

Quarterly Refunding Charts

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Office of Debt Management
February 1, 2010



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
THE TREASURY



Office of Debt Management

Near-Term Financing Outlook

Estimated net marketable borrowing for Q2 and Q3 FY 2010

- Net marketable borrowing in Q2 (January-March) is expected to be \$392 billion.
- Net marketable borrowing in Q3 (April-June) is expected to be \$268 billion.
- These estimates do not include incremental borrowing needs that would result from a potential increase in issuance under the Supplementary Financing Program (SFP).



Treasury Marketable Financing

- Nominal coupons raised the majority of cash in the first quarter of the fiscal year.
- Supplementary Financing Program (SFP) redemptions accounted for the majority of the pay down in bills during the quarter.

(\$ billions)	Q1-FY 2010				FY 2009			
	October 1, 2009 - December 31, 2009				October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009			
	Issued	Matured	Net SOMA Activity *	Net Cash Raised	Issued	Matured	Net SOMA Activity *	Net Cash Raised
Bills (includes SFPs)	\$1,452.4	\$1,651.4	\$0.0	-\$199.0	\$6,920.5	\$6,417.8	\$0.0	\$502.7
Nominal coupons	\$598.9	\$153.5	\$0.0	\$445.5	\$1,886.6	\$640.7	\$0.0	\$1,245.9
TIPS	\$14.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$14.0	\$58.5	\$20.8	\$0.0	\$37.7
Total	\$2,065.3	\$1,804.9	\$0.0	\$260.5	\$8,865.6	\$7,079.3	\$0.0	\$1,786.3

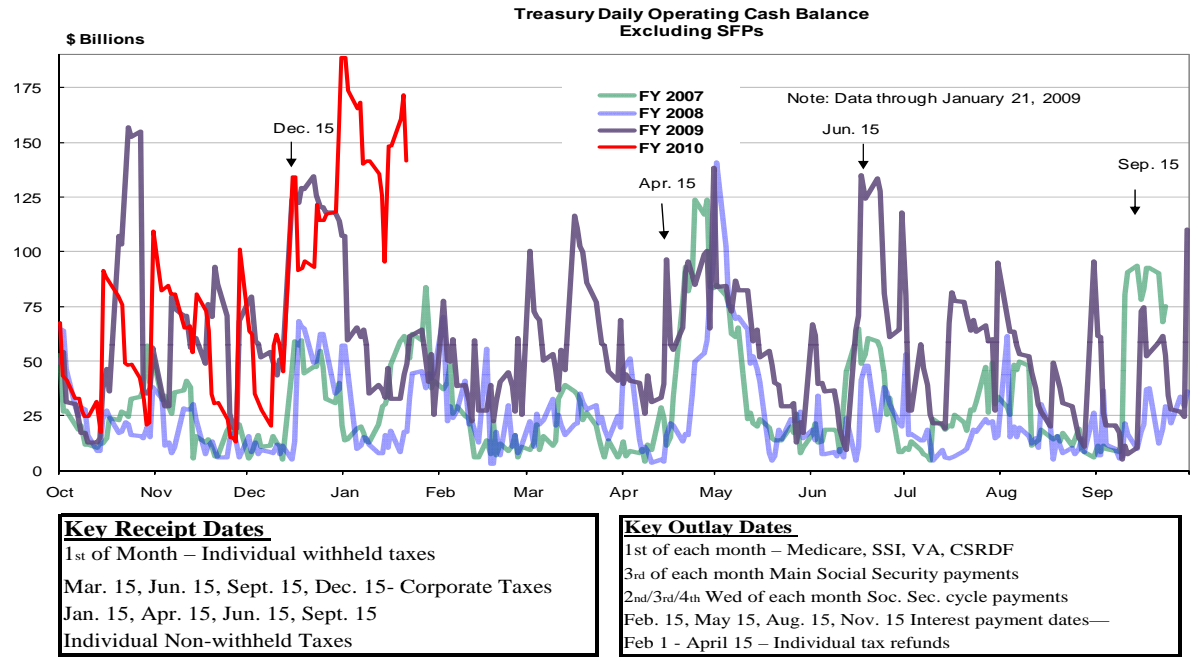
* Note: Negative SOMA activity represents redemptions.
 Positive SOMA activity represents additional issuance of securities, made possible by redemptions in maturing securities with the same settlement date; these are offsetting transactions and are net cash neutral.

