FS FINANCIAL SOURCE

Hawks & Doves: Federal Reserve

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CENTRAL BANK	FEDERAL RESERVE

Doves	Neutral	Hawks	N/A
5	8	6	1

Name	Position	Stance	Recent Comments
Jerome Powell (Permanent Member)	Chairman	Dove	• View is that "substantial further progress" threshold met for inflation and been clear progress towards maximum employment; for now policy well positioned; Incoming data to provide more evidence that some of the supply–demand imbalances are improving, and more evidence of a continued moderation in inflation, particularly in goods and services prices that have been most affected by the pandemic; Focus on incoming data and the evolving risks offer useful guidance for today's unique monetary policy challenges; At the FOMC's recent July meeting was of the view, as were most participants, that if the economy evolved broadly as anticipated, it could be appropriate to start reducing the pace of asset purchases this year; intervening month has brought more progress in the form of a strong employment report for July, but also the further spread of the Delta variant; baseline outlook is for continued progress toward maximum employment, with inflation returning to levels consistent with our goal of inflation averaging 2 percent over time; Despite today's challenges, the economy is on a path to just such a labour market, with high levels of employment and participation, broadly shared wage gains, and inflation running close to our price stability goal; Delta variant presents a near-term risk, the prospects are good for continued progress toward maximum employment; Responding to temporary fluctuations in inflation may do more harm than good, particularly in an era where policy rates are much closer to the effective lower bound even in good times; If sustained higher inflation were to become a serious concern, Fed would certainly respond and use tools to assure inflation runs consistent with goal; Have much ground to cover to reach maximum employment (AUG 27) • Not yet clear if Delta variant will have important effects on the economy; We're not simply going back to a pre-pandemic economy; millions of people in the service sector are out of work and that is the part of the recovery that is far from complete; Fed is in process of fully putting away its tools designed for actual emergencies; does not see the financial sector as a risk to the economy (AUG 17) • Progress on vaccinations and fiscal support is providing strong support to the economy; household spending is rising at an especially rapid pace; Housing sector remains very strong and business investment is rising at a solid pace; Labour market has a ways to go; Pandemic factors appear to be weighing on employment growth but should wane in the coming months; Inflation has increased notably and will remain elevated in the coming months before moderating; Supply bottlenecks have been larger than anticipated, but inflation is still expected to be lower to the longer-run goal; Inflation could turn out to be higher and more persistent than expected; new framework emphasizes importance of well anchored inflation expectations and they appear broadly consistent; If path of inflation moves materially and persistently above goal the Fed is prepared to adjust policy; Continued progress on vaccinations would support the return to more normal economic conditions; Fed continued to assess progress towards taper goals, and mulled pace and composition of taper when it begins; discussed how purchases might be changed; Expects economy will continue to move towards substantial further progress; Timing of taper will depend on incoming data, will provide advance notice before any change; New SRF will provide backstops for market; There is no numerical threshold currently for maximum employment; still some ground to cover on labour market side; Inflation is running well above our target and it is clear inflation will be running at 2% for months ahead; Delta variant will have significant health consequences for many, but recent waves have shown less economic implications; waiting to see if this is also the case with Delta variant, which is a reasonable expectation; Fed has a lot of optionality to gradually remove purchases; Still a ways away from considering raising interest rates; Inflation overshoot can still be tied to a handful of categories; near-term risks to inflation to the upside, has confidence medium-term inflation will move back down; No consensus on what explains moves in bond markets; doesn't see in bond market moves anything that challenges the credibility framework; Fed thinks it will make good progress over the next couple of years towards maximum employment; clearly on a path to a very strong labour market, it should not take that long to get to a strong labour market; It's not timely to think about raising interest rates right now and Fed is looking at asset purchases instead; Ideally you would not raise rates before you taper; : Describes "transitory" inflation as a