Fed's Brainard says FedNow launching in 2023 and banks need to get ready

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August 29, 2022

Tags

Payments Politics and policy By August 29, 2022, 2:15 p.m. EDT

Federal Reserve Vice Chair Lael Brainard told a group of early adopters of the central bank's real-time payments system, known as FedNow, that the system should be operational between May and July of 2023.

Speaking via webcast Monday, Brainard said that the pilot phase of the system will start in September and that how rapidly ordinary customers realize the benefits will depend in large part on how quickly banks update their payments technologies to adapt to the new system.



Lael Brainard, vice chair of the Federal Reserve, said Monday that the central bank's faster payments settlement program FedNow is slated to go live in the second quarter of 2023, the firmest timetable yet offered and ahead of the 2024 deadline initially suggested.

Al Drago/Bloomberg

"We have been working hard to deliver on time, but ultimately the number of American businesses and households that are able to access instant payments will depend on financial services providers making the necessary investments to upgrade our payments infrastructure," Brainard said. "Together, we can ensure that all Americans have access to a modern and reliable instant payment system."

The Fed deliberated for years about whether to create its own payments system, with <u>some</u> <u>bankers and ex-Fed officials</u> urging the central bank to create a competitive environment in payments, while others argued that the broader adoption of The Clearing House's Real Time Payments, or RTP, network would <u>solve the problem more rapidly</u> and at <u>lower cost</u>.

The Fed <u>announced</u> in 2019 that it would develop its own real-time payment settlement system in 2019, estimating that the project would <u>be in place</u> by 2024. The network would compete with the RTP, which went live in 2017. The Fed <u>appointed</u> Federal Reserve Bank of

Boston executive Ken Montgomery to lead the development of the network; he <u>told American</u> <u>Banker</u> in 2019 that the Fed officials were taking their time in order to ensure that they "get it right."

Brainard seemed to think that the Fed had met that standard, touting a "cloud-first" design unique among central bank settlement networks that would ensure both capacity to handle large volumes of transactions and reliability for consumers.

"Our cloud-first design, unique among central bank instant payment services, positions us for the future by enabling not only the throughput and scalability required for high-volume retail transactions but also broad geographic points of resiliency to ensure continuous service," Brainard said. "Cloud-first design affords other key technology components such as selfhealing processes and automation, which add to operational resiliency."

The United States has lagged behind many other developed nations in its payments settlement systems, which rely on Automated Clearing House batch-processing systems that clear a large number of transactions a few times a day. The result is that transactions may be made instantly but will not be reflected in account balances for days afterward, a phenomenon that has <u>distinct disadvantages</u> for lower-income consumers, who may run the risk of incurring late fees or overdraft fees because of mistimed settlements.

Brainard spoke to that structural disadvantage in her speech, saying the development and adoption of faster payments across the U.S. would be "especially important for households managing their finances paycheck to paycheck or small businesses with cash-flow constraints." But for that adoption to be successful, she said, institutions across the economy would have to begin working in earnest to ensure they are ready to take advantage of a faster payments future on day one.

"The time is now for all key stakeholders — financial institutions, core-service providers, software companies and application developers — to devote the resources necessary to support instant payments," Brainard said. "This means upgrading back-office processes, evaluating accounting procedures to accommodate a seven-business-day week, arranging liquidity providers, deploying a new customer-facing application and promoting instant payments for key use cases to customers."