- Large cash outflows on February 15 include maturing 3-, 5- and 10-year notes. May 15 outflows include maturing 3- and 5-year notes.

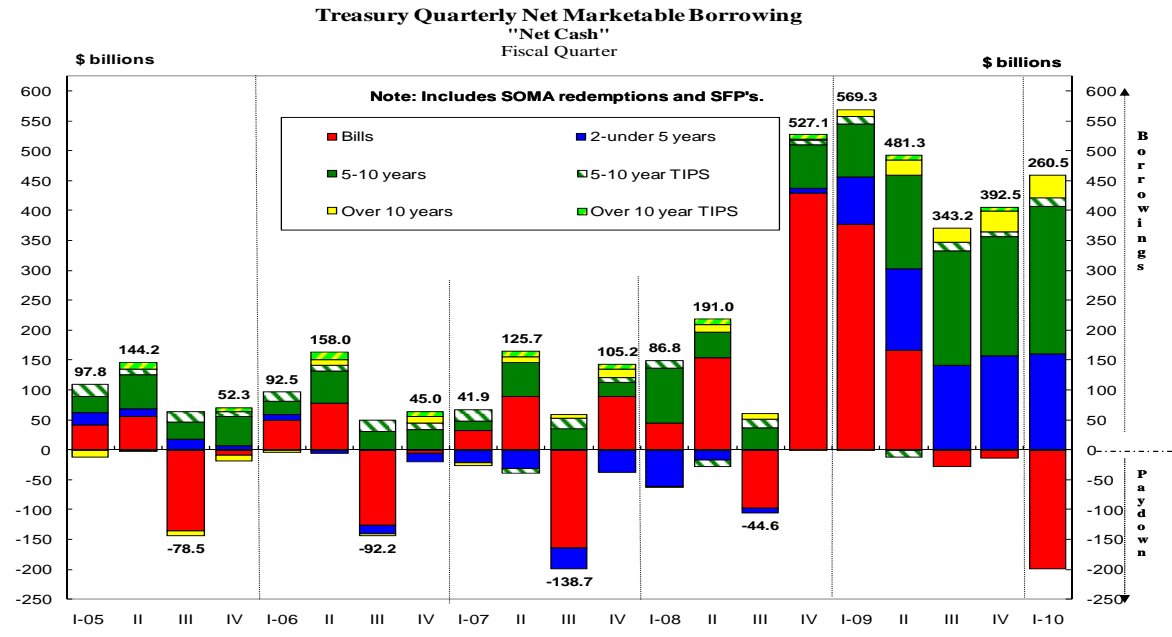
Marketable Treasury Coupon Flows (including SOMA) \$ Billions

Date	Maturing Coupon Securities	Coupon Payments	Total Outflows
February 15, 2010	57	27	84
February 28, 2010	29	5	34
March 15, 2010	15	1	16
March 31, 2010	32	5	37
April 15, 2010	47	2	49
April 30, 2010	33	5	38
May 15, 2010	38	21	59
May 31, 2010	32	5	37

- Volatility in cash balances continues to pose challenges.
- Elevated cash balances at the end of December 2009 were related, in part, to repayments of TARP.

