A COMMON SENSE RISK FRAMEWORK IN UNCERTAIN TIMES

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OCTOBER 19, 2016





BUT FIRST, A MISSION MOMENT

- On September 28, 2016, the type 1 diabetes (T1D) community reached a breakthrough with the FDA's approval of the Medtronic hybrid closed-loop system. The system is the first ever approved to automate the dosing of insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
- Further, the system kept people with T1D within their desired blood sugar range 73.4% of the time, vs. 67.8% without the system. At night, the most dangerous time for blood sugar highs and lows, the difference was even more pronounced, 76.4% in range vs. 67.8% without the system.
- This major step in technology would not have been possible without the support of partners like JDRF and the Helmsley Charitable Trust and everyone in the T1D community who has contributed their time, energy, and financial support over the last decade.





BUT FIRST, A MISSION MOMENT







BACK TO THE PROGRAM...

In 2015, inflows from the Helmsley estate were largely complete, so Investment Staff developed a new Strategic Plan with the following goals:

- Earn 5% plus inflation
- Allow the Investment Program to take desired and necessary risks while avoiding undesired and unnecessary risks
- Avoid volatility targets
- Avoid forecasting





THE PROBLEM WITH VOLATILITY...

At Helmsley, we view volatility as

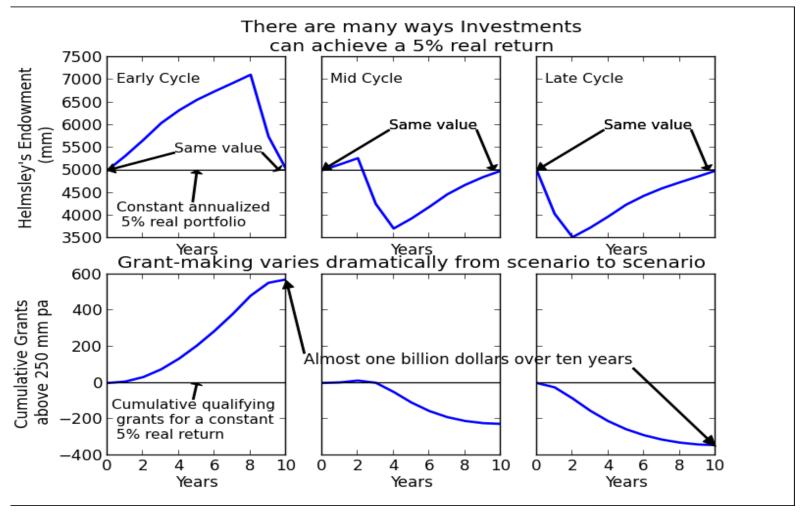
- The price of earning a return: If one limits the price one is willing to pay for something, then by definition one is limiting the universe of available options.
- A potential investment opportunity: Volatility rises the most when the need for action is greatest, so budgeting volatility can freeze an organization at the worst time.

Additionally, since volatility is a statistical measure, it is 100% backward looking.





THE PROBLEM WITH VOLATILITY...

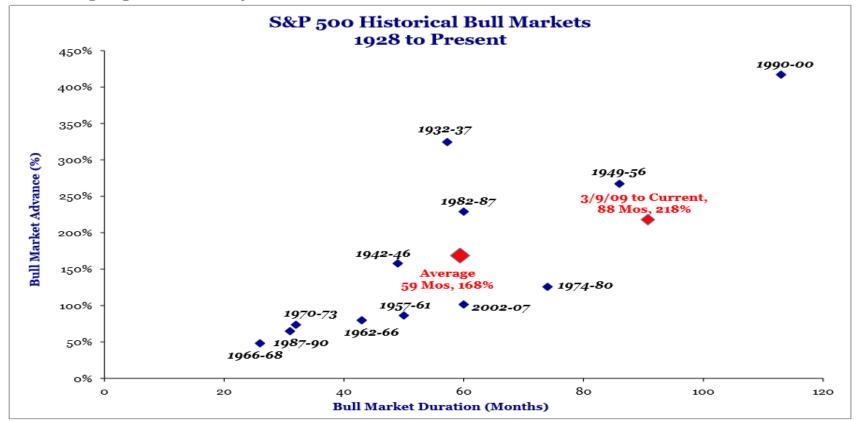






IF NOT VOLATILITY, THEN...?

