Market Intelligence Sunday Intelligence Report

Sunday November 15 2026 | Morning edition | FINAL v1.0.0

Evidence cutoff 6:15 AM EST | Market closes November 13 | Near-term horizon two to four weeks

Executive synthesis

The economy is still producing jobs, orders and substantial technology investment, but the cost of financing that activity is becoming harder to absorb. This week brought an equity recovery alongside persistent inflation, weak home sales and renewed scrutiny of AI financing. Our judgment is that the risk of operating pressure spreading is roughly balanced against the two paths in which it remains contained or eases over the next two to four weeks. That is a forecast of business conditions, not a prediction that every stock falls or that recession is inevitable.

Our near-term assessment is Base 43%, Bull 7%, Bear 50%. The separate six-month Market Read remains selective, not bearish, with flexibility emphasized; its formal probabilities are Base 46%, Bull 12%, Bear 42%. The feature asks how to use those views: look through fund holdings, distinguish income from total return, and match investment risk to the date the household needs the money. A retirement saver and a household about to begin withdrawals can reasonably respond differently to the same outlook.

The week in review

November 9–13 produced a recovery in the major equity indexes, but Friday again exposed weakness in technology. The S&P 500 closed at 7,561.67, the Nasdaq at 25,136.27 and the Dow at 52,347.55. The semiconductor index fell 3.4% Friday. The recovery interrupted the preceding decline; it did not demonstrate that financing or operating risks had disappeared. [D1]

Consumer prices increased 0.4% in October, following 0.6% in September, while prices excluding food and energy rose 0.3%. The monthly slowdown is welcome, but prices were still rising. Some October year-over-year CPI comparisons are unavailable because the October 2025 observation is missing; an annual headline rate should not be reconstructed as though BLS published it. [D2]

Producer prices rose 0.3% in October and 6.5% over the year; excluding food, energy and trade services, the monthly increase was 0.5%. That mix limits the case for rapid relief in business costs. Home sales weakened while layoffs remained low, giving us evidence of uneven transmission rather than a uniform collapse. [D3,D4,D5]

Current Signal Board

Area and vintage	Current signal	Outlook implication
Financial conditions Friday November 13	CAUTION 10-year Treasury near 5.15%; equities recovered over the week, chips weakened Friday.	Financing pressure supports Bear; the equity recovery argues against treating a broad funding accident as established. [D1,D6]
Physical economy October data released November 12–13	MIXED Home sales 3.75m annualized; oil balances improving, delivered-product risks remain.	Rate-sensitive demand is weakening; energy relief could cushion costs. An oil surplus forecast is not guaranteed delivery. [D4,D7]
Growth and capital spending Latest company releases	STRONG DEMAND WITH FUNDING RISK TSMC sales and Eaton cash generation contrast with CoreWeave interest burden.	Supports continued activity but requires company-level selection. Revenue, backlog and cash are different measures. [1,2,3]
Labor and households Claims week ended November 7	RESILIENT EMPLOYMENT Initial claims 200,000; October retail sales not yet released.	Low layoffs resist the Bear case. Watch whether real spending and orders soften next. [D5,D8]

Key developments

1 Inflation and rates are becoming operating costs

The producer-price detail matters because a business may face rising freight, service or input costs even when crude becomes cheaper. It can raise prices, accept a smaller margin or reduce activity. None of those responses is automatic. The next evidence to seek is pricing power, order volume and cash collected, not simply a higher reported selling price. [D3]

Saturday, Boston Fed President Susan Collins argued for gradual rate increases while acknowledging two-sided economic risks. This adds a credible counterweight to a faster tightening path, but does not promise lower rates or determine the committee's decision. Market pricing and an official decision remain different things. [D9]

The federal funds target is an overnight policy rate. A mortgage or corporate loan also reflects longer-term expected rates, inflation, credit risk and lender costs. This is why longer borrowing rates can stay high even if investors become more comfortable with the size of the next Fed step. For an investment funded over years, the financing terms actually available matter more than one reassuring speech.

