

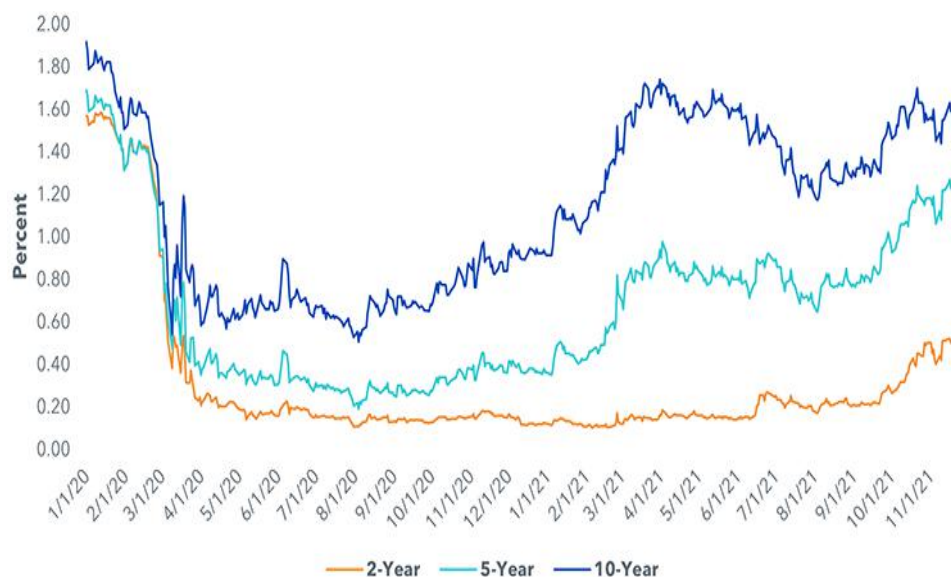
NOWHERE TO RUN...WITH ONE EXCEPTION

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Before we started to see omicron-variant headlines, the appointments of Jay Powell to another four-year term as Chair of the [Federal Reserve \(Fed\)](#) and current Governor Lael Brainard as Vice Chair had ushered in a different tone to the money and bond markets. Rightly or wrongly, these markets were operating under the assumption that future Fed policy would tilt to a more ‘hawkish’ stance. If this proves to be accurate, bond investors may have very few options available to them in the fixed income universe other than strategies that seek to mitigate interest rate risk.

Let’s examine how the U.S. Treasury market has responded to this Fed news. Typically, all eyes are on the [UST 10-Year yield](#) when discussing the rate outlook. However, we advise also keeping an eye on the 2- and 5-Year notes, the part of the [curve](#) that is more closely tied to potential Fed [rate hikes](#). The UST 2- and 5-Year [yields](#) have each established new 2021 high watermarks, moved back to pre-pandemic readings and have potentially moved to ‘break-out’ mode to the upside, according to technical analysis.

U.S. Treasury Yields



Source: St. Louis Fed, as of 11/23/21.

At the back end of the curve, real yields have been leading the charge with the 10-Year [TIPS](#) yield moving up roughly 25 [basis points](#) since earlier this month. As far as the UST 10-Year yield is concerned, it has also risen to the upside, but it still hasn't eclipsed the high watermark of 1.77% that was printed in March of this year, as of this writing.

So, back to the point I raised in the opening paragraph—where can a bond investor turn? The aforementioned hawkish tilt expected by the money and bond markets is really all about the timing and magnitude of any potential rate hikes next year. Pre-omicron

headlines, expectations were gravitating toward three Fed rate increases next year, with a potential June lift-off date. Interestingly, in Powell's first major public appearance since his re-nomination, his comments did take on a 'hawkish' tilt. While acknowledging potential economic risks from this new variant, the more noteworthy news were his statements that it is time to "retire" the word transitory when referring to inflation and that the Fed can consider ending their [taper](#) program a few months sooner.

In this type of an environment, the fixed coupon and TIPS portion of the Treasury yield curve could see higher yields in the months/year ahead. In other words, short [duration](#) and inflation-protected strategies would still be vulnerable to rate risk.

Conclusion

There is one Treasury-based, time-tested strategy to help mitigate rate risk: [Treasury Floating Rate Notes \(FRNs\)](#). Treasury FRNs reset with the weekly 3-month [T-Bill](#) auction, so the yield historically 'floats up with the Fed' during a rate hike cycle. The [WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Fund \(USFR\)](#) offers investors a means to tap into this solution.

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DEFINITIONS

Federal Reserve: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

Hawkish: Description used when worries about inflation are the primary concerns in setting monetary policy decisions.

10- Year Treasury: a debt obligation of the U.S. government with an original maturity of ten years.

Curve: Refers to the yield curve. Positioning on the yield curve is important to investors, especially during non-parallel shifts.

Rate Hike: refers to an increase in the policy rate set by a central bank. In the U.S., this generally refers to the Federal Funds Target Rate.

Yield: The income return on an investment. Refers to the interest or dividends received from a security that is typically expressed annually as a percentage of the market or face value.

TIPS: Treasury Inflation Protected Securities.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

Tapering: A shift in monetary policy by which the Federal Reserve would begin decreasing the amount of bonds it purchases.

Duration: A measure of a bond's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The weighted average accounts for the various durations of the bonds purchased as well as the proportion of the total government bond portfolio that they make up.

Floating Rate Treasury Note: a debt instrument issued by the U.S. government whose coupon payments are linked to the 13-week Treasury bill auction rate.

Treasury Bill: A treasury bill (T-Bill) is a short-term debt obligation backed by the U.S. government with a maturity of one month (four weeks), three months (13 weeks) or six months (26 weeks).