Federal Reserve Bank of New York

2005 Annual Report

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Annual Report

For the year ended December 31, 2005

SECOND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York
33 Liberty Street
New York, N.Y. 10045-0001
Phone (212) 720-5000

www.newyorkfed.org

May 2006

To the Depository Institutions in the
Second Federal Reserve District:

It is my pleasure to send you the ninety-first *Annual Report* of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, covering the year 2005.

The *2005 Annual Report* presents detailed tables, with extensive notes, on the Bank's financial condition.

I hope you will find the information we present interesting and useful.

Timothy F. Geithner
President

Contents

Management's Letter on Responsibility for Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors of the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

March 6, 2006

The management of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Statement of Financial Condition, Statement of Income, and Statement of Changes in Capital as of December 31, 2005 ("the Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles, policies, and practices established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and as set forth in the Financial Accounting Manual for the Federal Reserve Banks ("Manual"), and as such, include amounts, some of which are based on judgments and estimates of management. To our knowledge, the Financial Statements are, in all material respects, fairly presented in conformity with the accounting principles, policies, and practices documented in the Manual and include all disclosures necessary for such fair presentation.

The management of the FRBNY is responsible for maintaining an effective process of internal controls over financial reporting, including the safeguarding of assets as they relate to the Financial Statements. Such internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and to the Board of Directors regarding the preparation of reliable Financial Statements. This process of internal controls contains self-monitoring mechanisms, including, but not limited to, divisions of responsibility and a code of conduct. Once identified, any material deficiencies in the process of internal controls are reported to management, and appropriate corrective measures are implemented.

Even an effective process of internal controls, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation of reliable financial statements.

The management of the FRBNY assessed its process of internal controls over financial reporting, including the safeguarding of assets reflected in the Financial Statements, based upon the criteria established in the "Internal Control—Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, we believe that the FRBNY maintained an effective process of internal controls over financial reporting, including the safeguarding of assets as they relate to the Financial Statements.

Timothy F. Geithner
President

Christine M. Cumming
First Vice President

Edward F. Murphy
Principal Financial Officer

Report of Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

To the Board of Directors of the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

We have examined management's assertion, included in the accompanying Management Assertion, that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting and the safeguarding of assets as they relate to the financial statements as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. FRBNY's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and safeguarding of assets as they relate to the financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assertion based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assertion that FRBNY maintained effective internal control over financial reporting and over the safeguarding of assets as they relate to the financial statements as of December 31, 2005 is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of FRBNY and any organization with legally defined oversight responsibilities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

March 8, 2006
New York, New York

External Auditor Independence

EXTERNAL AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

The firm engaged by the Board of Governors for the audits of the individual and combined financial statements of the Reserve Banks for 2005 was PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC). Fees for these services totaled $4.6 million. To ensure auditor independence, the Board of Governors requires that PwC be independent in all matters relating to the audit. Specifically, PwC may not perform services for the Reserve Banks or others that would place it in a position of auditing its own work, making management decisions on behalf of the Reserve Banks, or in any other way impairing its audit independence. In 2005, the Bank did not engage PwC for any material advisory services.

Financial Statements

Report of Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

To the Board of Governors
of the Federal Reserve System
and the Board of Directors
of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

We have audited the accompanying statements of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Bank") as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related statements of income and changes in capital for the years then ended, which have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles, policies, and practices established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 3, these financial statements were prepared in conformity with the accounting principles, policies, and practices established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These principles, policies, and practices, which were designed to meet the specialized accounting and reporting needs of the Federal Reserve System, are set forth in the "Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks" and constitute a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and results of its operations for the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 3.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

March 8, 2006
New York, New York

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

as of December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004
(in millions)

ASSETS	2005	2004
Gold certificates	$ 4,357	$ 4,651
Special drawing rights certificates	874	874
Coin	47	42
Items in process of collection	625	407
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	46,750	33,000
U.S. government securities, net	297,481	314,623
Investments denominated in foreign currencies	5,514	4,905
Accrued interest receivable	2,353	2,225
Bank premises and equipment, net	255	249
Federal Reserve System prepaid pension benefit costs	2,727	2,717
Other assets	108	101
Total assets	**$361,091**	**$363,794**