2 Housing is weak while layoffs remain contained

October existing-home sales fell 5.5% from September to a 3.75 million annual pace. The median transaction price was still 0.4% higher than a year earlier. Weak turnover can reduce activity for brokers, furniture sellers and some suppliers without immediately producing a nationwide decline in home values. [D4]

Initial unemployment claims of 200,000 for the week ended November 7 remain a counterweight: a weak housing market has not yet translated into a broad firing wave. Claims are a timely but incomplete labor measure. Hours, hiring and real income can weaken before layoffs become widespread. [D5]

3 AI execution and financing now compete with demand for attention

Nvidia's SEC filing confirms that its board accepted Jensen Huang's resignation effective November 11 and appointed Colette Kress interim CEO. The economic question is execution and continuity, not personal speculation. Tuesday's scheduled results will test orders, delivery schedules and customer confidence under interim leadership. [D10,D11]

The Federal Reserve's November Financial Stability Report highlights risks around data-center financing. Its figure of more than $680 billion refers to advanced-computing-related debt issuance through October, not total debt outstanding. Strong cash flows distinguish major hyperscalers from the telecom comparison, while growing commitments still warrant scrutiny. A risk identified by survey participants is not a measured crash probability. [D12]

4 Energy relief is useful but uneven

The IEA reports an October inventory rebound concentrated in oil at sea while land-based stocks remained low. Its outlook for improving balances can support lower costs, but crude availability, refinery output and delivery to customers are separate links. The Iran conflict remains a supply and transport risk. Unconfirmed damage claims should not be counted as lost barrels. [D7]

For investors, lower oil has different effects: it can relieve transport and household budgets while reducing producers' revenue. A cheaper input caused by better supply is more constructive for the broad economy than the same price decline caused by collapsing demand. Watch both quantity and price before drawing a sector conclusion.

5 Trade and regional production remain useful sensors

The Los Angeles–Long Beach watchmen contract extension runs through November 20; that is a labor deadline to monitor, not a forecast of a shutdown. The Detroit–Windsor and Canadian auto chain remains a useful test of whether announced plans become shifts, output and border movements. Watch actual shifts and production rather than assume that an announced plan is already operating. [D13]

U.S.–China talks matter through implemented tariff changes, export rules and reliable delivery, not meeting announcements alone. Our economic test is whether costs and uncertainty actually decline. Political outcomes are relevant here only through those effects on business and household conditions.

The broader pattern

The common thread is a timing mismatch. Investment pays for equipment and construction now; revenue and productivity arrive later. Higher interest costs make a delay more expensive. Households face a parallel problem when current expenses rise faster than available income. A business can have a large order book and a household can have substantial retirement assets while either still faces a near-term cash constraint.

The evidence supports an economy with functioning growth engines and increasingly expensive weak points. It does not support a blanket conclusion that AI has failed, that all bonds will protect, or that a good company is necessarily a good purchase at any valuation. The question for the next month is whether those weak points remain selective or begin reinforcing one another.

Prior two to four weeks

The preceding weeks emphasized energy, financing and technology concentration. This week's equity recovery is a meaningful contradiction to a simple uninterrupted selloff narrative. Housing and inflation, however, confirm that the cost pressure is reaching actual activity. Financial prices and the operating economy are not moving in lockstep. [D1,D2,D3,D4]

The November 8 near-term assessment was 48% Base, 11% Bull and 41% Bear. Saturday November 14 stood at 42%, 7% and 51%. Today's 43%, 7% and 50% moves one point from Bear to Base: gradualist policy commentary slightly reduces the immediate escalation risk, but there is no new Sunday trading or fresh spending release to justify a large revision. These are dated judgments, not mechanically calibrated outputs. The earlier forecasts describe the evidence available at their respective dates.

