

# U.S. Economic Comment

- April inflation: running hot
- Q2 consumer spending: early data suggest households remain active despite higher energy costs, but a pickup in debt delinquencies suggests emerging strains
- Industrial production: upside surprise in April portends well for Q2 economic growth

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## Little Respite on the Inflation Front

Developments this week underscored the challenge facing Fed officials in returning underlying inflation to 2 percent and provided substantial evidence supporting three dissents at the April FOMC meeting favoring the removal of an implicit easing bias from the Committee's latest statement (i.e., amending the phrase: "In considering the extent and timing of additional adjustments to the target range for the federal funds rate..."). A series of economic shocks has left the trajectory of the 12-month change in the price index for personal consumption expenditures on track to exceed the inflation target for the 62nd consecutive month in April, with at least a subset of officials fretting that the persistent upside miss will contribute to expectations for faster underlying inflation risk becoming entrenched. Moreover, the latest catalyst fueling resurgent inflation -- U.S. conflict with Iran -- appears likely to persist for at least some time (especially given that negotiators have apparently reached an impasse with respect to disarmament of the latter's nuclear enrichment program). Thus, the price of crude oil is again rallying, which raises the prospect of price pressure diffusing more forcefully into supply chains and ultimately the costs of consumer goods, while the 10-year Treasury yield has surged approximately 20 basis points this week as market participants have grappled with prospects for increased inflation risks and perhaps a coming hawkish recalibration by the FOMC (charts; spot West Texas Intermediate crude is back above \$104 per barrel after closing last week at \$95.42, and the 10-year yield is 4.58 percent as of writing versus a 4.35 percent close on Friday May 8).

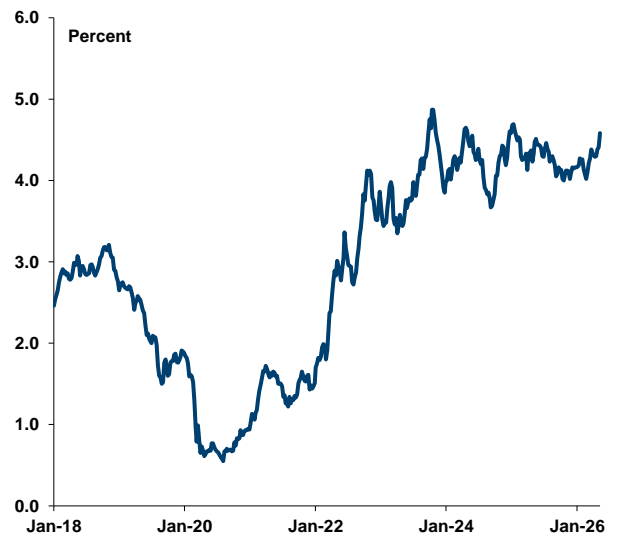
### Crude Oil Spot: WTI\*



\* WTI = West Texas Intermediate. Weekly data except the latest observation which is a midday quote from May 15, 2026.

Sources: CME Group via Haver Analytics; Bloomberg

### 10-Year Treasury Note Yield\*



\* Weekly data except the latest observation which is a midday quote from May 15, 2026.

Sources: Federal Reserve Board via Haver Analytics; Bloomberg

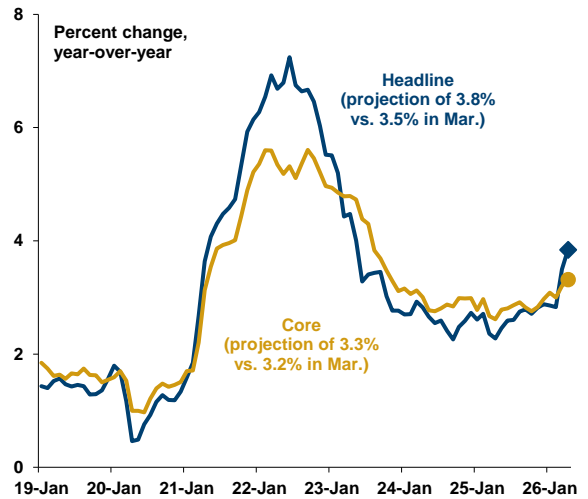
Beyond upside volatility in crude oil prices that has closely tracked international developments, several inflation-related metrics released earlier this week also were problematic, suggesting another ugly consumer inflation reading when the April update for the price index for personal consumption expenditures in published in the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Personal Income and Outlays report on May 28. Notably, the headline CPI jumped 0.6 percent in the latest month following a surge of 0.9 percent in the prior period, with the core rising 0.4 percent. Moreover, the

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monthly changes equated to year-over-year advances of 3.8 percent for the headline measure (up from +3.3 percent in March and the fastest increase since May 2023) and 2.8 percent for the core (versus +2.6 percent in March and the firmest increase since September 2025). Furthermore, the PPI surged 1.4 percent (+6.0 percent year-over-year, up from +4.3 percent in March), and the core measure (which excludes food, energy, and trade services) advanced 0.6 percent (+4.4 percent year-over-year versus +3.7 percent previously).

