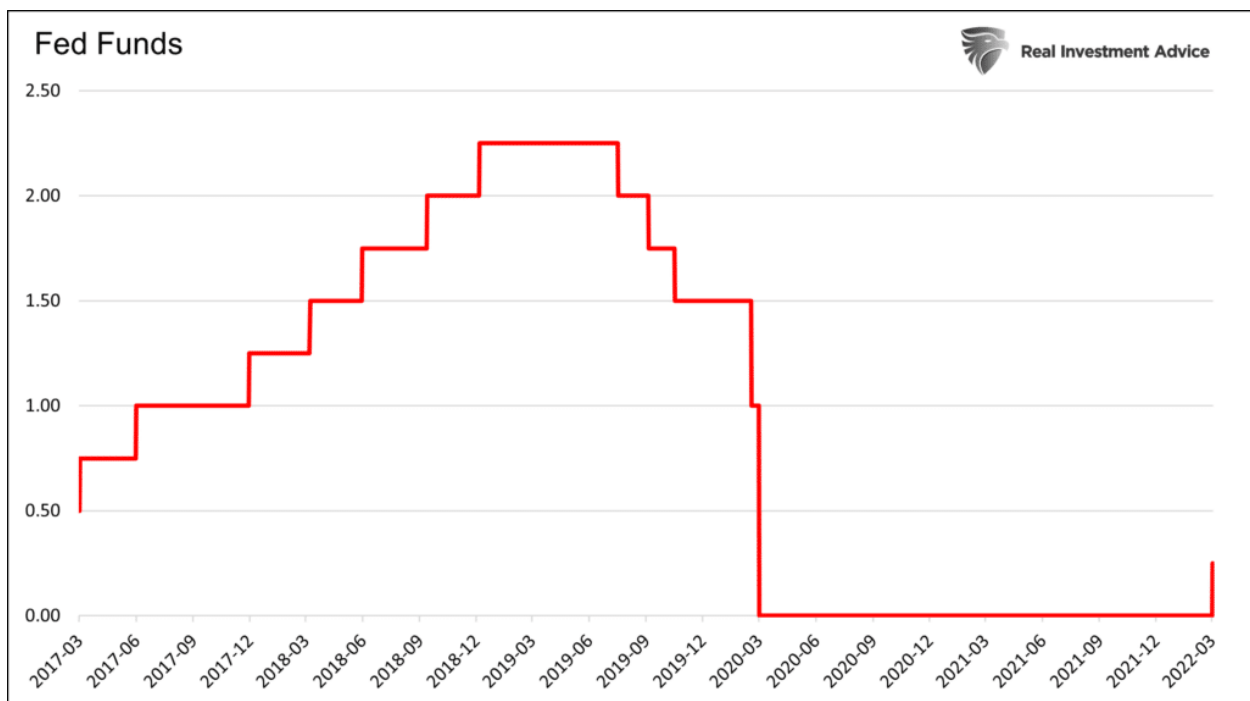


On March 3, 2020, the Federal Reserve reduced its Fed Funds rate and bought Treasury and mortgage assets as the Pandemic rattled the economy and markets. Nearly two years later, after a tremendous amount of monetary and fiscal stimulus and outsized economic growth and inflation, the Fed reverses its policies. To that end, the Fed raised rates by 25bps on Wednesday. While it may seem bearish, consider that since World War II, the Fed has embarked on 17 rate hike cycles. Six months following the initial rate hike, the S&P 500 on average was up by 1.3%.



[dmc]

What To Watch Today

Economy

- 8:30 a.m. ET: **Housing starts**, February (1.700 million expected, 1.638 million in January)
- 8:30 a.m. ET: **Building permits**, February (1.850 million expected, 1.899 million in January, downwardly revised to 1.895 million)
- 8:30 a.m. ET: **Housing starts, month-over-month**, February (3.8% expected, -4.1% in January)
- 8:30 a.m. ET: **Building permits, month-over-month**, February (-2.4% expected, 0.7% in January, downwardly revised to 0.5%)
- 8:30 a.m. ET: **Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook Index**, March (15.0 expected, 16.0 in February)
- 8:30 a.m. ET: [Initial jobless claims](#), week ended March 12 (220,000 expected, 227,000 during prior week)
- 8:30 a.m. ET: [Continuing claims](#), week ended March 5 (1.480 million expected, 1.494 during prior week)

- 9:15 a.m. ET: **Industrial Production**, month-over-month, February (0.5% expected, 1.5% during prior month)
- 9:15 a.m. ET: **Capacity Utilization**, February (77.9% expected, 77.6% during prior month)
- 9:15 a.m. ET: **Manufacturing (SIC) Production**, February (1.0% expected, 0.2% during prior month)