Outlook for the next two to four weeks

We put Base at 43% because employment and investment continue to support activity, even as higher costs reduce room for error. We keep Bull at 7% because durable improvement requires several things to align: underlying inflation relief, easier financing and broader demand. Bear remains the largest single case at 50% because financing and operating pressure could spread before those offsets arrive. Bear describes retrenchment across activity, not a 50% probability of a national recession or a stock-market crash.

Scenario and probability	Evidence supporting it	Confirmation and challenge
Base 43% Expansion continues under cost pressure	Low layoffs, ongoing supplier demand, equity recovery and gradualist policy arguments.	Confirm: jobs and funded projects hold. Challenge: cancellations, collections problems and layoffs broaden.
Bull 7% Relief becomes broad and durable	Possible energy relief and room for a less aggressive policy path.	Confirm: underlying inflation and borrowing costs ease while demand holds and participation broadens. Challenge: relief stays confined to commodity prices.
Bear 50% Operating pressure spreads into retrenchment	Sticky underlying costs, weaker housing and greater sensitivity to funding terms.	Confirm: credit deterioration joins project delays, order cuts and weaker employment. Challenge: deliveries and cash conversion improve without renewed price pressure.

The overlapping combined views are Base plus Bear 93% and Base plus Bull 50%. Both include the same 43% Base and cannot be added. Neither is a probability of equity gains or losses. Scenario probabilities guide evidence review; they are not recommended asset-allocation percentages.

Six month Market Read

Assessment: November 15, 2026 · Data through November 13 close · Horizon: 6 months (through ~May 2027) · First published: 2026-10-10

The six-month stance is selective, not bearish, with flexibility emphasized. The margin has narrowed: financing remains costly, underlying price pressure persists and housing is weakening. Yet employment and investment still offer support, and the market has not established a generalized funding breakdown. The formal six-month probabilities are Base 46%, Bull 12%, Bear 42%, compared with 50%, 13% and 37% on November 8. This is a separate horizon and assessment from the 43%, 7%, 50% near-term outlook.

The leading six-month path is an uneven expansion that absorbs higher costs without a broad breakdown. The adverse path is close behind because higher financing costs can accumulate into weaker investment and demand. The least likely path is rapid, broad relief: it needs inflation, funding, deliveries and market participation to improve together. The longer horizon allows time for adaptation, which explains why Base leads there while Bear narrowly leads the shorter horizon.

A more constructive read would require several improvements together: underlying inflation easing, a less aggressive policy path, a sustained move in the 10-year below 5%, orderly AI execution and better physical deliveries. Greater concern would follow a rise toward 5.50% accompanied by worsening credit, a funding failure, expanding cancellations or a verified supply interruption. These yield levels are watch levels, not automatic trading instructions.

The practical emphasis is to review concentration, preserve appropriate flexibility and distinguish bond income from a bet on falling interest rates. A diversified core may warrant no change. Profitable infrastructure suppliers deserve research on cash conversion and valuation; energy producers require balance-sheet analysis as well as an oil view. The stance does not prescribe a personalized allocation.

From Outlook to Portfolio

The investment question is not simply whether the economy grows or whether artificial intelligence changes the world. It is whether the assets we own can turn that change into returns, at the prices we pay, on the timetable our household needs.

Our current view favors selectivity because near-term operating risks have increased while the six-month outlook still allows an uneven expansion. Strong investment demand can coexist with expensive financing and strained household budgets. The useful response is to examine cash generation, concentration and spending needs rather than make one large bet on the economy.

The five threads connect: AI construction creates demand; someone must finance it; power and equipment constraints affect costs; households experience those costs unevenly; and investment winners can change as construction gives way to actual use. A company can help build a successful technology and still deliver poor shareholder returns if costs, debt or its purchase price are too high.

Two households anchor the discussion: a worker in their thirties or forties accumulating retirement savings, and someone approaching retirement who will soon draw income. Neither has to predict every market swing. Both need to know what each holding is supposed to accomplish.

The examples are educational, not tailored portfolio advice. Discuss allocation, withdrawals and tax decisions with a qualified financial adviser who understands your circumstances. Specific securities illustrate different economic exposures; inclusion does not establish that they are attractively valued today.