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Liabilities:		
Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net	$283,674	$300,651
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	12,096	13,348
Deposits:		
Depository institutions	6,389	11,388
U.S. Treasury, general account	4,573	5,912
Other deposits	205	234
Deferred credit items	797	651
Interest on Federal Reserve notes due U.S. Treasury	362	349
Interdistrict settlement account	45,332	24,125
Accrued benefit costs	200	197
Other liabilities	93	79
Total liabilities	**353,721**	**356,934**
Capital:		
Capital paid-in	3,685	3,430
Surplus	3,685	3,430
Total capital	**7,370**	**6,860**
Total liabilities and capital	**$361,091**	**$363,794**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004
(in millions)

	2005	2004
Interest income:		
Interest on U.S. government securities	$11,402	$9,505
Interest on securities purchased under agreements to resell	848	350
Interest on investments denominated in foreign currencies	81	62
Interest on loans to depository institutions	1	—
Total interest income	**12,332**	**9,917**
Interest expense:		
Interest expense on securities sold under agreements to repurchase	327	131
Net interest income	**12,005**	**9,786**
Other operating income (loss):		
Income from services	66	124
Compensation received for check services provided	43	—
Reimbursable services to government agencies	73	75
Foreign currency (losses) gains, net	(767)	282
Other income	60	43
Total other operating (loss) income	**(525)**	**524**
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and other benefits	343	327
Occupancy expense	45	48
Equipment expense	23	24
Assessments by the Board of Governors	179	180
Other expenses	161	124
Total operating expenses	**751**	**703**
Net income before net periodic pension expense	10,729	9,607
Net periodic pension benefit (credit)	(10)	(36)
Net income prior to distribution	**$10,739**	**$9,643**
Distribution of net income:		
Dividends paid to member banks	215	136
Transferred to surplus	255	1,399
Payments to U.S. Treasury as interest on Federal Reserve notes	10,269	8,108
Total distribution	**$10,739**	**$9,643**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL

for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004
(in millions)

	Capital Paid-in	Surplus	Total Capital
Balance at January 1, 2004 (40.6 million shares)	**$2,031**	**$2,031**	**$4,062**
Transferred to surplus	—	1,399	1,399
Net change in capital stock issued (28.0 million shares)	1,399	—	1,399
Balance at December 31, 2004 (68.6 million shares)	**$3,430**	**$3,430**	**$6,860**
Transferred to surplus	—	255	255
Net change in capital stock issued (5.1 million shares)	255	—	255
Balance at December 31, 2005 (73.7 million shares)	**$3,685**	**$3,685**	**$7,370**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
Notes to Financial Statements

1. STRUCTURE

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("Bank") is part of the Federal Reserve System ("System") and one of the twelve Reserve Banks ("Reserve Banks") created by Congress under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 ("Federal Reserve Act"), which established the central bank of the United States. The Reserve Banks are chartered by the federal government and possess a unique set of governmental, corporate, and central bank characteristics. The Bank and its branch in Buffalo serve the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes the state of New York; the twelve northern counties of New Jersey; Fairfield County, Connecticut; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

In accordance with the Federal Reserve Act, supervision and control of the Bank are exercised by a Board of Directors. The Federal Reserve Act specifies the composition of the Board of Directors for each of the Reserve Banks. Each board is composed of nine members serving three-year terms: three directors, including those designated as Chairman and Deputy Chairman, are appointed by the Board of Governors, and six directors are elected by member banks. Banks that are members of the System include all national banks and any state-chartered banks that apply and are approved for membership in the System. Member banks are divided into three classes according to size. Member banks in each class elect one director representing member banks and one representing the public. In any election of directors, each member bank receives one vote, regardless of the number of shares of Reserve Bank stock it holds.

The System also consists, in part, of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Board of Governors") and the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC"). The Board of Governors, an independent federal agency, is charged by the Federal Reserve Act with a number of specific duties, including general supervision over the Reserve Banks. The FOMC is composed of members of the Board of Governors, the president of this Bank, and on a rotating basis four other Reserve Bank presidents.

2. OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

The System performs a variety of services and operations. Functions include formulating and conducting monetary policy; participating actively in the payments system, including large-dollar transfers of funds, automated clearinghouse ("ACH") operations, and check processing; distributing coin and currency; performing fiscal agency functions for the U.S. Treasury and certain federal agencies; serving as the federal government's bank; providing short-term loans to depository institutions; serving the consumer and the community by providing educational materials and information regarding consumer laws; supervising bank holding companies, state member banks, and U.S. offices of foreign banking organizations; and administering other regulations of the Board of Governors. The System also provides certain services to foreign central banks, governments, and international official institutions.