price level shock that doesn't leave a permanent mark on the inflation forecast, not implying that prices levels will reverse their gains; : Fed has not made any decision about the timing of tapering; range of views on the FOMC on when tapering is appropriate; this was the first deep dive on timing, pace, and composition of any taper, no decisions made; Strong capital requirements are essential and particularly for the largest banks; higher capital requirements are a good thing; A number of Fed participants raised questions about MBS and tapering; Treasuries and MBS affect financial conditions in similar ways; little support for tapering MBS earlier than Treasuries, likely to taper both together; Wages rising due to new hires not troubling; not seeing wage price signal spiral (JUL 28)
Michelle Bowman (Permanent Member)	Board of Governors	Neutral	**• Very close on goal of maximum employment, it is likely appropriate to start scaling back asset purchases this year if data comes in as expected; Remains encouraged about incoming data and ongoing expansion, it is important not to take too much signal from one month weak read on jobs; US has made great progress on price stability; Rise of inflation is not surprising given strong demand and a straining supply side, but it may take more time for inflation to ease; Will not prejudge outcome of debate among Fed colleagues; Fed needs to understand more about the banks likely to be impacted when higher asset thresholds expire this year; Fed would want to work with bank management to understand if elevated asset levels due to federal programmes are temporary or more permanent; Fed hopes to release Central Bank Digital Currency paper in the next few weeks and will be followed by a request for comment from stakeholders; Fed is at the point with CBDC that it is trying to look at the broader context and whether there is a business case for it (SEP 9)** • May take time for some people to re-enter the labour force; employment is still far below where it was despite recent gains; more work needs to be done to get US economy back on a strong footing; Many households still face challenging times (AUG 3)
Esther George (2021 Non-Voter | 2022 voter)	President – Kansas FED	Neutral	• The Fed should start on QE tapering this year; there has been good progress on the economy, inflation is coming in strong and suggests an opportunity to dial back QE but haven't seen the labour market fully recover; Less precise on dates regarding tapering; communication in September meeting will reflect discussions on taper; Will see strong employment growth into next year; There was not an intent going in to buy mortgage backed securities directly related to the housing market, but understand that it [the housing market] is looking particularly frothy (AUG 26)

			• The time has come to dial back the settings on monetary policy; Taper timeline not mechanically connected to timing of any policy rate adjustment; Normalization to be long and bumpy; Pre-pandemic labour market may not be best guidepost for assessing maximum employment; Temporary pandemic factors likely contributing to tight labour market; Expects growth to step down by remain robust; Labour market will continue to recover, inflation will moderate; Delta threats could delay recovery; states demand is strong as shown h Aug in Q2 GDP; expects US economy to continue to grow at a healthy clip; Services sector is not quite back to where it needs to be, will take a combination of things for that to ease up; Demographics are going to affect labour force participation and need to adjust based on retirements; Delta variant might 'complicate' Fed's timing; Has been succession of 'pretty good' jobs numbers; Firms have greater pricing power than they did two or five years ago; FOMC was intentional in adopting an average inflation targeting framework that was not mechanical; Over the past decade the public has not worried much about inflation, and that is good; Some of the froth in the housing market is starting to back off (11 AUG)
James Bullard (2021 Non-Voter | 2022 voter)	President – St. Louis FED	Hawk	• **Fed should proceed with tapering despite weak US jobs data, dismissed concerns the rebound in the labour market was faltering and said there is plenty of demand for workers (SEP 8)** • Would like to taper now and finish by end-Q1 2022; need to have optionality in case inflation does not moderate; Purchases do not have much value now; Fed is fine if inflation moderates quickly but may need to place downward pressure on inflation if it persists for longer; When it comes to tapering, you need to think about where the labour market will be at the end of the taper; If GDP runs 6% this year and 4% next, jobs will improve further; Much evidence pointing to a strong jobs market now; possible we are moving into a high productivity growth regime that could lead to higher interest rates that we would've otherwise seen; favours tapering treasuries by USD 20bln a month and MBS by USD 10bln a month (AUG 