Follow the money demand is not the same as durability

CoreWeave (CRWV) reported Q3 revenue of $3.661 billion, operating income of $207 million and net interest expense of $846 million. Its $132.5 billion backlog is future business subject to delivery and service availability requirements, not cash on hand. Management expects substantial customer prepayments; that is forward-looking, not collected cash. The financing concern is real, but these figures alone do not prove insolvency. [1]

TSMC (TSM) reported October sales of NT$586.89 billion, up 59.7% year over year. That is company-wide monthly revenue, not AI-only revenue or profit. It illustrates supplier demand without establishing an attractive stock valuation. [2]

Eaton (ETN) offers another exposure: equipment needed to distribute and manage power. Its third-quarter organic sales grew 19%, and reported operating cash flow was $1.31 billion. Its markets extend beyond data centers. This is evidence of operating strength, not proof that all expected growth is absent from its share price. [3]

Who carries the cost? Lenders advance funds and expect repayment; shareholders supply capital and absorb residual gains or losses; customers may prepay; suppliers receive payment for equipment; operators must turn installed assets into paying service. Utilities and their customers can bear different portions of grid expansion costs depending on contracts and rate decisions. Those arrangements must be checked locally rather than assumed.

The investment distinction is timing. Equipment can be purchased before the operator earns enough from using it. Delays can extend financing costs while equipment ages. Prepayments may reduce financing needs but also create obligations to deliver. The important test is whether cash arrives on workable terms before obligations become difficult to meet.

For now, TSMC and Eaton are operating-strength examples; CoreWeave is a financing-sensitivity example. None is classified here as a stock-price winner or loser. Before making that judgment, compare valuation with sustainable earnings, debt maturity schedules, customer dependence and the spending still required to deliver growth.

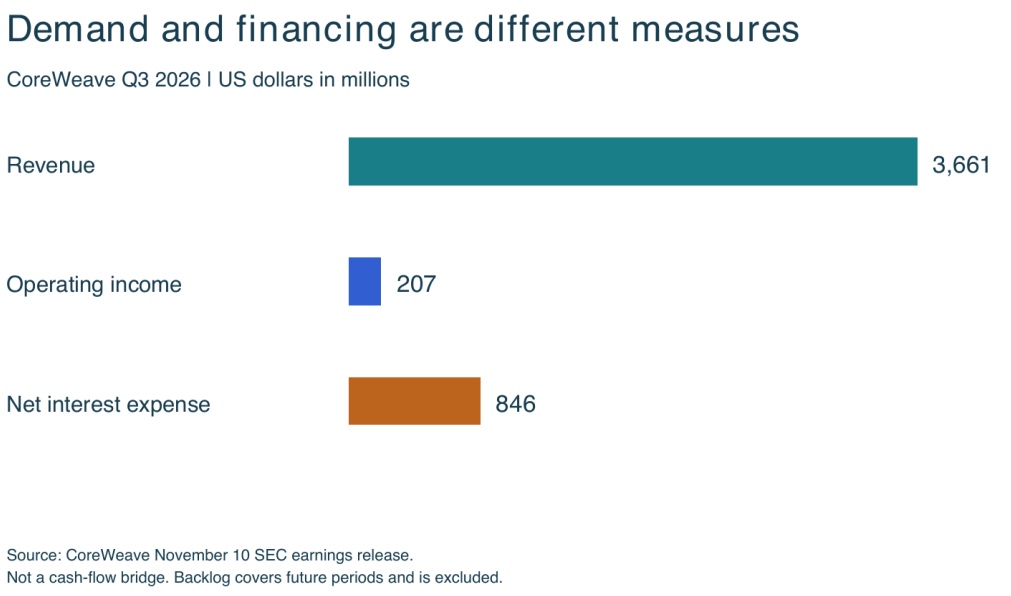


Figure 1. Quarterly CoreWeave figures in millions of US dollars. Net interest expense exceeds operating income; this is not a cash-flow bridge or an insolvency test. Backlog is excluded because it covers future periods and cannot be compared as current cash. Source [1].