The FOMC, in the conduct of monetary policy, establishes policy regarding domestic open market operations, oversees these operations, and annually issues authorizations and directives to the Bank for its execution of transactions. The Bank is authorized to conduct operations in domestic markets, including direct purchase and sale of U.S. government securities, the purchase of securities under agreements to resell, the sale of securities under agreements to repurchase, and the lending of U.S. government securities. The Bank executes these open market transactions and holds the resulting securities, with the exception of securities purchased under agreements to resell, in the portfolio known as the System Open Market Account ("SOMA").

In addition to authorizing and directing operations in the domestic securities market, the FOMC authorizes and directs the Bank to execute operations in foreign markets for major currencies in order to counter disorderly conditions in exchange markets or to meet other needs specified by the FOMC in carrying out the System's central bank responsibilities. The Bank is authorized by the FOMC to hold balances of, and to execute spot and forward foreign exchange ("F/X") and securities contracts in, nine foreign currencies and to invest such foreign currency holdings, ensuring adequate liquidity is maintained. The Bank is authorized to maintain reciprocal currency arrangements ("F/X swaps") with two central banks, and "warehouse" foreign currencies for the U.S. Treasury and Exchange Stabilization Fund ("ESF") through the Reserve Banks. In connection with its foreign currency activities, the Bank may enter into contracts that contain varying degrees of off-balance-sheet market risk, because they represent contractual commitments involving future settlement and counterparty credit risk. The Bank controls credit risk by obtaining credit approvals, establishing transaction limits, and performing daily monitoring procedures.

Although Reserve Banks are separate legal entities, in the interests of greater efficiency and effectiveness, they collaborate in the delivery of certain operations and services. The collaboration takes the form of centralized competency centers, operations sites, and product or service offices that have responsibility for the delivery of certain services on behalf of the Reserve Banks. Various operational and management models are used and are supported by service agreements between the Reserve Bank providing the service and the other eleven Reserve Banks. In some cases, costs incurred by a Reserve Bank for services provided to other Reserve Banks are not shared; in other cases, Reserve Banks are billed for services provided to them by another Reserve Bank.

Major services provided on behalf of the System by the Bank, for which the costs were not redistributed to the other Reserve Banks, include the management of the SOMA, Wholesale Payments Product Office, application development work and centralized business administration functions for wholesale payments services, and two national information technology competency centers dealing with incident response and remote access.

Beginning in 2005, the Reserve Banks adopted a new management model for providing check services to depository institutions. Under this new model, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta ("FRBA") has the overall responsibility for managing the Reserve Banks' provision of check services and recognizes total System check revenue on its Statements of Income. FRBA compensates the other eleven Banks for the costs incurred to provide check services. This compensation is reported as "Compensation received for check services provided." If the management model had been in place in 2004, the Bank would have reported $41 million as compensation received for check services provided and $59 million in check revenue would have been reported by FRBA rather than the Bank.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles for entities with the unique powers and responsibilities of the nation's central bank have not been formulated by various accounting standard-setting bodies. The Board of Governors has developed specialized accounting principles and practices that it believes are appropriate for the significantly different nature and function of a central bank as compared with the private sector. These accounting principles and practices are documented in the "Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks" ("Financial Accounting Manual"), which is issued by the Board of Governors. All Reserve Banks are required to adopt and apply accounting policies and practices that are consistent with the Financial Accounting Manual and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Manual.

Differences exist between the accounting principles and practices in the Financial Accounting Manual and those generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") primarily due to the unique nature of the Bank's powers and responsibilities as part of the nation's central bank. The primary difference is the presentation of all security holdings at amortized cost, rather than using the fair value presentation requirements in accordance with GAAP. Amortized cost more appropriately reflects the Bank's security holdings given its unique responsibility to conduct monetary policy. While the application of current market prices to the securities holdings may result in values substantially above or below their carrying values, these unrealized changes in value would have no direct effect on the quantity of reserves available to the banking system or on the prospects for future Bank earnings or capital. Both the domestic and foreign components of the SOMA portfolio may involve transactions that result in gains or losses when holdings are sold prior to maturity. Decisions regarding security and foreign currency transactions, including their purchase and sale, are motivated by monetary policy objectives rather than profit. Accordingly, market values, earnings, and any gains or losses resulting from the sale of such securities and currencies are incidental to the open market operations and do not motivate its activities or policy decisions.