Mapping the changes to the aforementioned PCE price index – the Federal Reserve’s preferred measure of consumer prices -- is equally disquieting, as our estimates suggest increases of 0.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, in the headline and core measures, with the changes pointing to year-over-year changes of +3.8 percent and +3.3 percent, respectively (versus +3.5 percent and +3.2 percent previously; chart). Those changes, if realized, would mark an acceleration in previously sideways trends that already resided well above 2 percent on account of a pressure in core goods prices tied to the Trump administration’s earlier tariff regime. We view the effects of that prior source of undesirable pressure as starting to fade, and we are encouraged by recent developments with respect to trends in wage growth and rents, but the latest upturn in aggregate prices and uncertainty surrounding potential second-round effects emanating from the latest crisis suggest a precarious period for central bankers.

**PCE Price Index\***



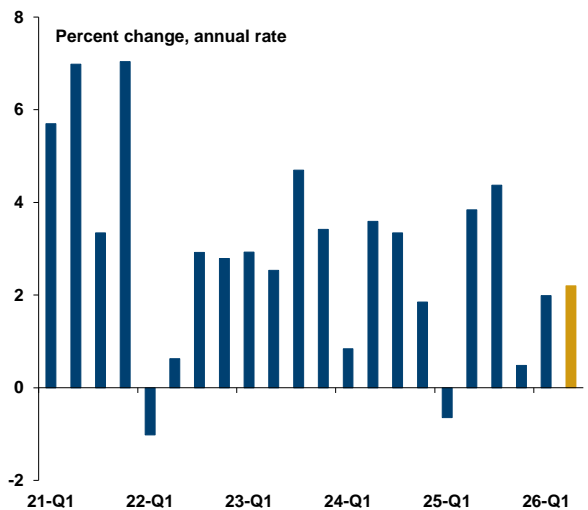
\* The year-over-year projections for April 2026 (dots) assume one-month changes of 0.5 and 0.3 percent for the headline and core price indexes, respectively.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis via Haver Analytics; Daiwa Capital Markets America

**Active Consumer Spending amid Growing Risks**

Reasons for caution with respect to the outlook for household spending are mounting: energy costs have surged, the labor market has lost its former sharp edge (although layoffs are currently contained), and attitudes are sour (see below for our preview on the upcoming release of the revised May estimate of consumer sentiment). With that said, early Q2 data on consumer spending have been solid—supportive of GDP growth in the realm of 2.0 percent, which would be in line with the recent solid performance (chart, right). More specific, the retail sales report for April indicated growth of 0.5 percent (+4.9 percent year-over-year; chart, next page, left), with nine of 13 key categories increasing. A part of the latest advance reflected a gain of 2.8 percent in the gasoline component (which followed a surge of 13.7 percent in the prior month; +20.9 percent year-over-year in April), with the latest increase the result of higher prices rather than a pickup in real activity (as suggested by an increase of 5.4 percent in the gasoline component of the CPI which eclipsed the gain in sales). However, consumers spent in other discretionary areas – with increases surpassing shifts in price. Importantly, the retail control group (sales excluding those from food services and drinking places; motor vehicle dealers; gasoline stations; and building materials, garden equipment, and supply dealers) – which correlates with household outlays for goods in the GDP accounts – rose 0.5 percent (+5.7 percent year-over-year). Moreover, the latest advance far exceeded the flat reading in the core goods area of the CPI, implying a meaningful gain in real activity. In that regard, we interpret the results as suggesting real consumer spending is on track to increase

**GDP Growth\***

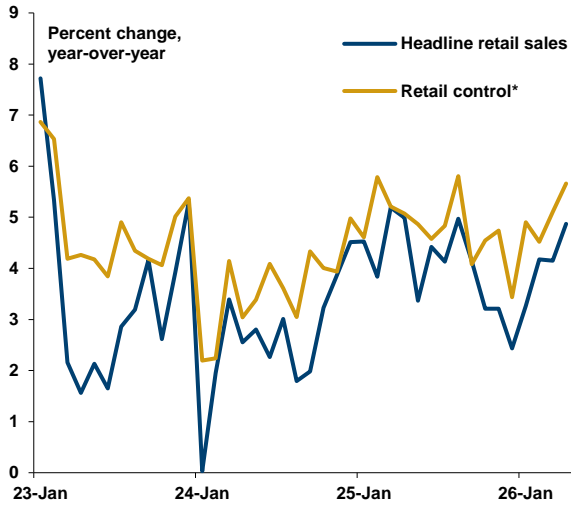


\* The gold bar is a forecast for 2026-Q2.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis via Haver Analytics; Daiwa Capital Markets America

