

# FOMC, December 13, 2023

## Press Release – Changes from November 01, 2023



### Summary:

- Recent indicators suggest that growth of economic activity has slowed from a strong solid pace in the third quarter. (Change)
- Job gains have slowed in recent months but remain strong, and the unemployment rate has remained low. (No Change)
- Job gains have moderated since earlier in the year but remain strong, and the unemployment rate has remained low. (No Change)
- Inflation has eased over the past year but remains elevated. (Change)
- Tighter financial and credit conditions for households and businesses are likely to weigh on economic activity, hiring, and inflation. (No Change)
- The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. (No Change)
- Maintain the federal funds rate at 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 percent. The Committee will continue to assess additional information and its implications for monetary policy. (No Change)
- Holding the target range steady at this meeting allows the Committee to assess additional information and its implications for monetary policy. (No Change)
- In determining the extent of any future increases in the target range, the Committee will take into account the cumulative tightening of monetary policy, the lags with which monetary policy affects economic activity and inflation, and economic and financial developments. (Change)
- Continue reducing holdings of Treasury securities, agency debt, and agency mortgage-backed securities, as described in previously announced plans. (No Change)
- Voting is unanimous. (No Change)

Press Release

**December 13** ~~November 01~~, 2023

Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement

For release at 2:00 p.m. **EST** ~~EDT~~

Recent indicators suggest that **growth of** economic activity **has slowed from its** ~~expanded at a~~ strong pace in the third quarter. Job gains have moderated since earlier in the year but remain strong, and the unemployment rate has remained low. Inflation has **eased over the past year** **but** remains elevated.

The U.S. banking system is sound and resilient. Tighter financial and credit conditions for households and businesses are likely to weigh on economic activity, hiring, and inflation. The extent of these effects remains uncertain. The Committee remains highly attentive to inflation risks.

The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. In support of these goals, the Committee decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 percent. The Committee will continue to assess additional information and its implications for monetary policy. In determining the extent of additional policy firming that may be appropriate to return inflation to 2 percent over time, the Committee will take into account the cumulative tightening of monetary policy, the lags with which monetary policy affects economic activity and inflation, and economic and financial developments. In addition, the Committee will continue reducing its holdings of Treasury securities and agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities, as described in its previously announced plans. The Committee is strongly committed to returning inflation to its 2 percent objective.

In assessing the appropriate stance of monetary policy, the Committee will continue to monitor the implications of incoming information for the economic outlook. The Committee would be prepared to adjust the stance of monetary policy as appropriate if risks emerge that could impede the attainment of the Committee's goals. The Committee's assessments will take into account a wide range of information, including readings on labor market conditions, inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and financial and international developments.

Voting for the monetary policy action were Jerome H. Powell, Chair; John C. Williams, Vice Chair; Michael S. Barr; Michelle W. Bowman; Lisa D. Cook; Austan D. Goolsbee; Patrick Harker; Philip N. Jefferson; Neel Kashkari; Adriana D. Kugler; Lorie K. Logan; and Christopher J. Waller.

For media inquiries, please email [media@frb.gov](mailto:media@frb.gov) or call 202-452-2955.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/monetary20221214a1.pdf>

Press Release

December 13, 2023

Implementation Note issued December 13, 2023

## **Decisions Regarding Monetary Policy Implementation**

The Federal Reserve has made the following decisions to implement the monetary policy stance announced by the Federal Open Market Committee in its [statement](#) on December 13, 2023:

- The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System voted unanimously to maintain the interest rate paid on reserve balances at 5.4 percent, effective December 14, 2023.
- As part of its policy decision, the Federal Open Market Committee voted to direct the Open Market Desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, until instructed otherwise, to execute transactions in the System Open Market Account in accordance with the following domestic policy directive:

"Effective December 14, 2023, the Federal Open Market Committee directs the Desk to:

- Undertake open market operations as necessary to maintain the federal funds rate in a target range of 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 percent.
  - Conduct standing overnight repurchase agreement operations with a minimum bid rate of 5.5 percent and with an aggregate operation limit of \$500 billion.
  - Conduct standing overnight reverse repurchase agreement operations at an offering rate of 5.3 percent and with a per-counterparty limit of \$160 billion per day.
  - Roll over at auction the amount of principal payments from the Federal Reserve's holdings of Treasury securities maturing in each calendar month that exceeds a cap of \$60 billion per month. Redeem Treasury coupon securities up to this monthly cap and Treasury bills to the extent that coupon principal payments are less than the monthly cap.
  - Reinvest into agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) the amount of principal payments from the Federal Reserve's holdings of agency debt and agency MBS received in each calendar month that exceeds a cap of \$35 billion per month.
  - Allow modest deviations from stated amounts for reinvestments, if needed for operational reasons.
  - Engage in dollar roll and coupon swap transactions as necessary to facilitate settlement of the Federal Reserve's agency MBS transactions."
- In a related action, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System voted unanimously to approve the establishment of the primary credit rate at the existing level of 5.5 percent.

This information will be updated as appropriate to reflect decisions of the Federal Open Market Committee or the Board of Governors regarding details of the Federal Reserve's operational tools and approach used to implement monetary policy.

More information regarding open market operations and reinvestments may be found on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's [website](#)

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20231213a1.htm>