In addition, the Bank has elected not to present a Statement of Cash Flows because the liquidity and cash position of the Bank are not a primary concern given the Bank's unique powers and responsibilities. A Statement of Cash Flows, therefore, would not provide any additional meaningful information. Other information regarding the Bank's activities is provided in, or may be derived from, the Statements of Condition, Income, and Changes in Capital. There are no other significant differences between the policies outlined in the Financial Accounting Manual and GAAP.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Financial Accounting Manual requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Certain amounts relating to the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the current-year presentation. Unique accounts and significant accounting policies are explained below.

a. Gold and Special Drawing Rights Certificates

The Secretary of the U.S. Treasury is authorized to issue gold and special drawing rights ("SDR") certificates to the Reserve Banks.

Payment for the gold certificates by the Reserve Banks is made by crediting equivalent amounts in dollars into the account established for the U.S. Treasury. These gold certificates held by the Reserve Banks are required to be backed by the gold of the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Treasury may reacquire the gold certificates at any time and the Reserve Banks must deliver them to the U.S. Treasury. At such time, the U.S. Treasury's account is charged, and the Reserve Banks' gold certificate accounts are lowered. The value of gold for purposes of backing the gold certificates is set by law at $42 2/9 a fine troy ounce. The Board of Governors allocates the gold certificates among Reserve Banks once a year based on the average Federal Reserve notes outstanding in each Reserve Bank.

SDRs are issued by the International Monetary Fund ("Fund") to its members in proportion to each member's quota in the Fund at the time of issuance. SDRs serve as a supplement to international monetary reserves and may be transferred from one national monetary authority to another. Under the law providing for United States participation in the SDR system, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury is authorized to issue SDR certificates, somewhat like gold certificates, to the Reserve Banks. At such time, equivalent amounts in dollars are credited to the account established for the U.S. Treasury, and the Reserve Banks' SDR certificate accounts are increased. The Reserve Banks are required to purchase SDR certificates, at the direction of the U.S. Treasury, for the purpose of financing SDR acquisitions or for financing exchange stabilization operations. At the time SDR transactions occur, the Board of Governors allocates SDR certificate transactions among Reserve Banks based upon Federal Reserve notes outstanding in each District at the end of the preceding year. There were no SDR transactions in 2005 or 2004.

b. Loans to Depository Institutions

All depository institutions that maintain reservable transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits, as defined in regulations issued by the Board of Governors, have borrowing privileges at the discretion of the Reserve Bank. Borrowers execute certain lending agreements and deposit sufficient collateral before credit is extended. Loans are evaluated for collectibility. If loans were ever deemed to be uncollectible, an appropriate reserve would be established. Interest is accrued using the applicable discount rate established at least every fourteen days by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank, subject to review by the Board of Governors. There were no outstanding loans to depository institutions at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

c. U.S. Government Securities and Investments Denominated in Foreign Currencies

U.S. government securities and investments denominated in foreign currencies comprising the SOMA are recorded at cost, on a settlement-date basis, and adjusted for amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts on a straight-line basis. Interest income is accrued on a straight-line basis. Gains and losses resulting from sales of securities are determined by specific issues based on average cost. Foreign-currency-denominated assets are revalued daily at current foreign currency market exchange rates in order to report these assets in U.S. dollars. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments denominated in foreign currencies are reported as "Foreign currency gains (losses), net."

Activity related to U.S. government securities, including the related premiums, discounts, and realized and unrealized gains and losses, is allocated to each Reserve Bank on a percentage basis derived from an annual settlement of interdistrict clearings that occurs in April of each year. The settlement equalizes Reserve Bank gold certificate holdings to Federal Reserve notes outstanding in each District. Activity related to investments in foreign-currency-denominated assets is allocated to each Reserve Bank based on the ratio of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31.

d. U.S. Government Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell, Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase, and Securities Lending

The Bank may engage in tri-party purchases of securities under agreements to resell ("tri-party agreements"). Tri-party agreements are conducted with two commercial custodial banks that manage the clearing and settlement of collateral. Collateral is held in excess of the contract amount. Acceptable collateral under tri-party agreements primarily includes U.S. government securities; pass-through mortgage securities of the Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal National Mortgage Association; STRIP securities of the U.S. government; and "stripped" securities of other government agencies. The tri-party agreements are accounted for as financing transactions, with the associated interest income accrued over the life of the agreement.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are accounted for as financing transactions and the associated interest expense is recognized over the life of the transaction. These transactions are carried in the Statements of Condition at their contractual amounts and the related accrued interest payable is reported as a component of "Other liabilities."