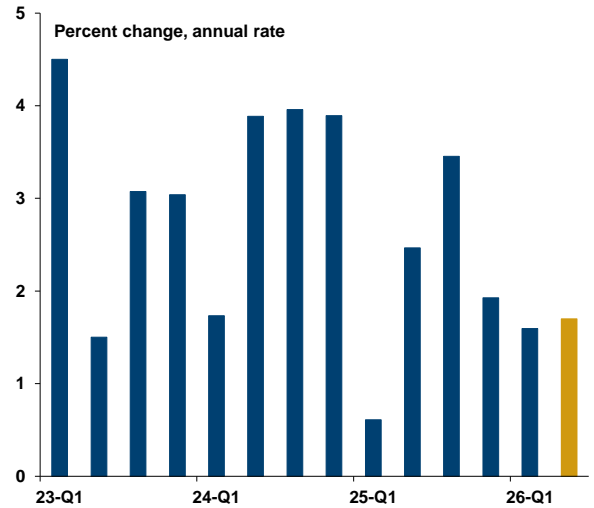
approximately 1.5 percent, annual rate, in Q2 – off the average of 2.1 percent per quarter last year but aligned with results in Q1 (+1.6 percent) and supportive of current trend GDP growth (chart, below right).

**Retail Sales**



\* Retail sales excluding those from food services and drinking places; motor vehicle dealers; gasoline stations; and building materials, garden equipment, and supply dealers.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau via Haver Analytics

**Real Consumer Spending Growth\***



\* The gold bar is a forecast for 2026-Q2.  
Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis via Haver Analytics; Daiwa Capital Markets America

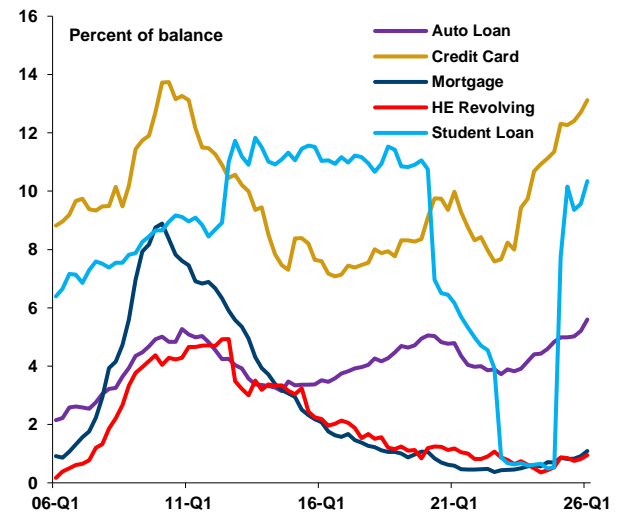
However, even with favorable results on household spending in April, additional data gave us reason for concern. Q1 results from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York’s Household Debt and Credit Report (published May 12) indicated deterioration in consumer debt portfolios. Namely, the share of seriously delinquent auto and credit card loans (those 90+ days past due) each turned higher for the third consecutive quarter and were aligned with those during and immediately following the Great Financial Crisis (chart). We don’t view the prior situation and current conditions as analogous, but recent developments do suggest some strain among households and point to further easing in spending later this year.

**Friday Data: Industrial Production**

Inflation data for April were unfavorable and solid consumer spending came with caveats, but production data surprised to the upside in the latest month. Following a decline of 0.3 percent in March, industrial production rose of 0.7 percent (exceeding all estimates submitted to the Bloomberg economist survey; +1.4 percent year-over-year). The latest improvement augmented to ongoing upward trend in place since early 2025 and ratified various data from purchasing managers’ indexes supporting the view that the U.S. remains on a growth trajectory (e.g., the S&P Global U.S. composite PMI has indicated expansion for 39 consecutive months through April 2026). Regarding the IP report, specifically, both manufacturing and utilities posted gains while mining eased modestly.