Earnings

Pre-market

- **Warby Parker**•[WRBY](#)) to report an adjusted loss of \$0.09 on revenue of \$134.29 million
- **Dollar General**•[DG](#)) to report adjusted earnings of \$2.55 on revenue of \$8.70 billion

Post-market

- **FedEx**•[FDX](#)) to report adjusted earnings of \$4.65 on revenue of \$23.49 billion
- **GameStop**•[GME](#)) to report adjusted earnings of \$0.84 on revenue of \$2.23 billion

Fed Hikes "Fed Funds" And Stocks Surge

As we have noted over the last couple of weeks, there was a lot of *"fuel"* for a rally, all that was needed was a bit of an excuse. That excuse came Wednesday afternoon as the Fed did "NOT" surprise the markets and only hiked Fed funds by 0.25%. Such was well telegraphed and in line with expectations. The presser following the announcement was equally *"dovish"* by delaying any announcement of "tapering" the existing balance sheet.

The rally was broad buy heavily concentrated in the *"most shorted"* names, namely technology stocks which we increased our weighting to on Tuesday morning. We had also reduced our "inflation names" on Monday as the coming reversion in oil prices was quite evident.

The rally in stocks face one more challenge on Friday with options expiration, but the market is not overbought short-term. The market is now challenging the downtrend line, a break above that level could see a retracement back to the 50-dma. We will likely look to rebalance risk at that point.



Jerome Powell and the Fed

The Fed voted 8-1 for a 25bps rate hike. St. Louis Fed President Bullard dissented in favor of a 50bps rate increase. Based on the Fed's new projections, they expect 2.0% Fed Funds by the end of the year and 2.8% by the end of 2023. They expect inflation at 4.3% by the end of the year, up from their January projection of 2.5%. The following quote from the statement alludes to more inflation due to the Russian invasion. *"The invasion of Ukraine by Russia is causing tremendous human & economic hardship. The implications for the U.S. economy are uncertain, but in the near term, the invasion & related events are likely to create additional upward pressure on inflation & weigh on economic activity"* The statement may explain the increase in inflation and Fed Funds expectations.

The Fed is not reducing their balance sheet now, but *"expects to begin reducing holdings of Treasury securities and agency mortgage-backed securities at a coming meeting."*

Indicators of economic activity and employment have continued to strengthen. The sectors most adversely affected by the pandemic have improved in recent months but are being affected by the recent sharp rise in COVID-19 cases. Job gains have been solid in recent months, and the unemployment rate has declined substantially. Inflation remains elevated, reflecting supply and demand imbalances related to the pandemic and the reopening of the economy. Higher energy prices have continued to contribute to elevated levels of inflation. Overall financial conditions remain accommodative, in part reflecting policy measures to support the economy and the flow of credit to U.S. households and businesses.

The path of the economy continues to depend on the course of the virus. Progress on vaccination, energy prices, and broader price pressures.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia is causing tremendous human and economic hardship. The implications for the U.S. economy are highly uncertain, but in the near term the invasion and an easing of supply constraints are expected to support continued gains in economic activity and employment as well as a reduction in inflation. Risks to the economic outlook remain, including from new variants of the virus.

The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. In support of these goals, the Committee decided to keep the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent. With inflation well above 2 percent and a strong labor market, the Committee expects it will soon be appropriate to raise the target range for the federal funds rate. The Committee decided to continue to reduce the monthly pace of its net asset purchases, bringing related events are likely to create additional upward pressure on inflation and weigh on economic activity.

The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. With appropriate firming in the stance of monetary policy, the Committee expects inflation to return to its 2 percent objective and the labor market to remain strong. In support of these goals, the Committee decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate to 1/4 to 1/2 percent and anticipates that ongoing increases in the rate will come to an end in early March. Beginning in February, the target range will be appropriate. In addition, the Committee will expect to begin reducing its holdings of Treasury securities by at least \$20 billion per month and agency debt and of agency mortgage-backed securities by at least \$10 billion per month. The Federal Reserve's ongoing purchases and holdings of securities will continue to foster smooth market functioning and accommodative financial conditions, thereby supporting the flow of credit to households and businesses at a coming meeting.

In assessing the appropriate stance of monetary policy, the Committee will continue to monitor the implications of incoming information for the economic outlook. The Committee would be prepared to adjust the stance of monetary policy as appropriate if risks emerge that could impede the attainment of the Committee's goals. The Committee's assessments will take into account a wide range of information, including readings on public health, labor market conditions, inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and financial and international developments.