A practical research shortlist separates operating beneficiaries from vulnerable financing models. TSMC and Eaton illustrate realized demand and cash generation; CoreWeave illustrates sensitivity to funding and delivery. Nvidia adds company-specific execution risk. Housing-linked and discretionary businesses warrant attention when affordability weakens. These are relative risk categories, not verified cheap stocks, short-sale calls or a ranking of future returns. A lower share price can coexist with deteriorating earnings; price targets would require a separate valuation exercise.

History helps frame the risk; households complete the picture

The telecom boom offers a useful comparison. A Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond study describes the rise and subsequent collapse in telecom investment and valuations around 2000, with bankruptcies following rapid expansion. The authors examine multiple explanations rather than reducing the episode to one simple bubble story. [4]

The relevant question today is whether investment and financing commitments can outrun the profitable use of capacity. The analogy has limits: AI adoption, computing workloads, hardware replacement and the financial strength of customers differ from fiber networks. The historical lesson is a test to apply, not a timetable for a repeat crash.

At the household level, inflation matters twice. It raises the spending a portfolio must support, and it can keep borrowing expensive for the businesses in that portfolio. October CPI rose 0.4% after September's 0.6%; shelter, food and energy contributed. Slower monthly inflation is not a return to earlier price levels. [5]

Investment can also create pressure before producing relief. Building facilities requires power, skilled labor and materials now; productivity gains and additional supply arrive later. That timing gap is why an exciting investment boom need not immediately improve every household's purchasing power.

Power equipment makers may benefit from orders while power-intensive businesses face higher costs. Utilities may expand earnings opportunities but also require substantial financing. Consumer businesses with pricing power can respond differently from those whose customers are already stretched. These are mechanisms to investigate, not blanket sector recommendations.

A portfolio therefore needs more than an AI label. Broad equities, international exposures and businesses serving other demands can reduce dependence on one outcome, although diversification cannot eliminate losses. Cheap-looking stocks require their own earnings and balance-sheet review; a decline alone does not make an investment inexpensive.

What is actually inside your fund

A mutual fund pools investor money into securities under a stated strategy. Investors own shares of the pool. An ordinary open-end mutual fund transacts at the next calculated net asset value; an ETF trades during the day at a market price. Index and active describe management approaches, not guarantees about safety or returns. A sector fund may be concentrated even when it owns many companies. [6]

Useful comparison examples include Fidelity 500 Index Fund (FXAIX), a large-US-company index mutual fund; VTI for broad US equities; and VGT for a technology-sector exposure. These are alternatives or complements to assess, not instructions to own all three. Verify the current

prospectus, plan share class and holdings before using them. A 401(k) may offer institutional funds or collective trusts with different terms. [7,F1,F2]

For a self-directed review, begin with the fund's objective, benchmark, ten largest positions, sector and country weights, expense ratio, turnover and distribution policy. Then combine exposures across retirement plans, taxable accounts and direct shares. Compare holdings using the same date; a fund's current name or number of holdings alone does not measure concentration. [6,7]

Illustrative overlap, not current fund holdings: suppose 60% of a portfolio sits in Fund A and 20% in Fund B, with the remaining 20% elsewhere. If one company represents 6% of A and 15% of B, those two funds alone contribute 3.6% plus 3.0%, or 6.6%, of the total portfolio to that company. Direct shares would add to it. Different fund names have not removed the common exposure.