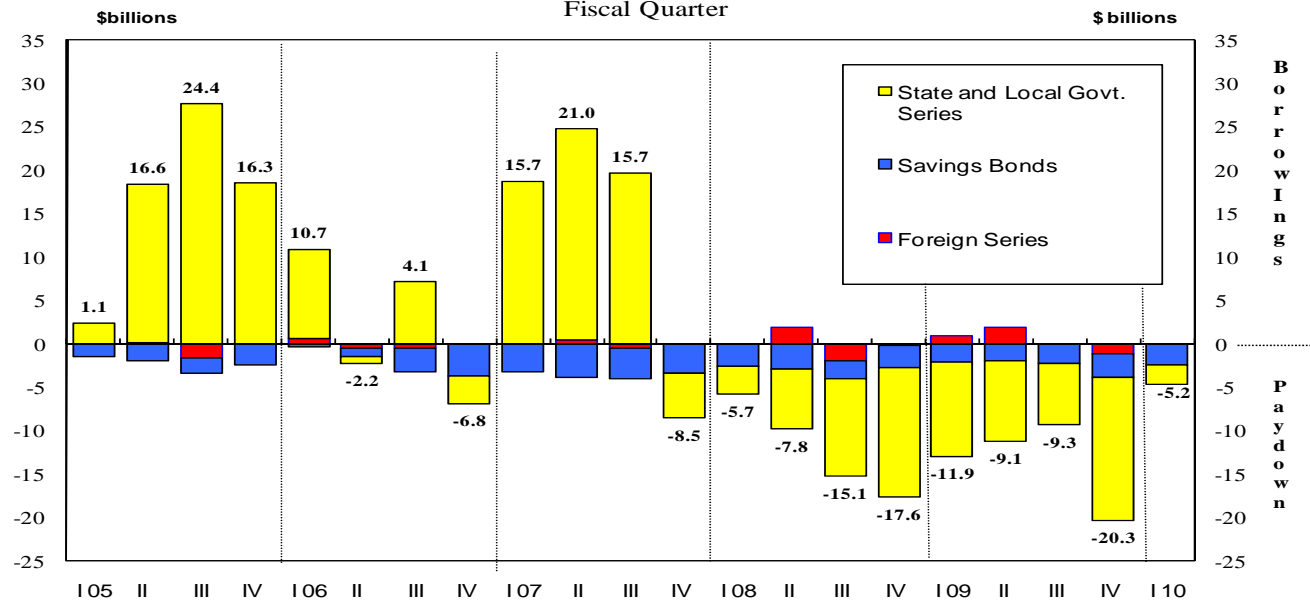


- Net marketable borrowing for Q1 FY 2010 was \$260 billion compared to \$569 billion during the same period in the prior year.
- SFP bills were paid down by \$160 billion in Q1 FY 2010.



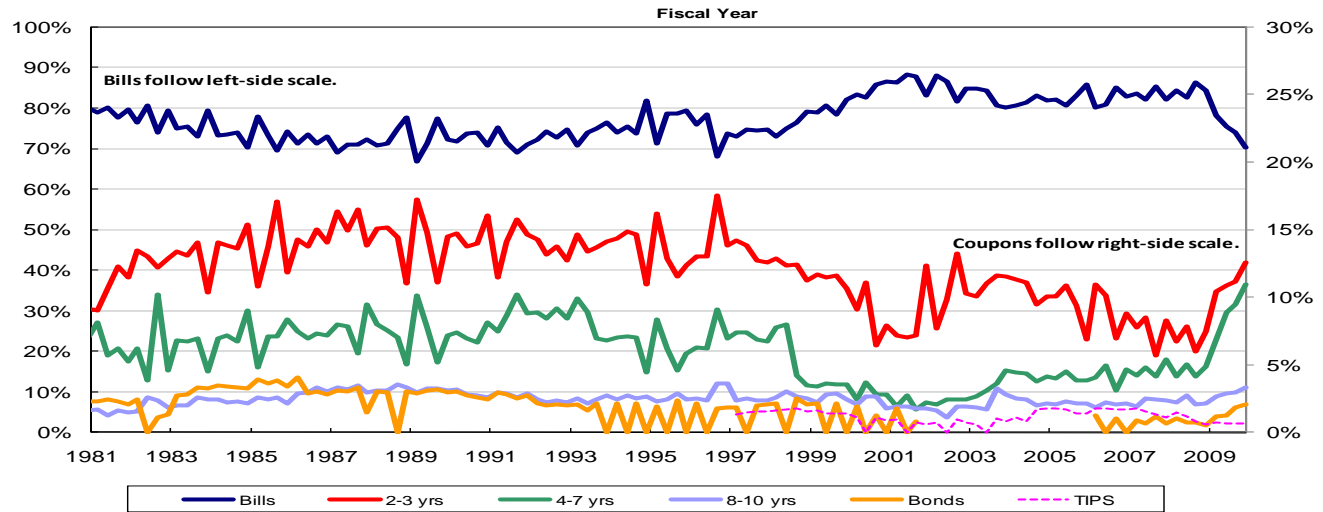
- State and Local Government Series Securities were paid down by \$2.4 billion in Q1 FY 2010 Q1. This was the smallest pay down since the \$3.3 billion observed in Q1 FY 2008.