An Investment Program is at greatest risk when it cannot adapt appropriately to changing market dynamics. Bull markets do not last forever.







LIQUIDITY!







THE BENEFITS OF LIQUIDITY BUDGETING

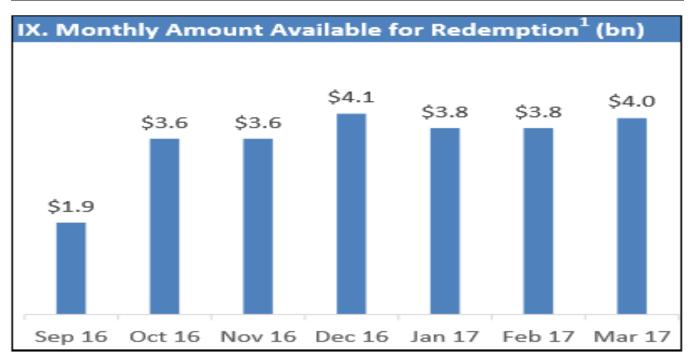
- Easy to measure. Often contractual (negotiable?)
- Everyone understands it.
- Investigating manager liquidity can highlight problems in their investment strategy.
- Budgeting by liquidity forces the question "Am I being compensated enough for the lock-up?"
- It aligns Investment with Grantmaking.





EXAMPLE REPORTS

X. Cash Available ¹ (bn)	
In 30 days:	\$1.9
In 60 days:	\$3.6
In 90 days:	\$3.6







THE HELMSLEY LIQUIDITY CONSTRUCT

Safe

Examples:

Treasuries

Investment
Grade
Sovereign and
Corporates

Liquid

Examples:
Public Longbiased Equity:
Developed
Markets,
Emerging
Markets

Commodities

Semi Liquid

Examples:
Emerging
Markets Small
Capital,
Frontier Equity

Hedge Funds

High Yield & Emerging Markets Debt Illiquid

Examples:
Private Equity
& Venture
Capital

Real Estate

Royalties & Private Debt





HOW WRONG CAN WE AFFORD TO BE?