U.S. government securities held in the SOMA are lent to U.S. government securities dealers and to banks participating in U.S. government securities clearing arrangements in order to facilitate the effective functioning of the domestic securities market. Securities-lending transactions are fully collateralized by other U.S. government securities and the collateral taken is in excess of the market value of the securities loaned. The Bank charges the dealer or bank a fee for borrowing securities and the fees are reported as a component of "Other Income" in the Statements of Income.

Activity related to U.S. government securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lending is allocated to each Reserve Bank on a percentage basis derived from the annual settlement of interdistrict clearings. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are allocated to the Bank and not to the other Banks.

e. Foreign Currency Swaps and Warehousing

F/X swap arrangements are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange specified currencies, at a specified price, on a specified date. The parties agree to exchange their currencies up to a pre-arranged maximum amount and for an agreed-upon period of time (up to twelve months), at an agreed-upon interest rate. These arrangements give the FOMC temporary access to the foreign currencies it may need to intervene to support the dollar and give the counterparty temporary access to dollars it may need to support its own currency. Drawings under the F/X swap arrangements can be initiated by either the Bank or the counterparty (the drawer) and must be agreed to by the drawee. The F/X swaps are structured so that the party initiating the transaction bears the exchange rate risk upon maturity. The Bank will generally invest the foreign currency received under an F/X swap in interest-bearing instruments.

Warehousing is an arrangement under which the FOMC agrees to exchange, at the request of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. dollars for foreign currencies held by the U.S. Treasury or ESF over a limited period of time. The purpose of the warehousing facility is to supplement the U.S. dollar resources of the U.S. Treasury and ESF for financing purchases of foreign currencies and related international operations.

Foreign currency swaps and warehousing agreements are revalued daily at current market exchange rates. Activity related to these agreements, with the exception of the unrealized gains and losses resulting from the daily revaluation, is allocated to each Reserve Bank based on the ratio of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from the daily revaluation are allocated to the Bank and not to the other Banks.

f. Bank Premises, Equipment, and Software

Bank premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of assets ranging from two to fifty years. Major alterations, renovations, and improvements are capitalized at cost as additions to the asset accounts and are amortized over the remaining useful life of the asset. Maintenance, repairs, and minor replacements are charged to operating expense in the year incurred. Capitalized assets including software, building, leasehold improvements, furniture, and equipment are impaired when it is determined that the net realizable value is significantly less than book value and is not recoverable.

Costs incurred for software, either developed internally or acquired for internal use, during the application development stage are capitalized based on the cost of direct services and materials associated with designing, coding, installing, or testing software. Capitalized software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the software applications, which range from two to five years.

g. Interdistrict Settlement Account

At the close of business each day, each Reserve Bank assembles the payments due to or from other Reserve Banks as a result of the day's transactions that involve depository institution accounts held by other Districts. Such transactions may include funds settlement, check clearing, and ACH operations. The cumulative net amount due to or from the other Reserve Banks is reflected in the "Interdistrict settlement account" in the Statements of Condition.

h. Federal Reserve Notes

Federal Reserve notes are the circulating currency of the United States. These notes are issued through the various Federal Reserve agents (the Chairman of the Board of Directors of each Reserve Bank) to the Reserve Banks upon deposit with such agents of certain classes of collateral security, typically U.S. government securities. These notes are identified as issued to a specific Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Act provides that the collateral security tendered by the Reserve Bank to the Federal Reserve agent must be equal to the sum of the notes applied for by such Reserve Bank.

Assets eligible to be pledged as collateral security include all Bank assets. The collateral value is equal to the book value of the collateral tendered, with the exception of securities, whose collateral value is equal to the par value of the securities tendered. The par value of securities pledged for securities sold under agreements to repurchase is deducted.

The Board of Governors may, at any time, call upon a Reserve Bank for additional security to adequately collateralize the Federal Reserve notes. To satisfy the obligation to provide sufficient collateral for outstanding Federal Reserve notes, the Reserve Banks have entered into an agreement that provides for certain assets of the Reserve Banks to be jointly pledged as collateral for the Federal Reserve notes of all Reserve Banks. In the event that this collateral is insufficient, the Federal Reserve Act provides that Federal Reserve notes become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of the Reserve Banks. Finally, as obligations of the United States, Federal Reserve notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

