

# WHERE TREASURY & TIPS YIELDS MAY BE HEADED

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The March [FOMC](#) meeting confirmed one very important issue for the money and bond markets: rates are going to continue to go up. Through the prism of [rate hikes](#) and [quantitative tightening](#), investors are trying to determine where Treasury (UST) yields will be going in the process.

According to the Fed's "[dot plot](#)," officials essentially see six quarter-point rate hikes for the remainder of this year. (It did not include the possibility of a 50 [basis points \(bps\)](#) rate hike, yet.) This would entail an increase at each FOMC meeting and would leave the target range for Fed Funds at 1.75%-2%. Then another four rate hikes could be on the docket for 2023, bringing the top end of the [Fed Funds target range](#) to 3%. Based upon recent comments from Chair Powell, it appears the potential exists for an even more aggressive rate hike path.

## U.S. Treasury Yields



Source: St. Louis Fed, as of 3/18/22.

We all know that "past is not necessarily prologue" in the bond market, but history can offer some useful insights at times. And this may be one of those times. This is exactly why I took a look at where UST yields wound up during the Fed's last rate hike cycle. As the graph clearly reveals, the 2-, 5- and 10-Year yields all coalesced around the 3% threshold toward the end of 2018.

Why is that so important, you may ask? Well, some market observers have mentioned that this year's rise in UST yields already factors in further Fed rate hikes. I would say yes, but only to a certain degree. If the aforementioned Fed outlook plays out even close to script, UST yields will be moving into higher territory from their current readings. For some perspective, here's where the UST 2-, 5- and 10-Year yields peaked in 2018, and if an encore performance does occur, how much further these yields would have to rise to get there:

- UST 2-Year peak 2.97%; +85 bps
- UST 5-Year peak 3.09%; +76 bps
- UST 10-Year peak 3.24%; +93 bps

In other words, additional increases approaching 100 bps in UST yields could be coming.

#### U.S. Treasury 10-Year TIPS Yield



Source: St. Louis Fed, as of 3/18/22.

The reason I'm including [TIPS](#) in the conversation is because they are often used as a rate hedge. BUT, as you'll soon see, be careful what type of vehicle you choose for this assignment. Utilizing the same period as above, one discovers that 10-Year TIPS yields hit a peak of 1.17%. Given where its yield level was as of this writing, a move back to this high watermark would require an eye-opening increase of 180 bps.

#### Conclusion

As I mentioned in last week's [post Fed meeting blog piece](#), rising rates will likely not just be a 2022 phenomenon, but one that will play out in 2023 as well. Unfortunately for the bond investor, options are quite limited. However, there is one strategy that is actually designed for Fed rate hikes: [floating rate Treasury notes \(FRNs\)](#). These securities are offered in two-year maturities and are reset with the weekly three-month [t-bill](#) auction. As a result, the UST FRN yield "floats with the Fed."

The [WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Fund \(USFR\)](#) offers investors a means to tap into this strategy and help mitigate the negative impacts to their bond portfolio from what could be looming ahead over the next two years.

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## DEFINITIONS

**Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)**: The branch of the Federal Reserve Board that determines the direction of monetary policy.

**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.

**Quantitative Tightening**: Quantitative easing is a process whereby a central bank targets lowering longer-term interest rates by purchasing bonds and other securities to stimulate the economy. Quantitative tightening is the reverse process whereby securities are either sold or the proceeds of maturing securities are not reinvested with the goal of tightening economic conditions to prevent the economy from overheating.

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

**Dot Plot**: a chart based on the economic projections of the Federal Reserve board members that illustrates their views on the appropriate pace of policy firming and provides a target range or target level for the federal funds rate.

**Basis point**: 1/100th of 1 percent.

**Fed funds target range**: the interest rate band the Federal Open Market Committee decides to implement for the federal funds rate.

**TIPS**: Treasury Inflation Protected Securities.

**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).