Turning first to the factory sector, manufacturing increased for the fourth consecutive month, rising by 0.6 percent (+1.3 percent year-over-year; chart, next page, right). This improvement largely reflected the sizable 3.7 percent increase in auto production, its fourth increase in the past five months (+2.5 percent year-over-year). Moreover, results outside of the auto sector also were generally favorable, as 11 of 19 non-auto industries registered increases. Of note, production in the aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment component rose 1.6 percent (+6.6

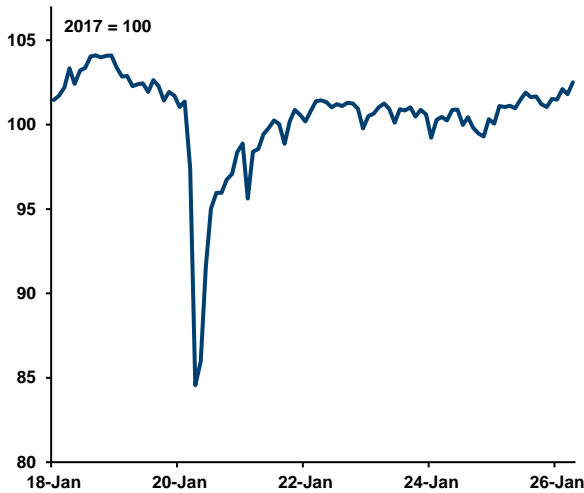
**Seriously Delinquent Loans\***



\* 90+ days past due as a share of the dollar volume of outstanding loan balances.  
Source: Quarterly Report on Household Debt and Credit, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

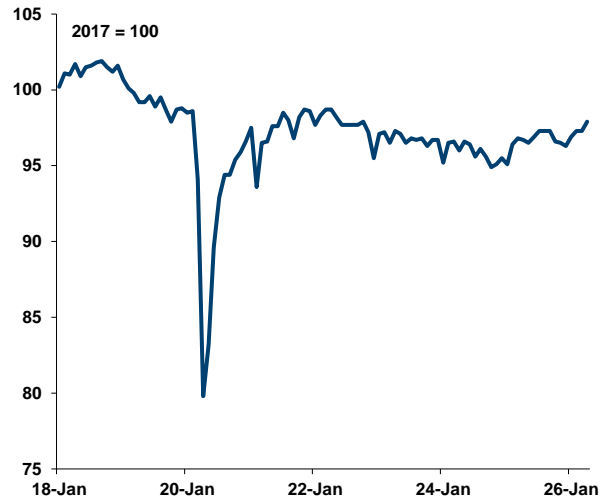
percent year-over-year), reflective of the ongoing recovery in production at Boeing. Concurrently, computer and electronic products rose 1.5 percent (its fourth straight increase; +8.2 percent year-over-year), influenced by, at least in part, robust investment in AI-related infrastructure.

**Industrial Production: Headline**



Source: Federal Reserve Board via Haver Analytics

**Industrial Production: Manufacturing**

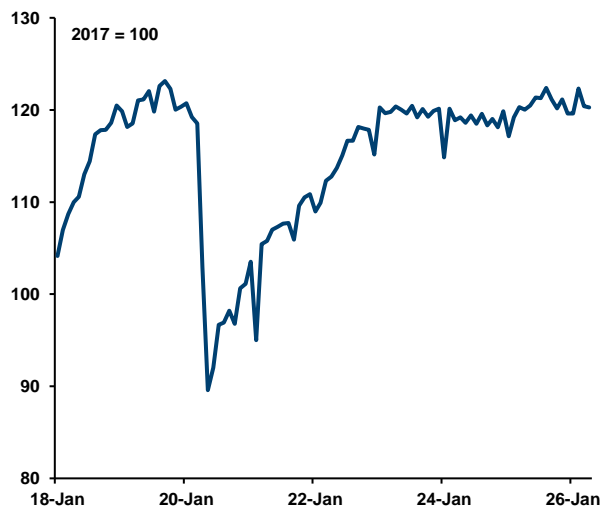


Source: Federal Reserve Board via Haver Analytics

Mining output, meanwhile, eased 0.1 percent in April, its fourth decline in the past five months (recall that this component rounded up to no change in January; -0.015 percent, with less rounding). On a year-over-year basis, mining rose 0.2 percent, up from -0.2 percent in March (chart, below left). For context, after mounting a notable recovery from the COVID-related trough in the spring of 2020, this area has stalled at a pace approximately in line with what seen just prior to the onset of the pandemic (current index level of 120.3 versus the 2019 average of 120.7). However, with the Strait of Hormuz remaining effectively closed and the price of oil breaching new highs, we expect additional domestic production of both crude oil and natural gas to be spurred in the months ahead, especially if prices remain sticky at elevated levels.