Treasury Quarterly Net Borrowing from Nonmarketable Issues



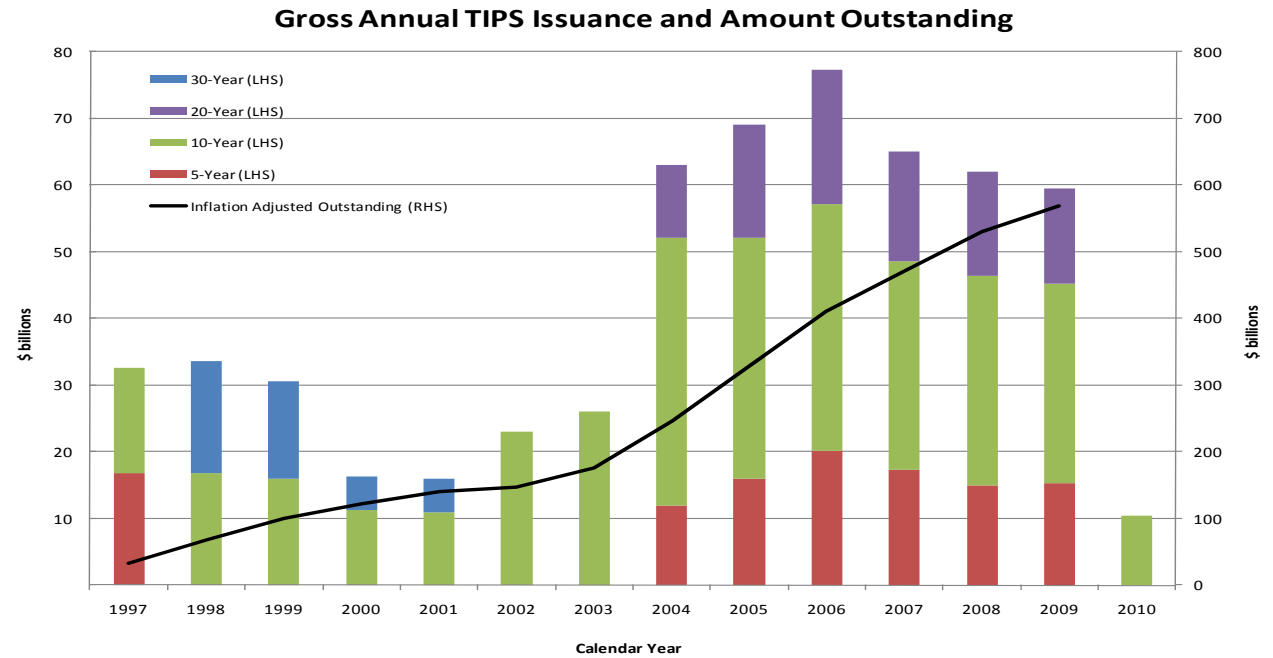
- Treasury has reduced reliance on bill financing over the past calendar year, moving from 84% in December 2008 to 70% in December 2009.