The "Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net" account represents the Bank's Federal Reserve notes outstanding, reduced by the currency issued to the Bank but not in circulation, of $43,521 million and $35,347 million at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

i. Items in Process of Collection and Deferred Credit Items

The balance in the "Items in process of collection" line in the Statements of Condition primarily represents amounts attributable to checks that have been deposited for collection by the payee depository institution and, as of the balance-sheet date, have not yet been collected from the payor depository institution. Deferred credit items are the counterpart liability to items in process of collection, and the amounts in this account arise from deferring credit for deposited items until the amounts are collected. The balances in both accounts can fluctuate and vary significantly from day to day.

j. Capital Paid-in

The Federal Reserve Act requires that each member bank subscribe to the capital stock of the Reserve Bank in an amount equal to 6 percent of the capital and surplus of the member bank. These shares are nonvoting with a par value of $100 and may not be transferred or hypothecated. As a member bank's capital and surplus changes, its holdings of Reserve Bank stock must be adjusted. Currently, only one-half of the subscription is paid-in and the remainder is subject to call. By law, each Bank is required to pay each member bank an annual dividend of 6 percent on the paid-in capital stock. This cumulative dividend is paid semiannually. A member bank is liable for Reserve Bank liabilities up to twice the par value of stock subscribed by it.

k. Surplus

The Board of Governors requires Reserve Banks to maintain a surplus equal to the amount of capital paid-in as of December 31. This amount is intended to provide additional capital and reduce the possibility that the Reserve Banks would be required to call on member banks for additional capital. Pursuant to Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, Reserve Banks are required by the Board of Governors to transfer to the U.S. Treasury as interest on Federal Reserve notes excess earnings, after providing for the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of an amount necessary to equate surplus with capital paid-in.

In the event of losses or an increase in capital paid-in at a Reserve Bank, payments to the U.S. Treasury are suspended and earnings are retained until the surplus is equal to the capital paid-in. Weekly payments to the U.S. Treasury may vary significantly.

In the event of a decrease in capital paid-in, the excess surplus, after equating capital paid-in and surplus at December 31, is distributed to the U.S. Treasury in the following year. This amount is reported as a component of "Payments to U.S. Treasury as interest on Federal Reserve notes."

l. Income and Costs Related to U.S. Treasury Services

The Bank is required by the Federal Reserve Act to serve as fiscal agent and depository of the United States. By statute, the Department of the Treasury is permitted, but not required, to pay for these services.

m. Assessments by the Board of Governors

The Board of Governors assesses the Reserve Banks to fund its operations based on each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus balances. The Board of Governors also assesses each Reserve Bank for the expenses incurred for the U.S. Treasury to issue and retire Federal Reserve notes based on each Reserve Bank's share of the number of notes comprising the System's net liability for Federal Reserve notes on December 31 of the previous year.

n. Taxes

The Reserve Banks are exempt from federal, state, and local taxes, except for taxes on real property. The Bank's real property taxes were $4.8 million and $7 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Occupancy expense." In 2005, the Bank received a $2.7 million real estate credit related to prior period taxes for leased property that the Bank no longer occupies.

o. Restructuring Charges

In 2003, the System began the restructuring of several operations, primarily check, cash, and U.S. Treasury services. The restructuring included streamlining the management and support structures, reducing staff, decreasing the number of processing locations, and increasing processing capacity in the remaining locations. These restructuring activities continued in 2004 and 2005.

Note 10 describes the restructuring and provides information about the Bank's costs and liabilities associated with employee separations and contract terminations. The costs associated with the write-down of certain Bank assets are discussed in note 6. Costs and liabilities associated with enhanced pension benefits in connection with the restructuring activities for all Reserve Banks are recorded on the books of the Bank and those associated with enhanced post-retirement benefits are discussed in note 9.

4. U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL, SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE, AND SECURITIES LENDING

The Bank, on behalf of the Reserve Banks, holds securities bought outright in the SOMA. The Bank's allocated share of SOMA balances was approximately 39.653 percent and 43.361 percent at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The Bank's allocated share of U.S. government securities, net, held in the SOMA at December 31 was as follows:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	2005	2004
Par value:		
U.S. government:		
Bills	$107,568	$114,027
Notes	150,730	156,462
Bonds	36,809	40,767
Total par value	295,107	311,256
Unamortized premiums	3,494	4,078
Unaccreted discounts	(1,120)	(711)
Total allocated to Bank	**$297,481**	**$314,623**

The total of U.S. government securities, net, held in the SOMA was $750,202 million and $725,584 million at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

At December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the total contract amount of securities sold under agreements to repurchase was $30,505 million and $30,783 million, respectively, of which $12,096 million and $13,348 million were allocated to the Bank. The total par value of the SOMA securities pledged for securities sold under agreements to repurchase at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, was $30,559 million and $30,808 million, respectively, of which $12,118 million and $13,359 million were allocated to the Bank.