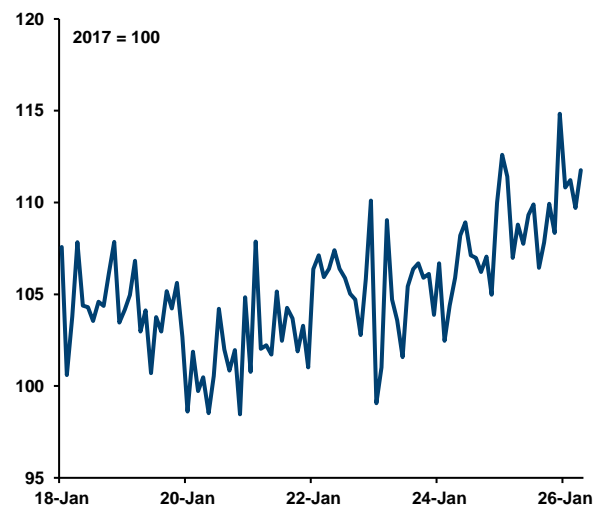
Utility output jumped 1.9 percent in April (+2.7 percent year-over-year; chart, below right), a marked rebound following the decline of 1.4 percent in the prior month. We would caution, however, that this component often swings widely on a month-to-month basis (range of -3.5 to +6.0 percent in the past six months), with shifts typically reflecting variations in the weather rather than underlying economic fundamentals.

**Industrial Production: Mining**



Source: Federal Reserve Board via Haver Analytics

**Industrial Production: Utilities**



Source: Federal Reserve Board via Haver Analytics

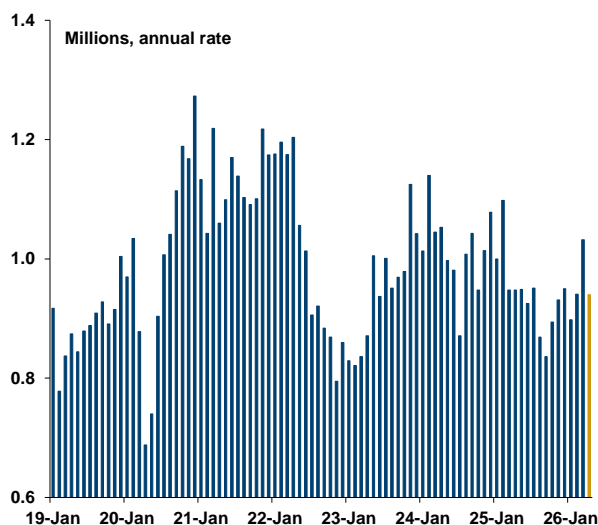
Broadly speaking, industrial production opened the second quarter of 2026 on a positive note, with additional data on the factory sector having been generally favorable in the first half of the year. The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing PMI, for instance, has posted four consecutive expansionary readings (January through April) after indicating contraction for much of the past few years. Moreover, an updated reading on the New York Fed's Empire State Manufacturing Survey published earlier today signaled continued improvement in May (+8.6 points to 19.6, the highest reading since April 2022). That said, we do emphasize that caution is still warranted in light of economic uncertainty generated by current tensions in the Persian Gulf, but the U.S. economy is again proving resilient to renewed shocks.

## The Week Ahead

### Housing Starts (April) (Thursday) Forecast: 1.400 million (-6.8%)

Housing-related data from the Census Bureau often exhibits marked volatility, with monthly reports typically indicating sizable standard errors. With that in mind, following the seemingly outsized 10.8 percent increase to 1.502 million units, annual rate, in March ( $\pm 16.3$  percent), some payback could be in store for April – especially given the drop in permit issuance in March. Amid wide swings, builders have dialed back single-family starts given elevated inventories while multi-family initiations have tilted higher, on balance, since early 2025.

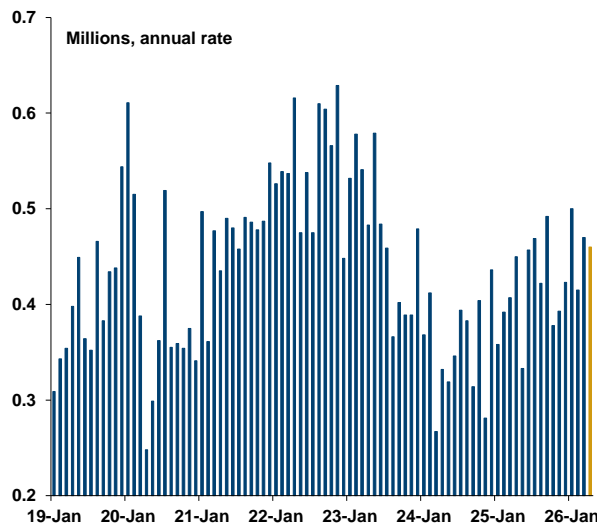
#### Single-Family Housing Starts\*



\* The gold bar is a forecast for April 2026.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau via Haver Analytics; Daiwa Capital Markets America