Costs deserve the same look-through. An illustrative 0.50-percentage-point annual fee difference costs roughly $500 in the first year on a constant $100,000 balance, before compounding and any performance difference. Compare equivalent strategies and all applicable plan/adviser charges, not expense ratios alone. Fund fees are disclosed in prospectus fee tables. [8]

Target-date funds change their asset mix over time. Funds targeting the same retirement year can follow different allocation paths and charge different fees. They do not guarantee sufficient retirement income. An added technology fund or employer-stock position changes the risk of the overall account. [9]

Distributions are not a bonus detached from fund value: a distribution reduces net asset value, other things equal. Consider income plus changes in value, after costs and taxes where applicable. Reinvesting a payout does not automatically make it tax-free in a taxable account. [10]

Income a higher yield buys different risks

SGOV holds very short Treasury bills; its issuer reported a 3.86% 30-day SEC yield and 0.11-year effective duration on November 12. AGG provides broad investment-grade bond exposure, with a 5.03% SEC yield and 5.70-year duration on November 12. These are dated standardized income measures, not promised future returns. [11,12]

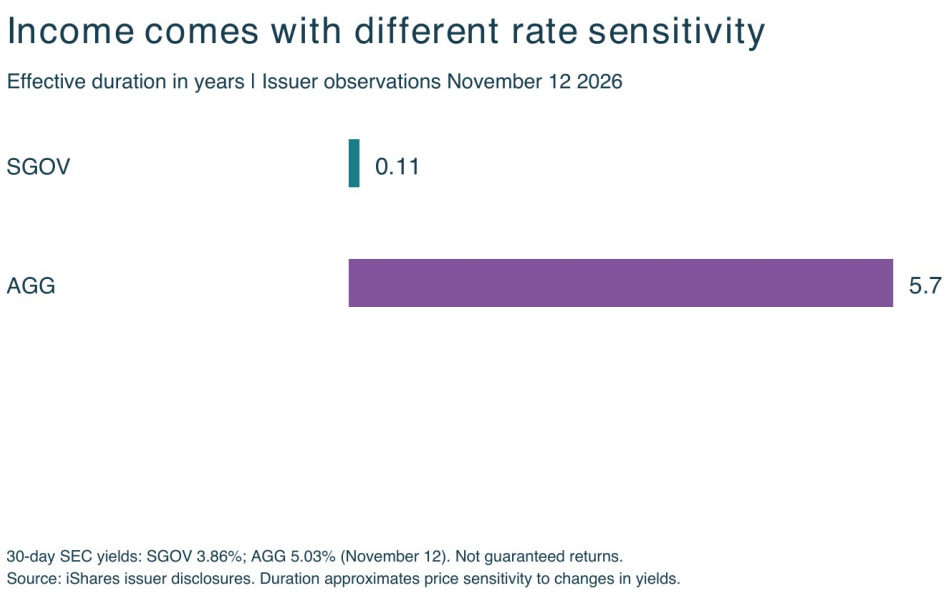


Figure 2. Rate sensitivity differs sharply even though both funds produce income. Sources: issuer pages [11,12]. Duration measures approximate price sensitivity; it is not the holding period or a guarantee.

A rough duration estimate suggests a one-percentage-point rise in yields could reduce a 5.70-duration portfolio's price by approximately 5.70%, before income and other changes. That is an illustration, not a forecast for AGG: yield-curve changes, credit spreads, mortgage prepayments and other effects also matter. Short Treasury exposure has less rate sensitivity, but its income can reset lower as bills mature. [13]

A bond held to maturity has a specified repayment date, subject to its terms and credit risk; selling early exposes its market price. A continuing bond fund generally has no date at which it promises to return your purchase amount. Dividend stocks still carry equity risk, while high-yield debt can become vulnerable when business conditions weaken.

Treasury inflation-protected securities adjust principal with inflation and deflation and have a maturity floor based on original principal. That floor does not protect a premium paid in the secondary market; selling early or holding a TIPS fund still exposes market-price risk. [14]