The maturity distribution of U.S. government securities bought outright, U.S. securities purchased under agreements to resell, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase that were allocated to the Bank at December 31, 2005, was as follows:

	Amount (in Millions)		
Maturities of Securities Held	U.S. Government Securities (Par Value)	Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell (Contract Amount)	Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase (Contract Amount)
Within 15 days	$ 16,262	$46,750	$12,096
16 days to 90 days	68,308	—	—
91 days to 1 year	73,868	—	—
Over 1 year to 5 years	83,568	—	—
Over 5 years to 10 years	22,483	—	—
Over 10 years	30,618	—	—
Total	**$295,107**	**$46,750**	**$12,096**

At December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, U.S. government securities with par values of $3,776 million and $6,609 million, respectively, were loaned from the SOMA, of which $1,497 million and $2,866 million, respectively, were allocated to the Bank.

5. INVESTMENTS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Bank, on behalf of the Reserve Banks, holds foreign currency deposits with foreign central banks and the Bank for International Settlements and invests in foreign government debt instruments. Foreign government debt instruments held include both securities bought outright and securities purchased under agreements to resell. These investments are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the foreign governments.

The Bank's allocated share of investments denominated in foreign currencies was approximately 29.132 percent and 22.952 percent at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The Bank's allocated share of investments denominated in foreign currencies, including accrued interest, valued at current foreign currency market exchange rates at December 31 was as follows:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	2005	2004
European Union Euro:		
Foreign currency deposits	$1,580	$1,395
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	562	492
Government debt instruments	1,038	906
Japanese Yen:		
Foreign currency deposits	762	354
Government debt instruments	1,572	1,758
Total	**$5,514**	**$4,905**

Total System investments denominated in foreign currencies were $18,928 million and $21,368 million at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The maturity distribution of investments denominated in foreign currencies allocated to the Bank at December 31, 2005, was as follows:

	Amount (in Millions)		
Maturities of Investments Denominated in Foreign Currencies	European Euro	Japanese Yen	Total
Within 15 days	$ 984	$ 762	$1,746
16 days to 90 days	750	198	948
91 days to 1 year	609	293	902
Over 1 year to 5 years	832	1,081	1,913
Over 5 years to 10 years	5	—	5
Over 10 years	—	—	—
Total	**$3,180**	**$2,334**	**$5,514**

At December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, there were no material open foreign exchange contracts.

At December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the warehousing facility was $5,000 million, with no balance outstanding.

6. BANK PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, AND SOFTWARE

A summary of bank premises and equipment at December 31 is as follows:

	Useful Life Range (in Years)	Amount (in Millions) 2005	2004
Bank premises and equipment:			
Land	N/A	$ 20	$ 21
Buildings	20 to 50	224	208
Building machinery and equipment	10 to 20	60	64
Construction in progress	N/A	19	14
Furniture and equipment	1 to 10	160	156
Subtotal		$483	$463
Accumulated depreciation		(228)	(214)
Bank premises and equipment, net		$255	$249
Depreciation expense, for the years ended		**$ 23**	**$ 23**

The Bank leases space to outside tenants with lease terms ranging from eight to twelve years. Rental income from such leases was $2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004. Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable agreements in existence at December 31, 2005, were:

	Amount (in Millions) Rental Leases
2006	$ 2
2007	2
2008	2
2009	2
2010	2
Thereafter	8
	$18

The Bank had capitalized software assets, net of amortization, of $33 million and $24 million at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. Amortization expense was $6 million and $5 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. Capitalized software assets are reported as a component of "Other assets" and related amortization is reported as a component of "Other expenses."

Assets impaired either as a result of the Bank's restructuring plan, as discussed in note 10, include building and equipment. Asset impairment losses of $1.2 million and $151 thousand for the periods ending December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively, were determined using fair values based on quoted market values or other valuation techniques and are reported as a component of "Other expenses."

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2005, the Bank was obligated under noncancelable leases for premises and equipment with terms ranging from one to approximately eighteen years. These leases provide for increased rental payments based upon increases in real estate taxes, operating costs, or selected price indices.

Rental expense under operating leases for certain operating facilities, warehouses, and data processing and office equipment (including taxes, insurance, and maintenance when included in rent), net of sublease rentals, was $11 million and $16 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively. Certain of the Bank's leases have options to renew.

