

TMPG Meeting Minutes

Date: February 24, 2026

Location: Due to severe weather conditions, the TMPG meeting was held remotely via videoconference.

TMPG attendees

Alberto Antonini (Tudor Investment Corp)	Lara Hernandez (Mirae Asset Sec)	Jerry Pucci (BlackRock)
Richard Chambers (Goldman Sachs)	Makoto Kasai (Bank of Japan)	Marc Seidner (PIMCO)
Qing Chen (Morgan Stanley)	Laura Klimpel (DTCC)	Casey Spezzano (NatWest Markets)
Debbie Cunningham (Federated Hermes)	Serena Lin (Mizuho Securities)	Suzanne Sprague (CME Group)
David Finkelstein (Annaly Capital Mgt)	John Madziyire (Vanguard)	Nathaniel Wuerffel (BNY)
Doug Friedman (Tradeweb)	Adam Nunes (Hudson River Trading)	

Federal Reserve Bank of New York (New York Fed) attendees

Richard Charlton	Julie Hennighausen	Anna Nordstrom
Anne Chen	Olivia Kennedy	Roberto Perli
Lisa Chung	Vinuthna Kovvuri	Agata Zhang
Ellen Correia Golay	Eric Lewin	

U.S. Department of Treasury attendees

Liang Jensen	Brian Smith
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Board of Governors attendee

Dan Li

- The meeting commenced on an administrative note, with a New York Fed representative welcoming Lisa Chung as a new ex-officio member to the TMPG.
- New York Fed staff then conducted the annual review of the Group's [Charter](#) and [Antitrust Guidelines for Members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Advisory and Sponsored Groups](#). The TMPG Charter remained substantially unchanged from the prior year, with only minor revisions. New York Fed staff reminded members (i) not to share non-public, competitively sensitive information in TMPG discussions and (ii) to raise any concerns about anticompetitive conduct to New York Fed staff or to the TMPG Chair, and to consult their own attorneys for legal advice.
- Following administrative announcements, members received updates on recent developments in central clearing in the U.S. Treasury market. The TMPG Chair highlighted SIFMA's Done-away Model Design Considerations [report](#), published last December, as a useful resource. Then, a New York Fed representative noted that on January 30 of this year, the SEC [approved](#) ICE Clear Credit's application to register as a clearing agency to provide central clearing counterparty services for transactions involving U.S. Treasury securities.

- Members received an update on the Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Working Group’s progress. The Agency MBS Working Group completed a summary [note](#) that explored the theoretical implications for agency MBS market liquidity and functioning in light of any potential changes in the ownership structure of the Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs). The Agency MBS Working Group’s Co-Chair emphasized the importance of keeping market participants informed of key issues to be considered ahead of any potential GSE ownership changes. The Co-Chair also highlighted that the note reflected the views of many industry experts participating in the working group, as well as feedback from members of this Group. Members expressed broad support for the note, and the Group agreed to publish it for public consultation with a 60-day comment period ending April 30, 2026. The TMPG subsequently [published](#) the note, along with an accompanying [press release](#).

- A New York Fed representative led a discussion on [proposed strategic priorities](#) for the Group to explore in 2026, informed by the Group’s recent body of work and member feedback. The Group agreed to focus on the following initiatives:
 - Continue to actively engage and monitor expansion of central clearing in the Treasury cash and repo markets, focusing on how this expansion affects Treasury market structure.
 - Complete and publish a summary note on theoretical implications of any future changes in the GSEs’ ownership structure on the functioning and liquidity of the agency MBS market, and identify any additional areas within the agency MBS market landscape for further study by the Agency MBS Working Group.
 - Establish a working group to explore the rapidly evolving digital landscape, including stablecoins, tokenized assets, and blockchain technologies and their potential impacts on the integrity and efficiency of the Treasury market.
 - Continue to actively engage with market participants and various industry groups to promote awareness and adoption of the TMPG best practice recommendations for U.S. Treasury repo risk management.

