Q'16 to 1Q'19.](image)

- **Average Recovery Estimates**
  - 71% (1Q'17)
  - 69% (2Q'17)
  - 66% (3Q'17)
  - 67% (4Q'17)
  - 64% (1Q'18)
  - 64% (2Q'18)
  - 65% (3Q'18)
  - 67% (4Q'18)
  - 66% (1Q'19)

- **New Rating Count**
  - 48% (1Q'16)
  - 37% (2Q'16)
  - 37% (3Q'16)
  - 50% (4Q'16)
  - 43% (1Q'17)
  - 51% (2Q'17)
  - 56% (3Q'17)
  - 52% (4Q'17)
  - 57% (1Q'18)
  - 61% (2Q'18)
  - 63% (3Q'18)
  - 61% (4Q'18)
  - 64% (1Q'19)

- **Recovery Rating (Nominal recovery expectations)**
  - 71% (1Q'17)
  - 69% (2Q'17)
  - 66% (3Q'17)
  - 67% (4Q'17)
  - 64% (1Q'18)
  - 64% (2Q'18)
  - 65% (3Q'18)
  - 67% (4Q'18)
  - 66% (1Q'19)

**Data color order:**
- Complimentary colors:
  - Recovery
  - Trends for First Lien New Issues
  - U.S. and Canada

**Notes:**
- New Rating Count
- Avg. Recovery Estimates
- Recovery rating (Nominal recovery expectations)
U.S. Leverage Trends

Average Debt Multiples of Large Corporate Loans (more than $50M of EBITDA)

Source: LCD, an offering of S&P Global Market Intelligence
Weakening Loan Terms

**Market Concerns:**

1. Covenant-Lite loan structures
2. EBITDA add-backs
3. Larger, more flexible incremental loan facilities
4. Looser Negative Covenants: Restricted Payments, Baskets, Asset/Collateral Transfers or sales and “trap doors”
   - Designating subsidiaries as *Unrestricted Subsidiaries* after closing
   - Making “Investments” in Unrestricted Subsidiaries
   - Flexibility for *Asset Sales* without reducing secured debt
   - Larger, more flexible *Debt & Lien Incurrence Baskets*
# Weakening Loan Terms

## 1st Lien Cov-Lite vs. Non-Cov-Lite: Actual Recoveries by Emergence Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergence year</th>
<th>Covenant-Lite</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Noncovenant-Lite</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Difference: Noncovenant Lite - Covenant Lite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prepetition debt at default (bil.$)</td>
<td>Avg. recovery</td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Prepetition debt at default (bil.$)</td>
<td>Avg. recovery</td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Avg. recovery</td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>74.1%</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>81.0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total/Avg.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data include first-lien institutional loans of 28 U.S. companies that exited Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2014-2017
Weakening Loan Terms

Market Concerns and S&P’s Ratings:

- EBITDA add-backs:
  1. This does not affect our ratings because we rate to our view of leverage and credit risk.
  2. But EBTIDA add-backs do affect credit risk. Key issues:
     1. They can allow companies to raise more debt than they could otherwise.
     2. Mgmt. projections overstate EBITDA and understate debt and leverage levels.
     3. EBITDA adjustments flow through to covenants and baskets, providing issuers more flexibility to incur debt, make restricted payments, comply with maintenance covenants, etc.

Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Projected vs Actual Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>-- EBITDA</em>--</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% exceed proj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-- Debt--</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% exceed proj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**-- Leverage <strong>--</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% exceed proj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=2x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=3x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% missed &gt;=5x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median miss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* companys’ projections are adj EBITDA, **Leverage calculation based on average of debt to EBITDA of each company in the sample.
Weakening Loan Terms

Market Concerns and S&P’s Ratings:

• Incremental facilities:
  o These are *not new*
  o Companies will still *need investors to provide new funding*, if requested
  o The *actual use* of incremental loans *can affect recoveries in different ways* (e.g. buying assets or EBITDA can increase EV given default vs. distributions to equityholders or repaying junior creditors)
  o Absent something specific or compelling, the potential *event risk* is captured as part of our ongoing ratings surveillance and in our financial policy assessment of the issuer

• Looser Negative Covenants: Restricted Payments, Baskets, Asset/Collateral Transfers, etc.
  o These terms present potential *event risks* that are *very difficult to predict and quantify*
  o While more flexibility *may increase event risk*, simply assuming the “worst” is not realistic or value-added to investors
  o As a result, they are *generally not factored into our recovery analysis* absent something specific or compelling
  o *Private equity ownership* seems to be a common denominator with past aggressive use of these provisions
Thank you!

Ramki Muthukrishnan
S&P Global Ratings
Brian D. Funk, CFA

Head of Credit Research
MetLife Investment Management

Brian Funk is head of credit research for MetLife Investment Management (MIM) Public Fixed Income.

Funk joined MIM in September 2017, in connection with the acquisition of Logan Circle Partners (LCP) by MetLife. Prior to joining LCP in 2007, he was the director of research for the fixed income team at Delaware Investments. Prior to joining Delaware Investments, Funk served as a research analyst for Conseco Capital Management’s fixed income group, specializing in paper, forest products, chemicals, and special situations regarding distressed debt analysis.

Funk received a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Colgate University. He is a CFA® charterholder.
Matthew McInerny, CFA

Bank Loan Portfolio Manager
MetLife Investment Management

Matthew McInerny is senior portfolio manager responsible for MetLife Investment Management’s (MIM) leveraged loan strategy. This includes managing over $6.5 billion in bank loan assets for U.S. and European bank loans for both internal and external insurance clients. McInerny has spent the past 14 years at MIM as a dedicated syndicated bank loan portfolio manager. In that capacity, he evaluated and monitored credits across multiple portfolios, contributing to a steady growth in the asset class. He has also served as a senior credit committee member for all new high yield bridge transactions. McInerny has presented at a number of conferences including the Leveraged Finance Thompson Reuters LPC Roundtable. McInerny joined MIM in 2005 and brought with him an in-depth knowledge of the syndicated loan market, trading and portfolio management. Prior to joining MIM, McInerny worked at Travelers Investments (now Citigroup) for 10 years, managing syndicated bank loans, privately placed debt and investment grade corporate portfolios. While at Citigroup, McInerny underwrote new transactions on both a fixed rate and floating rate basis, establishing comparable benchmark credits, structure covenants and rate/spread negotiations. McInerny received his Bachelor of Science in business administration from the University of Colorado and his MBA in finance from the University of Massachusetts. He is a CFA® charterholder.
Thank you for joining us...

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