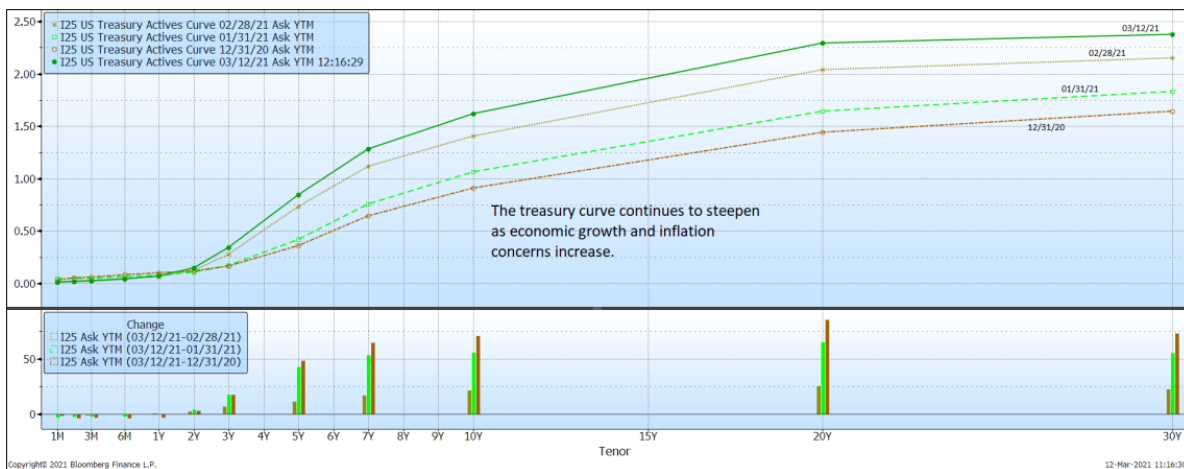


The plot thickens as longer-term treasury yields continue to increase while shorter rates remain hitched to the Fed’s current monetary policy stance. Evidenced in the chart below, short treasury yields are nearly unchanged on the year while intermediate and longer-term yields have increased as much as 80bps. The continued steepening of the treasury curve is largely driven by the market’s fear that increased economic growth & faster than expected inflation will force the Fed to remove accommodation sooner than later.

The central bank’s current policy is one of reflation. According to Investopedia, reflation policy actions are those designed to “expand economic output, stimulate spending and curb the effects of deflation” – all of which generally occur after an economic recession. Policy makers continue to pump stimulus dollars into the economy while U.S. central bankers keep short-term rates low in hopes to increase the money supply to purposely drive up prices. Keep in mind that reflation isn’t necessarily bad as controlled price increases aid economic recovery. Like the “rising tide lifts all boats” aphorism, higher prices drive the economy towards full employment and desired growth. Simply stated, higher prices lead to increased profitability which encourages businesses to expand placing upward pressure on wages resulting in more consumer spending...the key driver of economic growth - how’s that for a run-on sentence!

The challenge with reflation policy is keeping prices under control once they have returned to the Fed’s “well-anchored” 2% inflation benchmark. Meaning, reflation policy if not appropriately administered can lead to faster than expected inflation. The recent uptick in treasury yields shows that market participants are concerned that the Fed may be challenged in managing inflation. This week’s passage of the one of the largest economic stimulus packages in U.S. history will make the Fed’s job of keeping inflation in check more difficult. As such, all eyes will be focused on next week’s FOMC policy meeting. Although policy makers will likely repeat their near-term “transitory” inflation outlook, market participants believe that a sustained surge in inflation will force the Fed to tighten policy to keep the economy from overheating. As a result, financial conditions will tighten weighing on the current recovery. Hopefully next week’s forward guidance will address the current disconnect between the bond market and the Fed...