Percentage Breakdown of Quarterly Marketable Issuance

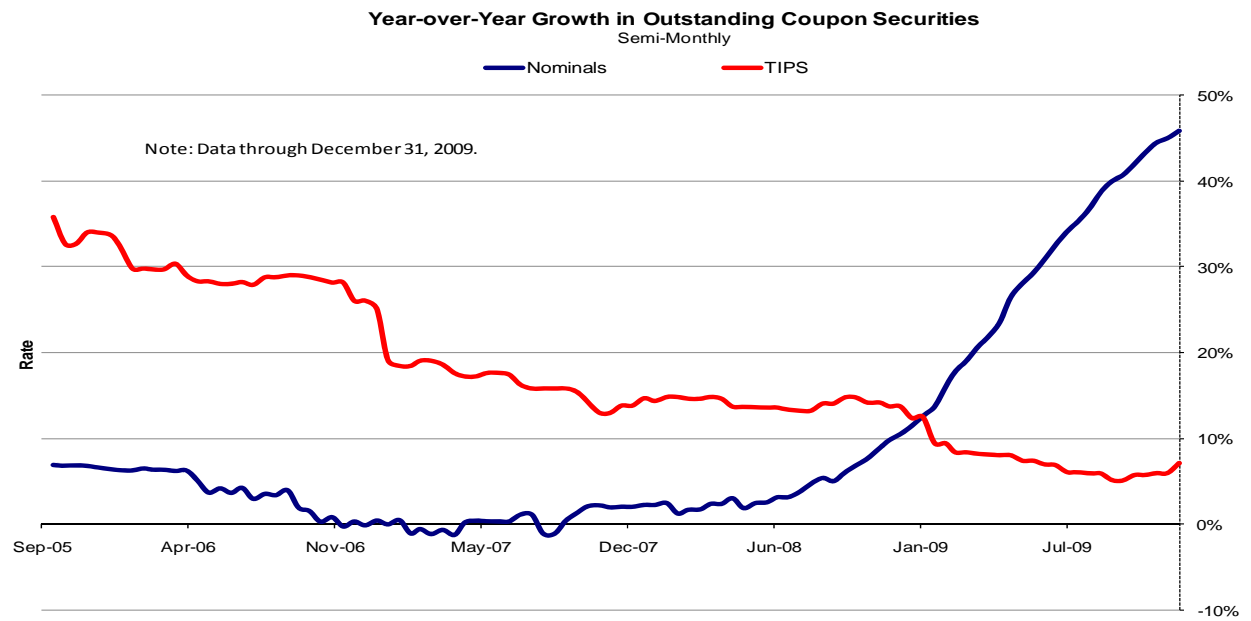


Note: Previous releases of Quarterly marketable issuance data were based on 4-quarter rolling averages and excluded CMBs. This data is based on actual quarterly marketable issuance through December 31, 2009, including CMBs.

- Inflation-adjusted TIPS outstanding stood at \$568 billion at the end of December 2009.



- Growth in nominal coupons outstanding slowed during the past quarter.



Debt Portfolio Projections

Assumptions used in the next 3 charts:

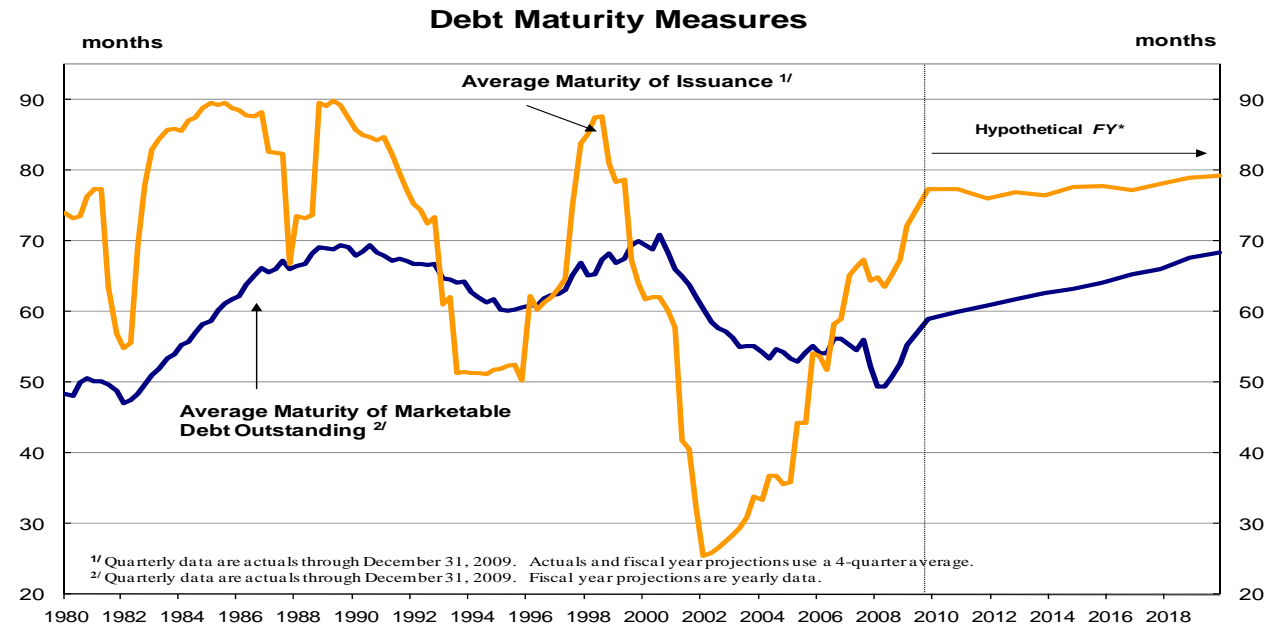
- ◆ Net financing projections for FY 2010-2020 are based on OMB FY 2011 Budget estimates. Future residual financing needs are spread proportionally across auctioned securities and are derived from hypothetical auction sizes. Excluding 30-year TIPS, initial sizes are based on announced coupon amounts as of December 31, 2009 and the outstanding level of bills on December 31, 2009. The initial size for 30-year TIPS is based on the average announced amount for 20-year TIPS in 2009.
- Projections exclude cash management bills.
- Projections assume *no change* to future issuance patterns.