Voting for the monetary policy action were Jerome H. Powell, Chair; John C. Williams, Vice Chair; Michelle W. Bowman; Lael Brainard; James Bullard; Esther L. George; Patrick Harker; Loretta J. Mester; and Christopher J. Waller. Voting against this action was James Bullard, who preferred at this meeting to raise the target range for the federal funds rate by 0.5 percentage point to 1/2 to 3/4 percent. Patrick Harker voted as an alternate member at this meeting.

Implementation Note issued January 2 March 16, 2022

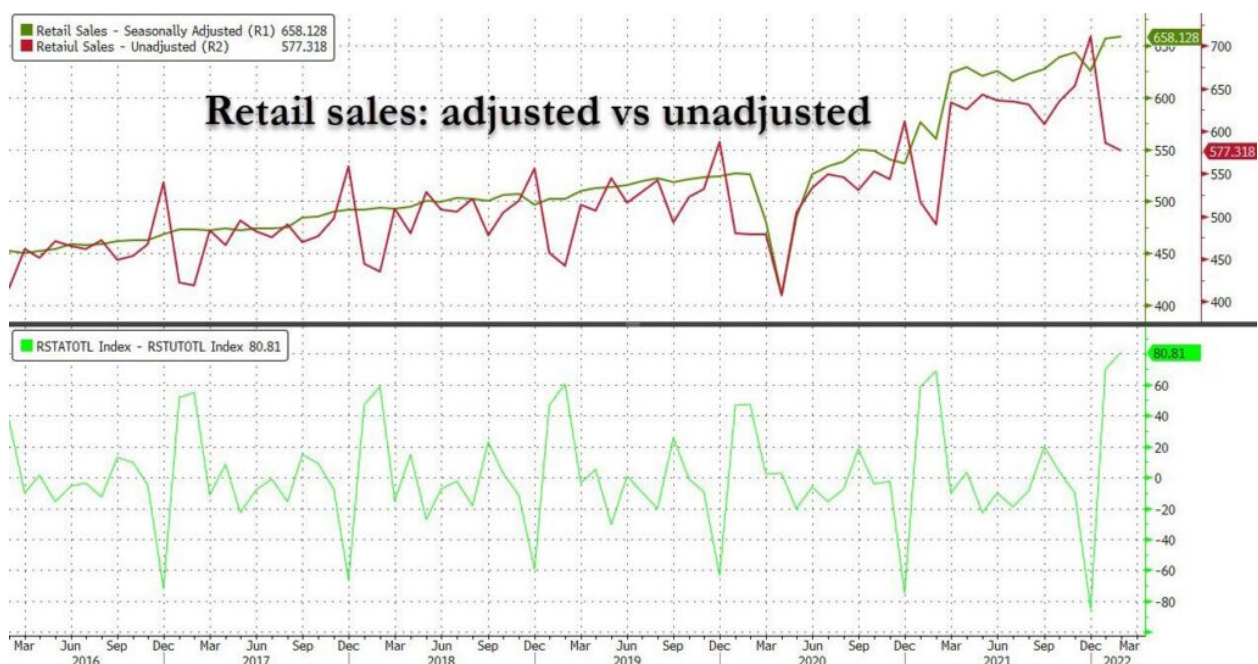
Last Update: January 2 March 16, 2022

Retail Sales

Despite poor consumer sentiment, Retail Sales were positive for February. More encouraging was the +1.1% revision to January's number (3.8% to 4.9%). There is a caveat, however. Retail Sales rose by just 0.3% for the month. But, CPI rose 0.8%, meaning that if we subtract inflation, retail sales fell by about 0.5%. Not surprisingly, retail sales excluding vehicles and gas were down 0.4%. The control group used to calculate GDP, fell by 1.2% but after its 6.7% increase last month. More details on the report can be found in Mish Shedlock's [latest report](#).



"Finally, and suggesting that these numbers are all bunk, the unadjusted retail sales continued to slide, and after a record gap in January between the two series, in February the gap got even bigger, suggesting that the only "growth" in US spending is due to some Commerce Department seasonal adjustment calculator." - Zerohedge



This Time Is Very Different

The table below from Charlie Bilello (@charliebilello) shows how unique the current economic/monetary policy situation is. The table shows every month in which the unemployment was at the current 3.8%, which is generally considered full employment. It then compares those historical instances to the Fed Funds rate and inflation. The real Fed Funds (Fed Funds less CPI) column provides context to how much more monetary stimulus is being applied today than at any other time unemployment was this low. Considering the Fed's two congressionally chartered objectives are maximum employment and stable prices, it is shocking how far behind the eight ball they are in fighting inflation thus far.