Dennis Zimmerman Jr. | Senior Vice President | Manager – Asset/Liability Services | Commerce Bank – Capital Markets Group (CMG)



NEW ISSUE MUNICIPAL CALENDAR			
Date	Amount (\$)	Description	Maturity
03/15/2021	\$3,085,000	HORTON KS-REF UT GO BQ NR	2021-2047
03/15/2021	\$2,015,000	MULVANE KS-TEMP NTS-A UT GO BQ SPI+	2022
03/16/2021	\$35,385,000	TOPEKA KS -REF-A UT GO AA	2021-2035
03/16/2021	\$2,915,000	TOPEKA KS -TXBL-B UT GO AA TAXABLE	2022-2028
03/16/2021	\$9,940,000	COWLEY COUNTY KS UT GO BQ RATING APPLIED	2022-2041
03/16/2021	\$5,920,000	OTTAWA KS -A UT GO BQ RATING APPLIED	2021-2039
03/17/2021	\$6,125,000	LINCOLN CO MO AMBULANCE DT UT GO BQ Aa2	2022-2041

ECONOMIC CALENDAR

Monday 3/15	Tuesday 3/16	Wednesday 3/17	Thursday 3/18	Friday 3/19
Empire Manufacturing	Retail Sales Advance MoM	MBA Mortgage Applications	Initial Jobless Claims	
Total Net TIC Flows	Industrial Production MoM	Housing Starts	Leading Index	
Net Long-Term TIC Flows	Import Price Index MoM	FOMC Rate Decision	Langer Consumer Comfort	

KEY INDICES				MUNI AA-BQ	
	Current	Last Month	One Year Ago		
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	4.25	3 Mo.	0.05
Discount Rate	0.25	0.25	1.75	6 Mo.	0.07
Fed Funds Rate	0.07	0.08	1.09	1-Year	0.10
IOER	0.10	0.10	1.10	2-Year	0.13
1-Month Libor	0.11	0.11	0.81	3-Year	0.27
11th Dist COFI	0.46	0.46	0.98	5-Year	0.50
1-Yr. CMT	0.08	0.07	0.40	7-Year	0.79
Dow	32,778.64	31,458.40	21,200.62	10-Year	1.17
NASDAQ	13,319.86	14,095.47	7,201.80	30-Year	1.84
S&P 500	3,943.34	3,934.83	2,480.64		
Bond Buyer	2.35	2.10	2.31		

Treasuries & New Issue Agencies (<i>Spread to Treasuries</i>)						CMO Spreads to Treasuries		
	Treasuries	Bullets	NC-6 Mo.	NC-1 Year	NC- 2 Year		PAC	Vanilla
3 Mo. Bill	0.02					1-Year	N/A	+45
6 Mo. Bill	0.04					2-Year	48	55
1-Year Bill	0.07					3-Year	53	65
2-Year Note	0.15	1	-5	-5		5-Year	65	75
3-Year Note	0.34	1	-1	-4	-5			
5-Year Note	0.84	2	12	8	0			
7-Year Note	1.29	3	20	13	3			
10-Year Note	1.62	7	34	25	13			
20-Year Bond	2.29							
30-Year Bond	2.38							

MBS Current Coupon Yields	
GNMA 30 Yr.	1.95%
FNMA 30 Yr.	1.87%
GNMA 15 Yr.	0.90%
FNMA 15 Yr.	1.21%

About the Author, Dennis Zimmerman



In 2015, Dennis joined Commerce Bank's Capital Markets Group as Manager of Asset/Liability Services. With his leadership, the Capital Market's ALM team provides asset/liability management consulting services to community banks.

Prior to joining Commerce, he was employed for nearly 26 years at one of the largest privately-held banks in Kansas. In addition to managing a \$775 million bond portfolio, his Asset/Liability Chairman responsibilities included managing margin, interest rate risk, liquidity and capital. Prior to becoming the bank's Finance Treasury Officer, he was a Registered Investment Representative and Supervising Principal in the bank's Capital Markets division.

As a seasoned professional, Mr. Zimmerman offers a comprehensive understanding of bank finance treasury, fixed income, complex financial analysis as well as regulatory and operational awareness. As a banker, he understands the challenge of balancing shareholder expectations within appropriate levels of risk.

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