Using the above assumptions, over the next 10 years:

- Average maturity of total outstanding and average maturity of issuance settle to approximately 68 and 79 months, respectively.
- The percent of debt with 3 years or less to maturity is projected to decline to 53%.

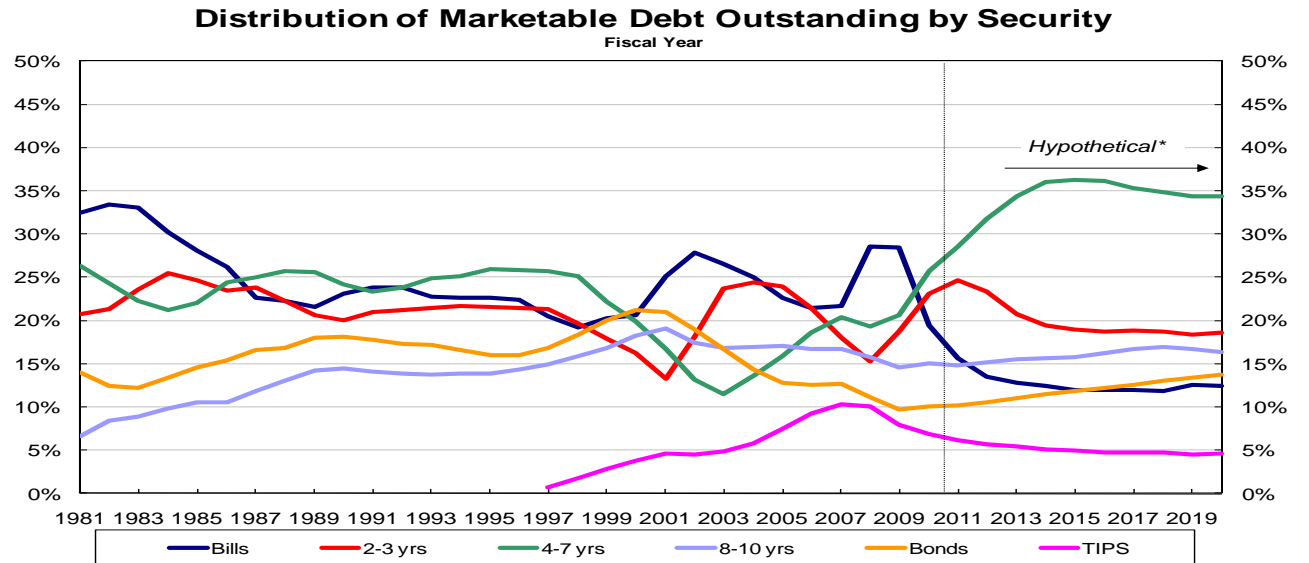


- Average maturity of total debt outstanding rose by 6 months between March 2009 and December 2009, from 49 months to 55 months.



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- If future financing needs were spread proportionally following current issuance patterns, the proportion of debt composed of longer-term securities would increase.