US Fed Funds Rate with Unemployment Rate at 3.8%				
Month	Unemployment Rate	Effective Fed Funds Rate	CPI YoY	Real Fed Funds Rate
Feb-66	3.8%	4.60%	2.6%	2.04%
Mar-66	3.8%	4.66%	2.8%	1.88%
Apr-66	3.8%	4.67%	2.9%	1.80%
Jun-66	3.8%	5.17%	2.4%	2.73%
Jul-66	3.8%	5.30%	2.8%	2.55%
Aug-66	3.8%	5.53%	3.5%	2.04%
Dec-66	3.8%	5.40%	3.4%	2.04%
Feb-67	3.8%	5.00%	2.9%	2.13%
Mar-67	3.8%	4.53%	2.5%	1.98%
Apr-67	3.8%	4.05%	2.5%	1.51%
May-67	3.8%	3.94%	2.3%	1.62%
Jul-67	3.8%	3.79%	2.9%	0.86%
Aug-67	3.8%	3.90%	2.6%	1.30%
Sep-67	3.8%	3.99%	2.6%	1.39%
Dec-67	3.8%	4.51%	3.3%	1.23%
Feb-68	3.8%	4.71%	3.6%	1.07%
Apr-00	3.8%	6.02%	3.0%	3.01%
May-18	3.8%	1.70%	2.8%	-1.08%
Aug-18	3.8%	1.91%	2.7%	-0.77%
Oct-18	3.8%	2.19%	2.5%	-0.34%
Feb-19	3.8%	2.40%	1.5%	0.92%
Mar-19	3.8%	2.41%	1.9%	0.53%
Feb-22	3.8%	0.08%	7.9%	-7.83%



COMPOUND

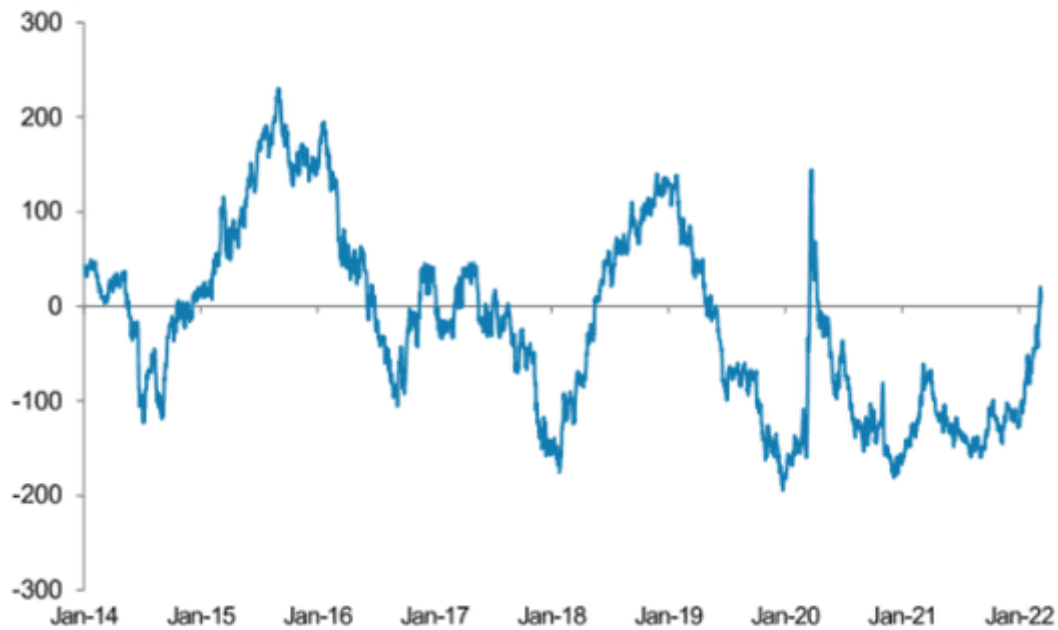
@CharlieBilello

Is The Fed Behind The Eight Ball?

The following graph runs counter to the last table and paragraph. The graph below charts Morgan Stanley's Financial Conditions Index. It uses recent changes in stock prices, short and long-term interest rates, and the dollar to assess their impact on financial conditions. As shown, the index is now at an average level for the last eight years. According to Morgan Stanley, all three factors have contributed to the equivalent of a 140bps Fed Funds rate increase. To better understand, consider that mortgage rates, a significant driver of economic activity has risen by over 1% since last August.

Exhibit 1: FCI has tightened by the equivalent of 140bp in fed funds relative to the beginning of the year

Changes in Financial Conditions
Fed Funds Rate Equivalent
basis points



Source: Morgan Stanley Research

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