

FOMC Policy on External Communications of Committee Participants¹

Adopted effective June 22, 2011; as amended effective January 31, 2017

PREAMBLE

The Federal Open Market Committee (the “Committee”) is committed to providing clear and timely information to the public about the Committee’s monetary policy actions and the rationale for those decisions. Indeed, considerable evidence indicates that central bank transparency increases the effectiveness of monetary policy and enables households and businesses to make better-informed decisions.

Two-way communication with the public is a crucial element in the Committee’s monetary policy process. Committee participants have regular contacts with members of the public as part of the process of gathering the information the Committee needs to understand current economic and financial conditions. In addition, the Committee’s public accountability is strengthened by open discussion of Committee participants’ views about the economic outlook as well as their judgments about the appropriate course of monetary policy.

Therefore, to reinforce the public’s confidence in the transparency and integrity of the monetary policy process, the Committee has established the following principles to govern Committee participants’ contacts with members of the public. The Committee itself maintains responsibility for ensuring that all Committee participants—that is, the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks—abide by these principles.²

¹ “Committee participants” includes the Committee members and non-voting presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks. The Committee’s policy governing the external communications of Federal Reserve System staff is set forth in a separate document.

² This policy is fully consistent with and complements the more general policies for ethical conduct published in the *Federal Reserve Administrative Manual* (“FRAM”) section 2-026.1 (“Ethics—Voluntary Guide to Conduct for Senior Officials”). That section recognizes the overarching principle that senior Federal Reserve officials “have a special responsibility for maintaining the integrity, dignity,

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Committee participants will endeavor to enhance the public’s understanding of monetary policy. They are free to explain their individual views but are expected to do so in a spirit of collegiality and to refrain from characterizing the views of other individuals on the Committee. In explaining the rationale for announced Committee decisions, participants will draw on Committee communications and the Chair’s press conference remarks as appropriate.

2. To foster the ongoing frank exchange of views at Committee meetings, Committee participants will refrain, in any communications with members of the public, from characterizing such discussions beyond what has been published in the minutes of each Committee meeting.

3. To protect the independence of the Committee’s decision-making process from short-term political pressures, participants will strive to avoid any appearance of political partisanship and will be prudent in selecting venues for their speaking engagements.

4. Committee participants will carefully safeguard all confidential information.³ No confidential FOMC information may be released except pursuant to Committee instructions or with written authorization from the Chair and prompt notification to the Committee.

5. To the fullest extent possible, Committee participants will refrain from describing their personal views about monetary policy in any

and reputation of the System” and “should scrupulously avoid conduct that might in any way tend to embarrass the System or impair the effectiveness of its operations.” The policy in this document focuses specifically on external communications and is binding on all Committee participants.

³ The Committee’s regulations concerning the designation and handling of confidential FOMC information are set forth in a separate document, “*Program for Security of FOMC Information*,” available at https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/FOMC_InformationSecurityProgram.pdf.

meeting or conversation with any individual, firm, or organization who could profit financially from acquiring that information unless those views have already been expressed in their public communications.

6. Committee participants will strive to ensure that their contacts with members of the public do not provide any profit-making person or organization with a prestige advantage over its competitors. They will consider this principle carefully and rigorously in scheduling meetings with anyone who might benefit financially from apparently exclusive contacts with Federal Reserve officials and in considering invitations to speak at meetings that are sponsored by profit-making organizations or that are closed to the public and the media.

7. To facilitate the effectiveness of the Committee's policy deliberations and the clarity of its communications, participants will observe a blackout period on monetary policy communications in conjunction with each regularly scheduled Committee meeting. The blackout period will begin at the start of the second Saturday (midnight) Eastern Time before the beginning of the meeting and will end at midnight Eastern Time on the next day after the meeting. For example, if the Committee meeting starts on a Tuesday, the blackout period will begin at the start of the Saturday that falls ten days earlier, and if the meeting ends on a Wednesday, the blackout period will end at the end of Thursday.⁴ During each blackout period, participants refrain from expressing their views about macroeconomic developments or monetary policy issues in meetings or conversations with members of the public.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

To assist Committee participants in understanding the application of these principles, the Committee has considered how the principles should be applied to some common requests for public contact. For example, the following contacts would generally be consistent with the

Committee's policy on external communications, as long as the participant carefully adheres to all of the principles listed above during the contact itself:

1. A speech on a monetary policy topic at a widely-attended event with press in attendance, where the event is organized by a non-profit entity and does not involve fundraising. Such a speech might be given at an academic institution, a conference sponsored by a non-profit organization, or a meeting sponsored by a civic or trade association (such as a chamber of commerce or a state or national bankers' association).

2. An interview with the press regarding the participant's personal views on monetary policy issues.

3. A private meeting with members of the public—such as bankers, community representatives, industry representatives, or labor representatives—to collect information about the economy without divulging any information about the participant's personal views on monetary policy unless those views have already been expressed in their public communications. Whenever practical, a public information officer or other Federal Reserve staff should be present at such a meeting.

In contrast, the following contacts would not be consistent with the principles set out above:

1. Disclosure in any setting of confidential FOMC information.

2. Disclosure or characterization in any setting of the views that others expressed at a Committee meeting.

3. A prediction about Committee action in advance of the Committee announcement of its decision.

4. A private meeting with selected clients of a profit-making entity to discuss monetary policy.

Of course, the foregoing examples are not intended to serve as an exhaustive list, and hence good judgment will be essential in applying these principles.

⁴ In the event that the second Friday before the meeting is a federal holiday, the blackout period

will begin at the start of that Friday (midnight) Eastern Time.