Members also noted interest in the role of artificial intelligence on the TMPG-covered markets and agreed it would be addressed under the Group’s regular agenda.

- The TMPG then transitioned to a discussion of market developments since [the December TMPG meeting](#). The discussion primarily focused on members’ views on the U.S. macroeconomic outlook, the path of the policy rate, conditions in the U.S. fixed income market, and money market dynamics.

U.S. Economic Outlook and Member Expectations for the Path of Policy Rate

- Members generally viewed the economic outlook as relatively unchanged from the prior meeting, noting low near-term growth expectations due to the government shutdown, with the potential for growth in the first quarter of 2026. Members cited the Supreme Court’s repeal of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)-based tariffs, noting its effect on federal revenue potentially impacting GDP expectations to the downside in the near term and observing that much about the refund process and litigation remained uncertain. Members were also attentive to oil market developments, noting that the threat of strikes on Iran was pushing near-term oil demand higher. Members also noted uncertain conditions in the labor market, with greater implications for lower-income cohorts, could impact their economic outlooks and rate path expectations. On the upside, some members highlighted the potential for a cyclical upswing driven by fiscal stimulus from the One Big

Beautiful Bill Act and accelerated AI-related capex, observing that momentum in aggregate demand appeared strong as companies feel compelled not to fall behind in AI investments.

- Members viewed the market's pricing of two U.S. interest rate cuts by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) in 2026 as appropriate, noting that the FOMC Chair leadership transition could materially change their base case outlooks. Members discussed the Chair nomination, as well as residential construction numbers, oil prices, and fading tariff effects as factors that could lead the market to adjust expectations for more than two rate cuts this year.

U.S. Fixed Income Market Conditions

- Members expected the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield to remain rangebound. Members acknowledged that while term premium could rise due to elevated fiscal deficits and persistent inflationary pressures, strong core demand for Treasuries and other fixed income securities remained robust. This demand was supported by significant money market fund inflows as investors rotated away from volatile equities, keeping term premium subdued despite ongoing concerns. Amid market commentary on the potential for de-dollarization, members saw no material evidence for de-dollarization, noting an increase in foreign exchange hedging rather than the outright selling of Treasuries.
- Members also discussed the administration's recently announced plan for GSEs to purchase \$200 billion in mortgages, focusing on funding mechanisms and potential effects on mortgage rates, while noting that the plan's structure and timeline remained uncertain. Some members expressed skepticism around how enduring the effects of the purchases on spreads, liquidity, mortgage rates, and volatility would be. Regarding how GSEs may fund these purchases, some members expected initial purchases to be financed through a combination of agency debt issuance and cash from retained earnings. Others noted that funding may differ significantly from the pre-financial crisis environment, suggesting that with spreads to Treasuries so narrow, borrowing in the repo market or issuing floating rate notes would be more appropriate funding mechanisms for the GSEs than traditional approaches.

Money Market Dynamics

- Members assessed money market conditions as having materially improved since Q4 2025, noting that reserve management purchases (RMPs), announced by the FOMC in December to grow the System Open Market Account portfolio, had proceeded smoothly and standing repo (SRP) operations had been utilized when economically sensible for the counterparties. Looking ahead to the April tax period, members expected typical upward pressures on money market rates around April 15 but viewed this as manageable, with some members expecting an influx of cash into money market funds through mid-April that should keep repo rates steady apart from March quarter-end. Others expressed the view that potential pressure in money markets in April would not be concerning, as the RMP program will likely be adjusted if the need arises. Members expected RMPs to be reduced substantially after the April tax date once reserve balance needs have been addressed.
- Members agreed that the recent changes to SRP operations had made them more accessible, with some members observing that \$30 billion in SRP take-up occurred on February 17 when market rates were just above the SRP rate, suggesting the spread at

which counterparties were willing to borrow was lower than previously. Nevertheless, some members continued to highlight the importance of centrally clearing the SRP operations and expanding counterparty access going forward— two recurring themes from previous TMPG meetings.

- The next TMPG meeting is scheduled for March 24, 2026, from 3:00-5:00PM.