#### Multi-Family Housing Starts\*



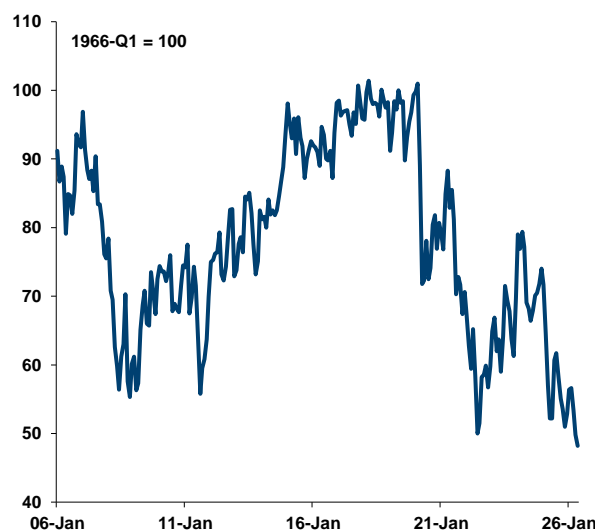
\* The gold bar is a forecast for April 2026.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau via Haver Analytics; Daiwa Capital Markets America

### Revised Consumer Sentiment (May) (Friday) Forecast: 48.2 (unchanged)

The revised estimate of consumer sentiment is usually close to the preliminary tally, and with a resolution to the Iran conflict still seemingly a ways off, we see limited prospects for the University of Michigan gauge to move significantly from the record low in late May. Factoring into the early-month deterioration was a 4.7-percent decline in the current economic conditions subcomponent, reflecting growing concerns about high prices both for personal finances and buying conditions for major purchases. On the point of costs, updated estimates for inflation expectations may warrant attention. Recall, the year-ahead metric eased 0.2 percentage point to 4.5 percent while longer-term expectations inched down 0.1 percentage point to 3.4 percent. While both metrics are below their post-Liberation-Day highs, they have turned higher in response to the war-driven jump in oil prices.

#### Consumer Sentiment

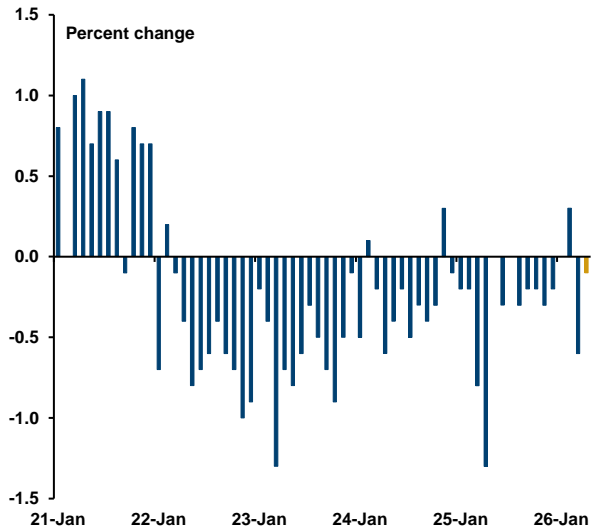


Source: University of Michigan via Haver Analytics

**Leading Indicators (April) (Friday)**  
**Forecast: -0.1%**

Anticipated positive contributions from stock prices and the slope of the yield curve are likely to be offset by a drag from consumer expectations, suggestive of a contraction in the Conference Board’s Leading Economic Index for the 44th time in the past 50 months. If the projection is realized, the index would be approximately 19.1 percent below the cycle peak of 120.2 in December 2021. While the easing seen over the past few years would typically be consistent with the economy entering recession, available data still indicate ongoing expansion in the face of heightened uncertainty.

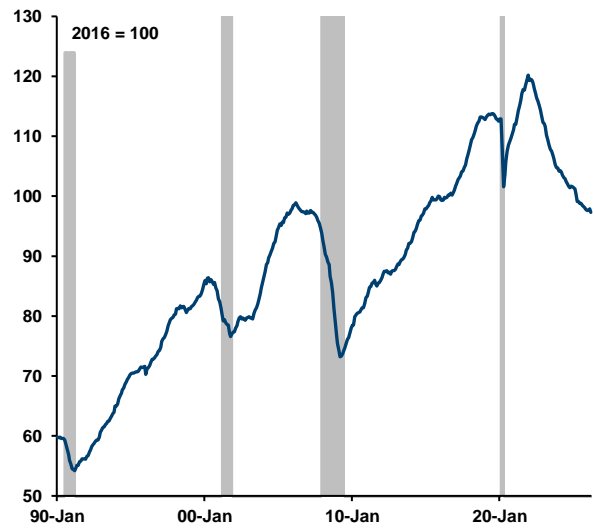
**Index of Leading Economic Indicators\***



\* The gold bar is a forecast for April 2026.