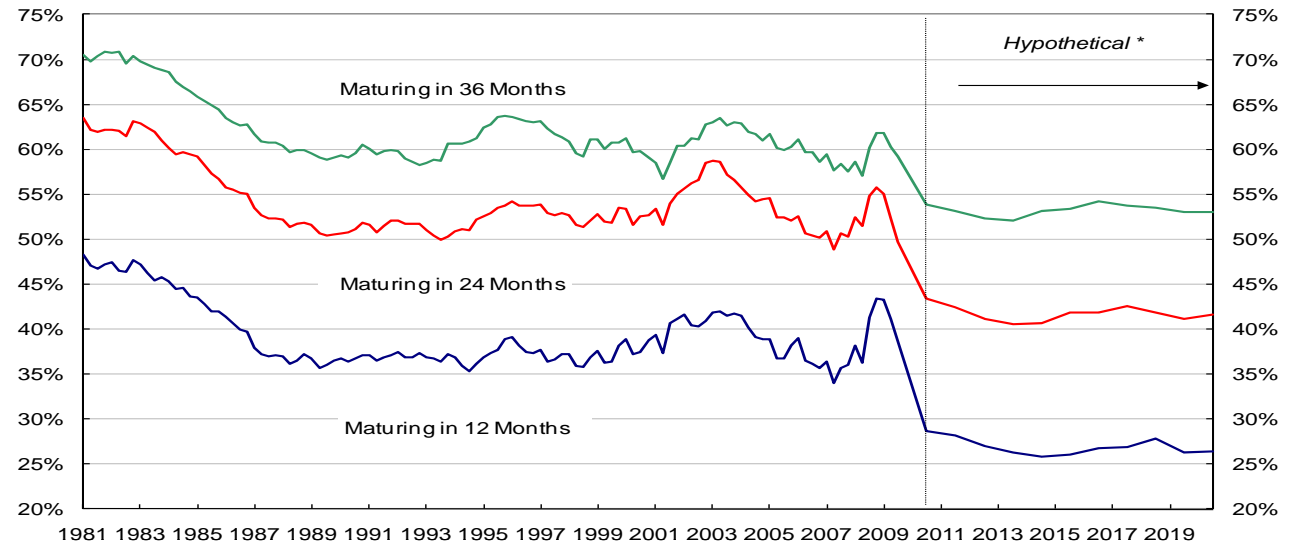


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Percentage of Debt Maturing in Next 12 to 36 Months

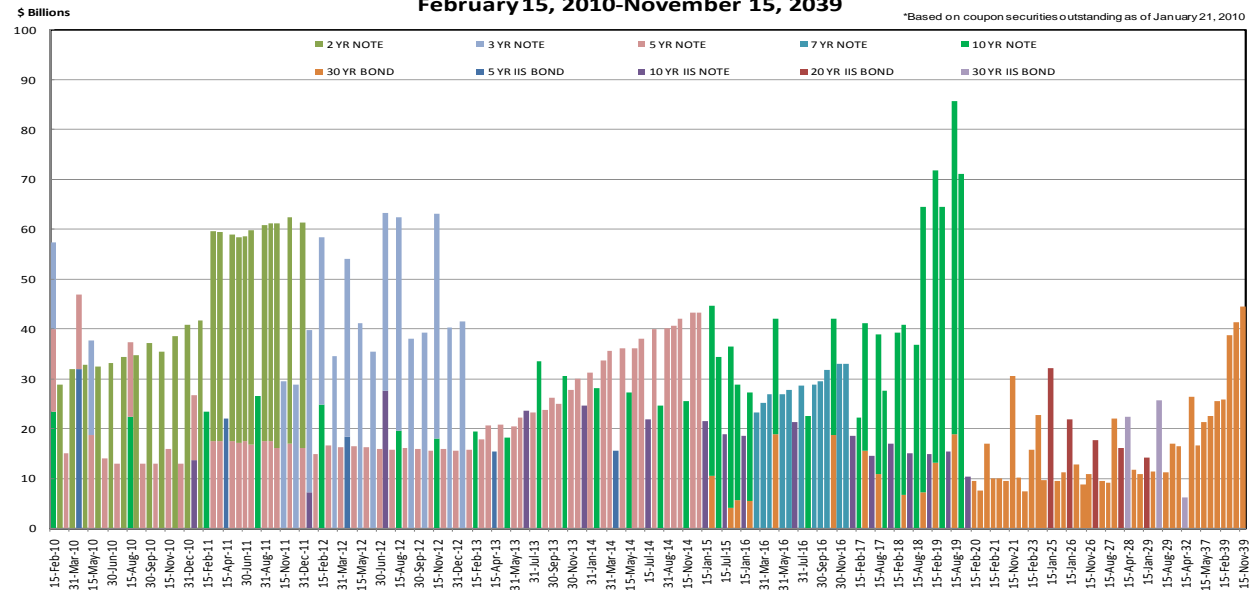
- The percentage of debt maturing within the next three years is at historical lows.