27) • Want to get going on tapering this year - repeats he wants taper completed by end-Q1 2022; there is more inflation than expected in the US, sceptical inflation will moderate in 2022; Sees inflation around at least 2.5% in 2022; high inflation will be a problem for everyone and particularly low income families; The economy has adapted to the pandemic, Delta variant will "peak at some point"; the economy does not need more stimulus right now; Repeats that the quick end taper will allow optionality for rate hikes, if inflation moderates then it can be delayed; concerned BOUT THE housing market and Fed should not be complacent about it; Real wages at this point are falling; Fed is coalescing around a plan for taper; Fed should allow its maturing holdings to run off after the taper is complete, letting the balance sheet gradually decline (AUG 26)
John Williams (Permanent Member)	Vice Chair / President – New York FED	Dove	**• Assuming the economy continues to improve as anticipated, it could be appropriate to start reducing the pace of asset purchases this year; wants to see more progress on employment goal; Even after the asset purchases end, the stance of monetary policy will continue to support a strong and full economic recovery; Wants to see more improvement in labour market before he is ready to say substantial further progress standard was met for maximum employment goal; Even with the strong pace of growth we are seeing, a full recovery from the pandemic will take quite some time to complete; Indications that the spread of the delta variant is weighing on consumer spending and jobs; Clear there has been substantial further progress on fed's inflation goal; Expects real GDP to increase by around 6% this year; Expects inflation to come back down to around 2% next year; Still a great deal of uncertainty about the inflation outlook, and he will be watching the data closely in the coming months; Pace of growth appears to be slowing somewhat relative to the first half; Still have a long way to go to get back to our maximum employment goal; Recovery to take time and Delta introduces uncertainty; Long term inflation expectations consistent with goals; central bank will need to adjust monetary policy if the labour market recovers more quickly than anticipated or if inflation stays higher for longer than expected; Asset valuations are very high; Sees purchases of Treasury securities and MBS as working through the same channel of lowering long term interest rates; Effects of interest rates on their own are not the biggest drivers of housing prices; Effects of interest rates on their own are not the biggest drivers of housing prices; Fundamental view is they will be able to once again get a very strong labour market; any decision on tapering is not indicative of timing for rates lift-off; Pacing and timing for tapering asset purchases will be decided in future Fed discussions based on achievement of substantial further progress; Fed does not have to follow the same timeline or approach for tapering used in the past; focused on accumulation of job gains as opposed to one monthly report; Expects labour supply to improve in next few months as child care, schools and other factors are addressed but change will not happen overnight; Reasons to believe labour market can broadly get back to a very strong level; Supply and demand are moving quickly and wants to see that demand will remain strong even as supply challenges are resolved; Important for Fed officials to have restrictions and disclosures regarding their financial activities (SEP 8)**
Randal Quarles (Permanent Member)	Vice Chair for Supervision	Neutral	• Any proposal to create a US CB crypto (CBDC) must clear a high bar; seems unlikely that the dollar's status as a global reserve currency will be threatened by a foreign CBDC; supply chain imbalances leading to higher inflation are temporary; Fed is very mindful that they could be wrong on inflation; If in a year we were not to see inflation settling back down closer to the 2% target, they have the tools to address it; Policies that are impacting employment will end in the fall; Fed has not identified a specific target for maximum employment; Fed looks at a few different labour force measures; Does not think we need to see labour force participation return to pre-COVID levels due to baby boomer retirements (JUN 28) • Inflation view has not changed in last few months, still sees it as transitory; Fed could be wrong, but it has the tools to cope with that, so right risk-management approach if the one Fed is currently doing; does not think the Fed should use its tools to address supply chain disruptions; says the question is whether they last long enough to effect inflation expectations; if the Fed saw inflation expectations beginning to change, the fact of the Fed acting would help anchor inflation expectations; he is looking at a variety of labour market indicators (1 JUNE)