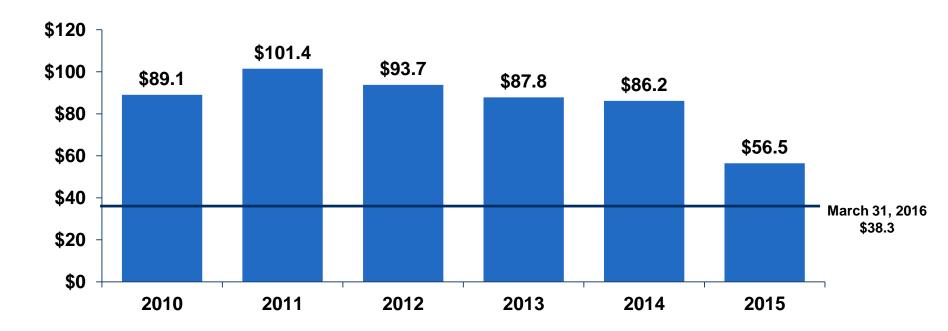






FORECASTING IS HARD

Crude Oil forward curve prediction for 2016

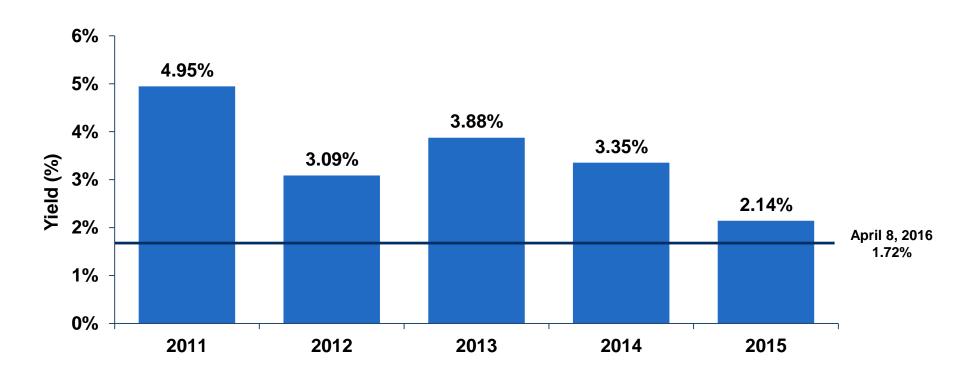






FORECASTING IS HARD

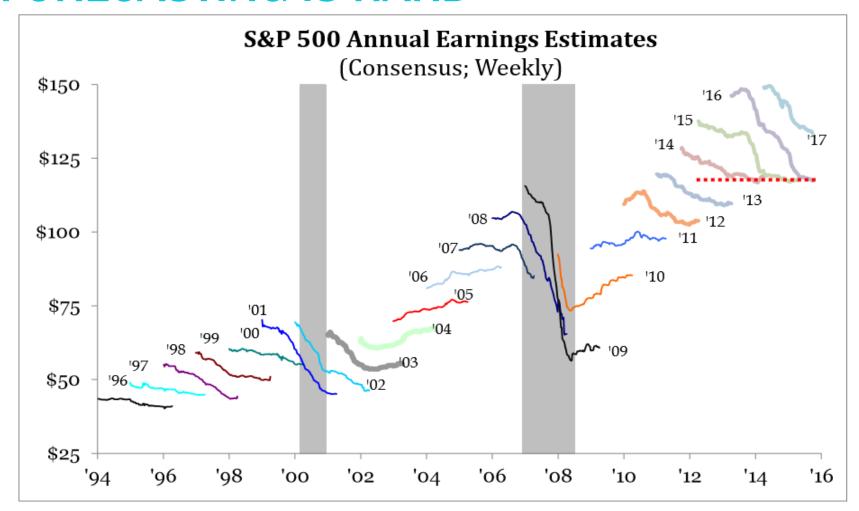
10-Year US Treasury forward yields for 2016







FORECASTING IS HARD







WORK WITH WHAT THE MARKETS OFFER

At Helmsley, we make an effort to understand what the markets are telling us, because markets move in cycles.

We all know bull markets end, we just don't know when.

We built our Strategic Plan around Liquidity so we can react quickly.

AND BE READY TO ADAPT!





Q & A





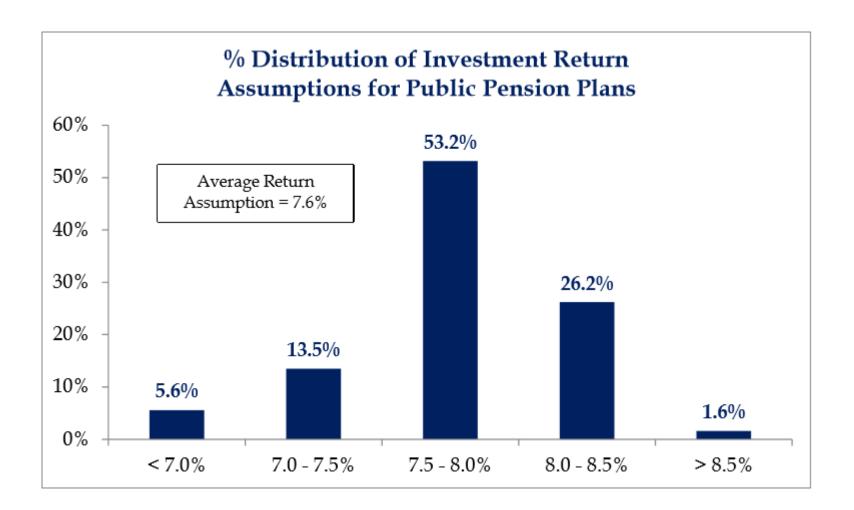


THANK YOU

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Average Inflation, Treasury Yields, Valuation and Tax Rates by Decade CPI Y/Y % S&P 500 10 Year Dividend Tax **Capital Gains** Tax Rate Change Operating P/E Treasury Yield Rate 1950s 2.1% 12.6 4.7% 90.5% 25.2% 1960s 2.3% 18.1 7.7% 80.3% 25.4% 7.1% 10.4% 1970s 12.5 70.2% 42.8% 5.6% 7.8% 1980s 11.7 48.4% 23.2% 3.0% 6.3% 1990s 36.7% 19.5 25.7% 2.6% 3.6% 2000s 20.1 24.2% 16.5% 3.8% 15.8x6.7% **58.4**% 26.5% Average 1.1% 21.4x1.6% 23.8% 23.8% Current