Two households accumulation and approaching retirement

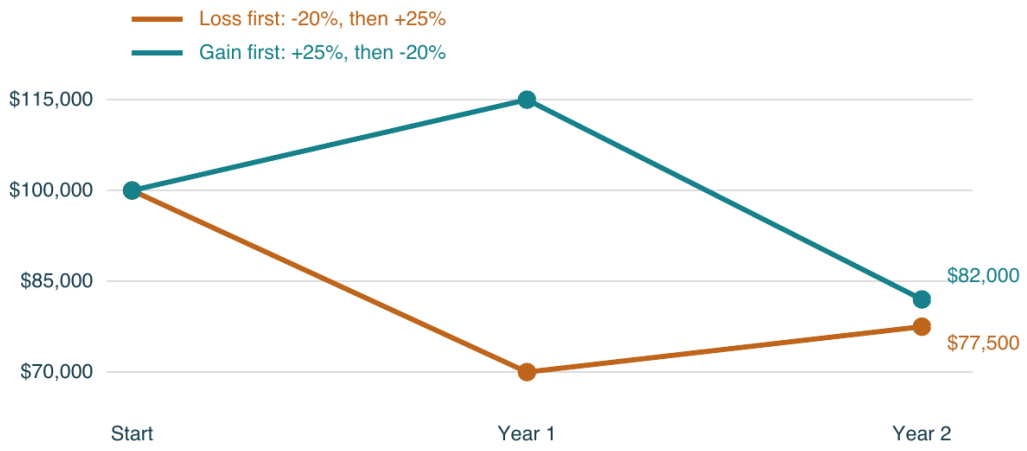
For the accumulating household, the first question is how to maintain the plan through volatility. Money needed for emergencies or a near-term home purchase has a different job from retirement savings. A long time horizon does not eliminate a short-term cash need.

Consider reviewing employer matching and vesting terms, contribution consistency, high-cost debt, plan fees and diversification before adding a tactical trade. If salary and employer shares depend on technology, buying more technology may add risk to an already concentrated household balance sheet. Rebalancing with new contributions can sometimes reduce the need to sell; consider tax and account constraints before acting.

An illustrative accumulation framework puts retirement growth in a diversified stock allocation, with high-quality bonds and a separate emergency reserve sized to the household's needs. A thematic AI position, if used, should have an explicit limit rather than expand accidentally through several funds. Someone whose job is cyclical may need a larger liquid cushion than another person of the same age. Short-term gains are optional; maintaining contributions and avoiding forced selling are fundamental.

For the approaching-retirement household, begin with the gap between expected spending and dependable income. A hypothetical $80,000 spending budget and $45,000 of dependable income leave $35,000 for the portfolio to supply before additional taxes or other adjustments. Neither budget is a recommended lifestyle; the subtraction is the useful starting point.

Figure 3. Hypothetical $100,000 starting portfolio, $10,000 withdrawals at each year end, no fees, taxes or inflation. Identical returns in reverse order leave $77,500 versus $82,000. Without withdrawals, both sequences end at $100,000. The withdrawal is deliberately illustrative, not a sustainable-rate recommendation.



This is why timing matters near retirement. Reserves and maturity planning can reduce forced selling, but holding too much in cash can sacrifice long-term growth. The right discussion concerns the spending gap, flexibility, guaranteed-income sources, health costs and longevity —not a universal allocation based only on age.

For the approaching retiree, consider matching foreseeable withdrawals with cash or high-quality maturities while keeping a diversified growth allocation for later years. A Treasury ladder can align maturity dates with spending, subject to reinvestment and inflation risks; a bond fund offers ongoing diversification but a fluctuating value. Review the plan against essential spending, discretionary spending, taxes and survivor needs with an adviser. Neither a high dividend nor an attractive yield replaces that cash-flow plan.

Three paths, and what to discuss before acting

For the next six months, uneven expansion remains the leading interpretation, with the adverse path close behind. The separate near-term call is more cautious. The conditions below translate the three paths into review questions rather than add a third numerical forecast.

If expansion continues under pressure: examine cash-generating businesses, concentration and refinancing exposure. A diversified core with limited, explicitly sized thematic exposure is a framework to discuss, not a prescribed allocation. Do not confuse a sector narrative with a margin of safety in its price.

If inflation and funding costs ease while demand broadens: a narrow portfolio may miss gains outside its recent winners. Bond prices can benefit from lower yields, but short-term reinvestment income may decline. Look for actual broadening in earnings and funding conditions rather than assuming one favorable release establishes the path.