Lael Brainard (Permanent Member)	Board of Governors	Dove	• Far from goals but seeing progress; expects 'further progress' towards Fed goals in coming months; Best way to achieve Fed's goals is to remain steady and clear in our approach, and alert to changing conditions; 'Remaining steady' will help ensure economic momentum is not reduced by premature tightening as tailwinds shift to headwinds next year; Inflation and employment data reflect temporary misalignment of supply and demand; Reiterates will monitor inflation for any signals of 'unwelcome' movement in inflation expectations; Repeats if inflation moves persistently above 2% the Fed has tools to gently guide it back down; will be monitoring inflation data over next several months on a variety of measures; looking at measures that will patrol for outliers; Will also be looking at wage inflation measures; "Sustained" inflation at 2% is the Fed's goal; temporary factors don't provide many signals; Goal of Fed's asset purchases is to put downward pressure on longer-term rates; During period of stress in March '20 the asset purchases also smoothed market functioning; Fed has chosen to retain that composition to provide certainty over path of purchases over time; Effects of treasuries and MBS are roughly the same; Composition of asset purchases was chosen to provide certainty to markets; Existing composition is providing accommodation effectively; Market participants understand Fed's reaction function Does not think 'Evans rule' did a good job after the great recession (1 JUNE)
Charles Evans (2021 Voter)	President – Chicago FED	Dove	• **Not out of the woods yet but are in a better place than a year ago; seen strong growth but challenges abound, including bottlenecks in supply chains and labour markets (SEP 9)**

Eric Rosengren (2021 Non-Voter | 2022 voter)	President – Boston FED	Hawk	• **Will sell individual stocks he owns by month-end to address appearance of conflict of interest and will reinvest proceeds in diversified index or cash, will not trade on investment accounts while he is Boston Fed President (SEP 9)** • View is that substantial further progress was made and has no concern about meeting inflation part of the mandate, would be supportive of announcing taper program in September if there is another strong jobs report; Bond purchases are not as effective at the moment because there are shortages of supply and labour in the economy; preference would be to start tapering in the fall, potentially October or November and no later than December; Doesn't expect inflation to be rising more rapidly than 2.1% or 2.2% next year; If wages increase more rapidly than expected, it might be a reason to start thinking about increasing rates more quickly, although he doesn't expect that (AUG 16)
Richard Clarida (Permanent Member)	Vice Chair of Board of Governors	Neutral	• Agrees inflation has met substantial further progress test; have made progress on the labour market and expect labour market gains to continue in the fall; there has been clear progress on the labour market, which is agreement with Fed Chair Powell; If labour market gains continue as expected, he would support taper; On pace to get to substantial further progress on employment but does not take 800k per month; Believes inflation rise this year is likely to be transitory; Good reason to believe in '22 and '23 inflation will move back towards 2% goal; If sees evidence of persistent rise in inflation, the Fed would use tools to guide it back to its goal; Baseline view is inflation is largely transitory, however risks are to the upside; Will get a better read on labour market this fall; COVID Delta variant is not causing Clarida to mark down his view on the outlook; High household savings provides a solid buffer to the economy; Fiscal policy will be an important input when they get around to assessing when they should raise rates; Support to demand fiscal policy, in tandem with monetary policy can return the economy to pre-pandemic growth path by early next year (AUG 27) • Expects conditions for raising interest rates to be met by end of 2022 if inflation and employment outcomes meet his forecasts; says Fed rate hikes in 2023 is entirely consistent with Fed's framework; His forecasts for inflation, employment are similar to the median of Fed policymakers June forecasts; Expects his assessment for maximum employment outcomes meets forecasts to be reached by end of 2022; economy has made progress toward goals since setting a substantial further progress bar for tapering of asset purchases in December 2020; In coming meetings fed will again assess progress towards our goals and will give advance notice of taper; Fed policy decisions depend on outcomes, not outlook, which is uncertain; If core inflation hits 3% this year, as he expects, he would consider it much more than a moderate overshoot of the Fed's goal; He sees upside risks to his inflation forecasts; Support from fiscal policy, along with monetary policy, can offset constraint of effective lower bound; he has been surprised by the magnitude of the decline in bond yields, global