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- Maturing 2-, 3- and 5-year notes will add to near-term financing needs.

Coupons Maturing* February 15, 2010-November 15, 2039



Additional Factors to Consider

- The rate of decline in year-over-year corporate tax receipts slowed in Q1 FY 2010. In the past, changes in corporate tax receipts have led changes in individual withheld and non-withheld receipts.
- Marketable financing needs remain volatile due to uncertainty surrounding projected revenues, non-marketable debt issuance and outlays related to ongoing recovery programs.
- Treasury's current securities offerings provide flexibility to address a wide range of borrowing scenarios.



FY 2010 and 2011 Deficit and Borrowing Estimates

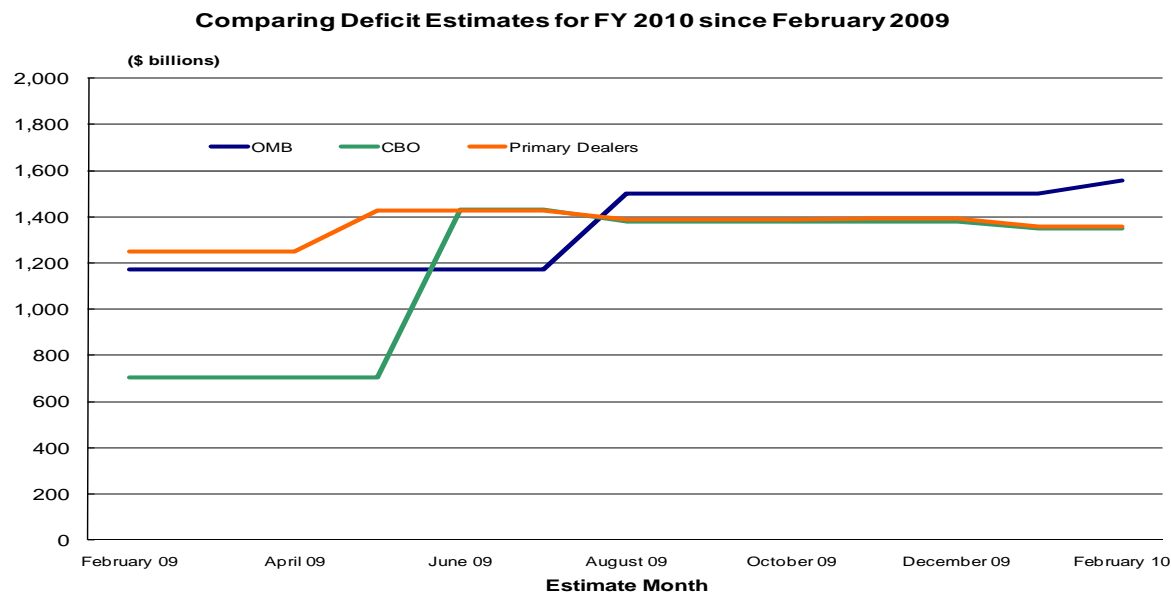
\$ billions

	Primary Dealers*	CBO	OMB
FY 2010 Deficit Estimates	1,357	1,349	1,556
FY 2011 Deficit Estimates	1,121	980	1,267
FY 2010 Deficit Range	900-1750		
FY 2011 Deficit Range	750-1800		
FY 2010 Marketable Borrowing Range	1000-1750		
FY 2011 Marketable Borrowing Range	750-1600		
Estimates as of:	Jan 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2010

- Primary dealers currently estimate a FY 2010 deficit of \$1.357 trillion, approximately \$200 billion below the Administration's projection.

* Based on Primary Dealer feedback on January 28, 2010. Deficit estimates are averages.

- Recent deficit projections have been relatively stable.



- The pace of decline in year-over-year corporate tax receipts has slowed.