Sources: The Conference Board via Haver Analytics; Daiwa Capital Markets America

**Index of Leading Economic Indicators\***



\* The shaded areas indicate periods of recession in the United States.

Sources: The Conference Board, National Bureau of Economic Research via Haver Analytics

## Economic Indicators

May/June 2026																																																																																																										
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<b>EXISTING HOME SALES</b> Feb 4.130 million Mar 4.010 million Apr 4.020 million	<b>NFIB SMALL BUSINESS OPTIMISM INDEX</b> Feb 98.8 Mar 95.8 Apr 95.9  <b>CPI</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>Core</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.3%</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.9%</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>0.4%</td> </tr> </table> <b>FEDERAL BUDGET</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2026</td> <td>2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>-\$307.5B</td> <td>-\$307.0B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>-\$164.1B</td> <td>-\$160.5B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>\$215.0B</td> <td>\$258.4B</td> </tr> </table>		Total	Core	Feb	0.3%	0.2%	Mar	0.9%	0.2%	Apr	0.6%	0.4%		2026	2025	Feb	-\$307.5B	-\$307.0B	Mar	-\$164.1B	-\$160.5B	Apr	\$215.0B	\$258.4B	<b>PPI</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Final Demand</td> <td>Ex. Food &amp; Energy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>0.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.7%</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>1.0%</td> </tr> </table>		Final Demand	Ex. Food & Energy	Feb	0.6%	0.4%	Mar	0.7%	0.2%	Apr	1.4%	1.0%	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Initial</td> <td>Continuing</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">(millions)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 18</td> <td>0.215</td> <td>1.776</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 25</td> <td>0.190</td> <td>1.758</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May 2</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>1.782</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May 9</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </table> <b>RETAIL SALES</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>Ex. Autos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.9%</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>1.6%</td> <td>1.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.5%</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> </table> <b>IMPORT/EXPORT PRICES</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Non-Petrol Imports</td> <td>Nonagri. Exports</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.9%</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>1.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.7%</td> <td>3.4%</td> </tr> </table> <b>BUSINESS INVENTORIES</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Inventories</td> <td>Sales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>0.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.4%</td> <td>1.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.9%</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> </table>		Initial	Continuing		(millions)		Apr 18	0.215	1.776	Apr 25	0.190	1.758	May 2	0.199	1.782	May 9	0.211	N/A		Total	Ex. Autos	Feb	0.9%	0.9%	Mar	1.6%	1.9%	Apr	0.5%	0.7%		Non-Petrol Imports	Nonagri. Exports	Feb	0.9%	2.1%	Mar	0.0%	1.6%	Apr	0.7%	3.4%		Inventories	Sales	Jan	0.0%	0.6%	Feb	0.4%	1.8%	Mar	0.9%	2.1%	<b>EMPIRE MFG</b> Mar -0.2 Apr 11.0 May 19.6  <b>IP &amp; CAP-U</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>IP</td> <td>Cap.Util.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>76.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>-0.3%</td> <td>75.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.7%</td> <td>76.1%</td> </tr> </table>		IP	Cap.Util.	Feb	0.6%	76.0%	Mar	-0.3%	75.7%	Apr	0.7%	76.1%
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<b>NAHB HOUSING INDEX (10:00)</b> Mar 38 Apr 34 May --  <b>TIC FLOWS (4:00)</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Long-Term</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>\$2.4B</td> <td>-\$38.4B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>\$58.6B</td> <td>\$184.5B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </table>		Long-Term	Total	Jan	\$2.4B	-\$38.4B	Feb	\$58.6B	\$184.5B	Mar	--	--	<b>PENDING HOME SALES (10:00)</b> Feb 2.5% Mar 1.5% Apr --	<b>FOMC MINUTES (2:00)</b>	<b>UNEMP. CLAIMS (8:30)</b>  <b>HOUSING STARTS (8:30)</b> Feb 1.356 million Mar 1.502 million Apr 1.400 million  <b>PHILADELPHIA FED MFG BUSINESS OUTLOOK (8:30)</b> Mar 18.1 Apr 26.7 May --	<b>REVISED CONSUMER SENTIMENT (10:00)</b> Apr 49.8 May(p) 48.2 May(r) 48.2  <b>LEADING INDICATORS (10:00)</b> Feb 0.3% Mar -0.6% Apr -0.1%																																																																																										
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25	26	27	28	29																																																																																																						
<b>MEMORIAL DAY</b>	<b>CHICAGO FED NATIONAL ACTIVITY INDEX</b>  <b>FHFA HOUSE PRICE INDEX</b>  <b>S&amp;P COTALITY CASE-SHILLER 20-CITY HOME PRICE INDEX</b>  <b>CONFERENCE BOARD CONSUMER CONFIDENCE</b>		<b>UNEMP. CLAIMS</b>  <b>REVISED Q1 GDP</b>  <b>PERSONAL INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND CORE PRICE INDEX</b>  <b>DURABLE GOODS ORDERS</b>  <b>NEW HOME SALES</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS</b>  <b>ADVANCE INVENTORIES</b>  <b>MNI CHICAGO BUSINESS BAROMETER</b>																																																																																																						
1	2	3	4	5																																																																																																						
<b>ISM MFG. INDEX</b>  <b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>JOLTS DATA</b>  <b>VEHICLE SALES</b>	<b>ADP EMPLOYMENT</b>  <b>FACTORY ORDERS</b>  <b>ISM SERVICES INDEX</b>  <b>BEIGE BOOK</b>	<b>UNEMP. CLAIMS</b>  <b>REVISED PRODUCTIVITY &amp; COSTS</b>	<b>EMPLOYMENT REPORT</b>  <b>CONSUMER CREDIT</b>																																																																																																						