move is pronounced; not driven by a drop in inflation expectations; Thinks more will become apparent on the labour markets strength over the next several months; The baseline view is that there will be a healthy increase in employment gains in the fall, but there is a downside risk to this outlook; Forecasts that the participation rate will move somewhat above the demographic trend; maximum employment is the maximum sustainable level consistent with the Fed's inflation goals; has to be looked at in tandem with price stability; he can certainly see the Fed announcing tapering later this year and would support announcing a moderation in asset purchases later this year; tapering and rate hikes are completely separate issues; the increase in housing value is not being driven by poor-lending (AUG 4)
Loretta Mester (2021 Non-Voter | 2022 voter)	President – Cleveland FED	Neutral	• **Forecast is for inflation to remain high this year and then move back down next year, sees upside risks to inflation forecast; Probably shouldn't expect the overall labour force participation rate to approach its pre-COVID level; Fed should examine the same relevant set of indicators over time and communicate its assessment of progress based on that set of indicators; Would be more informative if it provided an assessment of how changes in economic and financial data affected the medium-run outlook; would like to begin tapering QE at some time this year despite the August jobs report; would be comfortable with winding down asset purchases over H1 2022; Delta is a risk to the outlook but not going to weigh heavily on economic activity; Looks at labour force participants, employment population ratio, unemployment rate, racial and gender gaps when evaluating labour market (SEP 10)** • Inflation criteria for interest rate hike has not been met yet; US labour market is not yet at maximum employment; Upside risks to inflation and the Fed must be very attuned to that; Expects some of the high inflation readings noticed this year to modify next year as supply chain challenges are settled but some may last longer; focused on whether price raises are being set in as higher inflation expectations; Believes growth will remain strong but the large risk is how the economy is going to respond to the COVID Delta variant; Notes the US economy is 'basically there' in terms of substantial further progress required in employment and inflation to taper asset purchases; Reiterates the Fed should begin tapering purchases this year and complete the purchases by the middle of next year; Monetary policy will remain to be accommodative after the Fed begins tapering asset purchases (AUG 30)
Patrick Harker (2021 Non-Voter | 2023 voter)	President – Philadelphia FED	Hawk	• Fed has achieved inflation goals and is moving towards labour market goals; there is some evidence that inflationary pressures may not be so transitory; Supports taper announcement sooner rather than later with one big caveat: the delta variant; sees rate hikes in late 2022/early 2023 - says Fed should finish taper before considering raises rates; Fed Chair Powell's speech laid out where the centre of the FOMC is on policy; Fed is reaching consensus that tapering should happen sometime this year; Expects to see a lot more job openings in August and more trouble filling those jobs but should see the labour market continue to heal as more people feel comfortable getting back to work; Business contacts say supply chain issues may be longer lasting than they thought; Reiterates there is a risk higher inflation may be baked in longer than they think; He still thinks inflation will settle back to 2% target, but the Fed would need to change policy if that does not happen; Reiterates it would be late 2022 or early 2023 before the Fed would think about any rate increase; As Fed starts to chip away on asset prices, it can start to eliminate some of the financial stability risks (AUG 27) • Reiterates support for tapering this year and says they should taper sooner rather than later, adding it is reasonable for the tapering process to last a year, reducing by USD 10bln a month; Believes Treasury and MBS purchases should be trimmed equally; Would like to see the taper process completed before the Fed raises rates; Does not expect lift-off until 2023, but what happens to inflation is key to that outlook; Still believes the current inflation surge is tied to reopening issues and will abate by next year; If it doesn't, it could weigh on his expectations for interest rate policy; Believes US economy will grow by 7% this year and by about 3.5% next year; Expects the unemployment rate to fall from 5.8% currently to 4.5% this year and to 3.8%; roughly expect full employment by 2023; Expects inflation should hit 3% to 3.2% this year and ease next year to the Fed's 2% target (JUL 1)