If financing stress spreads: assess customer cancellations, collection delays, credit deterioration and employment. Financing-dependent companies and weaker borrowers may face greater pressure. High-quality government bonds may behave differently from corporate credit, particularly if inflation remains high. Avoid assuming every bond or defensive stock protects equally.

Before acting, ask: What is each holding's job? When will I need this money? What do my funds own in common? What return assumptions justify today's price? How would income and withdrawals work after a decline? What tax cost would a change create? What evidence would make me change course?

Short-term trades should be distinguished from the retirement plan. A six-month economic outlook is not the holding period for every investment, and a 40% economic scenario probability is not an instruction to put 40% of a portfolio in a particular asset.

Use Market Intelligence to keep testing your assumptions. The daily report connects developments to the economy; Tactical Scout highlights emerging developments worth investigating; the two-to-four-week outlook and six-month Market Read put them in perspective. Return to see what has changed, and share the site with someone who could benefit from a more informed conversation about investing.

Near term catalyst calendar

Date	Catalyst	What would matter
November 17	October retail sales; Nvidia results	Separate nominal spending from volume and prices; examine orders, collections, delivery and guidance. [D8,D11]
November 20	Port labor deadline; consumer sentiment update	Actual settlement or operational interruption; expectations versus realized household spending. [D13,D15]
December 8–9	Federal Reserve meeting	Decision, rationale and subsequent path; market expectations are not commitments. [D16]

Conclusion

The clearest investment lesson is to connect the economic narrative to the obligations underneath it. Follow who pays, when money arrives and which household needs the portfolio must meet. Strong growth does not remove valuation risk; caution does not require abandoning a diversified plan. Review the evidence, size exposures deliberately and discuss changes with a qualified financial adviser.

Purpose of the Intelligence Report

Market Intelligence connects economic, financial and physical-economy signals to a reasoned outlook. The assessment is independent of any reader’s holdings. The investment examples are educational frameworks for discussion, not personalized advice or promises of returns.

Curated Reading List

[D12] Federal Reserve November Financial Stability Report

[1] CoreWeave Q3 release

[2] TSMC October revenue

[4] Richmond Fed: Boom and Bust in Telecommunications

[6] SEC: Mutual funds

[9] SEC: Target-date funds

[11] SGOV issuer data

[12] AGG issuer data

Principal Sources

Company filings, public-agency releases and issuer disclosures support the analysis. Data dates differ by series and are identified in the text. Forward-looking statements and hypothetical calculations are not observed returns. The six-month assessment is a separate editorial outlook, not a statistical model fitted to these sources.

[1] CoreWeave Q3 release

[2] TSMC October revenue

[3] Eaton Q3 release

[4] Richmond Fed: Boom and Bust in Telecommunications

[5] BLS October CPI

[6] SEC: Mutual funds

[7] Vanguard VTI issuer page

[8] SEC: Fund fees

[9] SEC: Target-date funds

[10] SEC: Fund distributions

[11] SGOV issuer data

[12] AGG issuer data

[13] SEC: Bond fund risks

[14] TreasuryDirect: TIPS

[D1] Reuters Friday market close

[D2] BLS October consumer prices

[D3] BLS October producer prices

[D4] NAR October existing home sales

[D5] Labor Department November 12 weekly claims

[D6] Treasury yield curve close November 13

[D7] IEA November Oil Market Report

[D8] Census retail release schedule

[D9] Reuters Collins gradual tightening remarks November 14

[D10] Nvidia leadership Form 8 K

[D11] Nvidia November 17 earnings announcement

[D12] Federal Reserve November Financial Stability Report

[D13] Pacific Maritime Association statements

[D14] Canadian Press November 14 auto trade reporting

[D15] University of Michigan survey release dates

[D16] Federal Reserve meeting calendars

[F1] Fidelity 500 Index Fund FXAIX

[F2] Vanguard information technology fund VGT