(p) = preliminary, (r) = revised

Forecasts in bold.

# Treasury Financing

May/June 2026																																														
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday																																										
11	12	13	14	15																																										
<b>AUCTION RESULTS:</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rate</th> <th>Cover</th> </tr> <tr> <td>13-week bills</td> <td>3.610%</td> <td>2.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26-week bills</td> <td>3.615%</td> <td>2.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-yr notes</td> <td>3.965%</td> <td>2.54</td> </tr> </table>		Rate	Cover	13-week bills	3.610%	2.86	26-week bills	3.615%	2.91	3-yr notes	3.965%	2.54	<b>AUCTION RESULTS:</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rate</th> <th>Cover</th> </tr> <tr> <td>6-week bills</td> <td>3.615%</td> <td>2.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52-week bills</td> <td>3.650%</td> <td>3.41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-yr notes</td> <td>4.468%</td> <td>2.40</td> </tr> </table> <b>ANNOUNCE:</b> \$69 billion 17-week bills for auction on May 13 \$100 billion 4-week bills for auction on May 14 \$95 billion 8-week bills for auction on May 14 <b>SETTLE:</b> \$69 billion 17-week bills \$90 billion 4-week bills \$85 billion 8-week bills		Rate	Cover	6-week bills	3.615%	2.80	52-week bills	3.650%	3.41	10-yr notes	4.468%	2.40	<b>AUCTION RESULTS:</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rate</th> <th>Cover</th> </tr> <tr> <td>17-week bills</td> <td>3.615%</td> <td>3.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-yr bonds</td> <td>5.046%</td> <td>2.30</td> </tr> </table>		Rate	Cover	17-week bills	3.615%	3.20	30-yr bonds	5.046%	2.30	<b>AUCTION RESULTS:</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rate</th> <th>Cover</th> </tr> <tr> <td>4-week bills</td> <td>3.605%</td> <td>2.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8-week bills</td> <td>3.610%</td> <td>2.72</td> </tr> </table> <b>ANNOUNCE:</b> \$166 billion 13-,26-week bills for auction on May 18 \$85 billion 6-week bills for auction on May 19 \$16 billion 20-year bonds for auction on May 20 \$19 billion 10-year TIPS for auction on May 21 <b>SETTLE:</b> \$166 billion 13-,26-week bills \$80 billion 6-week bills \$50 billion 52-week bills		Rate	Cover	4-week bills	3.605%	2.66	8-week bills	3.610%	2.72	<b>SETTLE:</b> \$58 billion 3-year notes \$42 billion 10-year notes \$25 billion 30-year bonds
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<b>MEMORIAL DAY</b>	<b>AUCTION:</b> \$166 billion* 13-,26-week bills \$85 billion* 6-week bills \$69 billion* 2-year notes <b>ANNOUNCE:</b> \$69 billion* 17-week bills for auction on May 27 \$100 billion* 4-week bills for auction on May 28 \$95 billion* 8-week bills for auction on May 28 <b>SETTLE:</b> \$69 billion* 17-week bills \$100 billion* 4-week bills \$95 billion* 8-week bills	<b>AUCTION:</b> \$69 billion* 17-week bills \$70 billion* 5-year notes \$28 billion* 2-year FRNs	<b>AUCTION:</b> \$100 billion* 4-week bills \$95 billion* 8-week bills \$44 billion* 7-year notes <b>ANNOUNCE:</b> \$166 billion* 13-,26-week bills for auction on June 1 \$85 billion* 6-week bills for auction on June 2 <b>SETTLE:</b> \$166 billion* 13-,26-week bills \$85 billion* 6-week bills	<b>SETTLE:</b> \$19 billion 10-year TIPS \$28 billion* 2-year FRNs																																										
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\*Estimate