Robert Kaplan (2021 Non-Voter | 2023 voter)	President – Dallas FED	Hawk	• **Coronavirus resurgence is impacting travel, hospitality and leisure, while he lowers FY GDP growth forecast to 6.0% from 6.5%, would support tapering in October if no fundamental change to outlook by September meeting; Now expects slower job growth ahead and expects 2022 GDP at 3.0%; He will be reducing Q3 GDP estimate because of COVID; Economic recovery will occur in fits and starts due to COVID; Fed's assets purchases are not well suited to the current situation; Expects inflation to continue to run above 2% next year; reiterates would like to taper at the earliest opportunity; materials supply-demand imbalance could last longer; labour market imbalance may linger and affect prices; will sell all individual stocks he owns by month-end and will reinvest in diversified index funds of cash (SEP 9)**

			• Wishes to start asset purchase adjustments as soon as possible; tapering should take place over around eight months Decision on asset purchases should be separated from decision on rates; Sees PCE firming even at 4% at year-end; Dallas fed forecast is for 3.8-3.9%; s looking for the economy to be resilient up until the next meeting when questioned about the Delta variant (AUG 27) • Does not see anything at the point that would cause him to materially change his outlook, by and large his business contacts are weathering Delta at least as well as previous surges; US would be a lot healthier if the Fed begins to wean the economy off of asset purchases; Credit spreads are historically tight; Has communicated that a taper is coming; No demand problem in the economy, strong economic resilience is his outlook; Wants to start taper 'soon' but do it 'gradually', over +/- eight-months; sees resilience in economy to delta variant, asset purchases had their purpose and time, but no longer well suited to the situation, housing market does not need any more support from the Fed; Difficulty in hiring workers could go on for a significant period of time and could impact prices; Does not see anything likely to change his view that Fed rates lift off would be appropriate next year though tapering earlier gives flexibility (AUG 26)
Neel Kashkari (2021 Non-Voter | voter 2023)	President – Minneapolis FED	Dove	• Even with the strong July jobs report there are still 6-8mln Americans not working who would have been had the pandemic not happened; base case scenario is people do want to work and will return to the labour market; government borrowing at low interest rates to fund long-term investments doesn't give him concern; Fed would raise rates to fight inflation if needed; the end of this year and beginning of next year are reasonable possibilities for the start of taper; best guess is Fed is still a few years away from raising interest rates (AUG 17) • Wants few more strong jobs reports prior to tapering and noted that the goal is to restore the labour market to at least pre-pandemic levels (AUG 16) • Have not made "substantial further progress", but if a strong labour market is seen in fall as expected, that bar would be met; Says most inflation seen currently is only in a few sectors and as economy return to normal the price increases will level off; Not seeing evidence yet of high inflation prints driving up inflation expectations; Optimistic to have a strong labour market in fall, but the wrinkle is Delta, which could bring concerns for people looking to re-enter the labour market; Still in a deep hole with 7-9mln Americans out of work; 1/3 out of employment hole since December; Balance of power has swung in direction of labour, but that won't be permanent as more re-enter the workforce (AUG 5)
Mary Daly (2021 Voter)	President – San Francisco FED	Neutral	• Thinks Fed could taper QE later this year or early next, via an FT interview; optimistic on the economy; notes progress in the labour market, but she notes that it is not there yet (12 AUG) • Says her modal outlook is the Fed will be able to taper later this year or early next - emphasizes data dependence; passes inflation off as transitory, says high inflation could last until next year but not forever; The rise in house prices is a supply-demand issue which will resolve itself; Delta variant is starting to temper activity across the country (AUG 5) • No reason to expect factors crimping labour supply will be permanent or persistent (AUG 3)
Thomas Barkin (2021 Voter)	President and CEO – Richmond FED	Neutral	• US could take a few more months to hit taper benchmark; not focused on calendar in taper discussion, but on more improvement in job market and particularly further increase in employment to population ratio; Feels inflation may have "crested" but is not dismissing risks that supply shocks and other dynamics could keep it higher for longer than expected; The Fall will be a key test, where if workers don't return in significant numbers it could challenge assumptions about maximum employment; Remains unanswered how the Delta variant will impact the economy, but so far it is not turning up in the data; When taper does begin, prefers "something simple" and easy to explain to markets (11 AUG) • Demand does not yet seem dented by the Delta variant, demand for labour continues to outpace supply of people willing to work; Current pressures on wages are intense at lower levels of the pay scale; Inflation expectations near target support the idea that recent inflation rates are temporary; Fed has made substantial further progress towards taper benchmark on price; Feels focus should be on the employment to population ratio; Inflation has hit 2% and looks like it may stay there; Looks like labour market does have more room to run; Bullish on housing market even if rates go back to more normal levels given tight supply and strong demand; Expects high level of spending in the economy for some time; Not marking down his forecast because of the delta variant at this point (9 AUG)
Raphael Bostic (2021 Voter)	President – Atlanta FED	Hawk	**• Believes Fed will be able to taper QE this year, but he doesn't expect a decision to do so will come at the September FOMC meeting; still eyes a late 2022 rate hike; When tapering occurs, recommended to do as soon as possible; Recent data and the resurgence of the coronavirus pandemic call for more time before a decision on reducing stimulus for the economy (SEP 9)** • Fed is to let the economy run until it sees inflation (SEP 2) • Worried about a wave of evictions with the moratorium ending, where a surge would have a negative impact on the recovery (SEP 1) • Reasonable to trim bond buying programme beginning in October if the US jobs gains remain strong and the August print is similar to June/July, on taper wouldn't object to a conclusion in Q1 2022; Outlook for the economy has not been changed in a material way by the Delta variant, sees some slowing but from extremely high-levels; Foundations of inflation are quite strong and reasonable measures show the Fed has already met the 2% inflation goal on average; reiterates there is still a long way to go on 'substantial further progress'; Very close on making progress; Urging beginning taper quickly; Inflation episode likely to go into 2022 and beyond; Delta not having a material impact on his view of the economy, but that may change; not in a rush to start hiking rates; once tapering is complete, Fed will look at the data and consider rates; Reiterates his view that he sees first hike at end-2022 (AUG 27)
Michael Strine (New York Alternate Member)	First Vice President – New York FED	N/A	No recent pertinent comments.
Christopher Waller (Permanent Voter)	Board of Governors	Hawk	• Highly sceptical that there is a compelling need for the Fed to create a digital currency; not convinced this would solve any existing programme that is not being address more promptly/efficiently via other initiatives; has an optimistic outlook for the US economy and has high hopes for the jobs report on Friday and next month; US economy really lose 20mln jobs in terms of people who will come back; Fed may be able to pull back on accommodative monetary policy sooner than some think; Hearing concerns from business contacts that they have no problem passing on costs through higher prices (AUG 5) • Inflation is running well above 2% target; could make an announcement on taper by September and they should do it early and fast, to be in position to increase rates in 2022 if needed; No reason to go slow on the taper; Does not see exact timing and speed of taper having a big impact on financial markets; Was in favour of MBS first but most of committee did not want it to go that way; Would still be in favour of tapering MBS purchases faster than treasuries; If we get 800k-1mln jobs in next two jobs report will have regained 85% of jobs lost, which is significant further progress and could taper in October; Labour market should really take off starting in August and September; Does not think delta variant will have a large impact on the US directly; Even in worst rise of cases, US economy did extremely well; Delta variant is not going to 'side-track' US economy; Expects inflation to cool off in the latter part of the year; Upside risk to inflation, however, it is not his baseline view; Inflation will cool off by October or November; Inflation expectations are well anchored (AUG 2)

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) consists of 12 members -- 7 members of the Board of Governors; the president of the New York FED; and 4 of the remaining 11 Reserve Bank presidents, who serve one-year terms on a rotating basis. The rotating seats are filled from the following four groups of Banks, one Bank president from each group: Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond; Cleveland and Chicago; Atlanta, St. Louis, and Dallas; and Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

Nonvoting Reserve Bank presidents attend the meetings of the Committee, participate in the discussions, and contribute to the Committee's assessment of the economy and policy options. For the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the First Vice President is the alternate for the President.

This week's updates are in bold.