Future minimum rental payments under noncancelable operating leases and capital leases, net of sublease rentals, with terms of one year or more, at December 31, 2005, were:

	Amount (in Millions)
	Operating
2006	$ 5
2007	5
2008	5
2009	6
2010	6
Thereafter	106
	$133

At December 31, 2005, there were no other material commitments and long-term obligations in excess of one year.

Under the Insurance Agreement of the Federal Reserve Banks, each Reserve Bank has agreed to bear, on a per-incident basis, a pro rata share of losses in excess of 1 percent of the capital paid-in of the claiming Reserve Bank, up to 50 percent of the total capital paid-in of all Reserve Banks. Losses are borne in the ratio that a Reserve Bank's capital paid-in bears to the total capital paid-in of all Reserve Banks at the beginning of the calendar year in which the loss is shared. No claims were outstanding under such agreement at December 31, 2005, or December 31, 2004.

The Bank is involved in certain legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Although it is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of these actions, in management's opinion, based on discussions with counsel, the aforementioned litigation and claims will be resolved without material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Bank.

8. RETIREMENT AND THRIFT PLANS

Retirement Plans

The Bank currently offers three defined benefit retirement plans to its employees, based on length of service and level of compensation. Substantially all of the Bank's employees participate in the Retirement Plan for Employees of the Federal Reserve System ("System Plan"). Employees at certain compensation levels participate in the Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan ("BEP") and certain Bank officers participate in the Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan ("SERP").

The System Plan is a multi-employer plan with contributions fully funded by participating employers. Participating employers are the Federal Reserve Banks, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System. No separate accounting is maintained of assets contributed by the participating employers. The Bank acts as a sponsor of the System Plan and the costs associated with the Plan are not redistributed to other participating employers.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the System Plan benefit obligation:

	Amount (in Millions) 2005	2004
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at January 1	$4,524	$3,930
Service cost—benefits earned during the period	123	116
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	263	245
Actuarial loss	125	457
Contributions by plan participants	3	3
Special termination benefits loss	6	20
Benefits paid	(259)	(247)
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at December 31	**$4,785**	**$4,524**

Following is a reconciliation showing the beginning and ending balances of the System Plan assets, the funded status, and the prepaid pension benefit costs:

	Amount (in Millions) 2005	2004
Estimated fair value of plan assets at January 1	$5,887	$5,703
Actual return on plan assets	238	428
Contributions by the employer	—	—
Contributions by plan participants	3	3
Benefits paid	(259)	(247)
Estimated fair value of plan assets at December 31	$5,869	$5,887
Funded status	$1,084	$1,362
Unrecognized prior service cost	148	173
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	1,495	1,182
Prepaid pension benefit costs	**$2,727**	**$2,717**

Note: Prepaid pension benefit costs is reported as “Federal Reserve System prepaid pension benefit costs.”

The accumulated benefit obligation for the System Plan was $4,162 million and $3,894 million at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively.

The weighted-average assumptions used in developing the pension benefit obligation for the System Plan as of December 31 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Discount rate	5.75%	5.75%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.25%

Net periodic benefit costs are actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. The weighted-average assumptions used in developing net periodic benefit cost for the System Plan for the years at January 1 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Discount rate	5.75%	6.25%
Expected asset return	8.25%	8.25%
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	4.00%

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate bonds that would generate the cash flows necessary to pay the plan's benefits when due.

The long-term rate of return on assets was based on a combination of methodologies including the System Plan's historical returns; surveys of what other plans' expected rates of return are; building a projected return for equities and fixed-income investments based on real interest rates, inflation expectations, and equity risk premiums; and finally, surveys of expected returns in equity and fixed-income markets.

The components of net periodic pension benefit cost (credit) for the System Plan for the years ended December 31 are shown below:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	2005	2004
Service cost—benefits earned during the period	$123	$116
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	263	245
Amortization of prior service cost	24	25
Recognized net loss	49	20
Expected return on plan assets	(475)	(462)
Net periodic pension benefit (credit)	(16)	(56)
Special termination benefits	6	20
Net periodic pension benefit (credit)	**$(10)**	**$(36)**

The recognition of special termination losses is the result of enhanced retirement benefits provided to employees during the restructuring described in note 10.

Following is a summary of expected benefit payments excluding enhanced retirement benefits:

	Amount (in Millions)
	Expected Benefit Payments
2006	$ 236
2007	242
2008	247
2009	253
2010	261
2011-15	1,498
Total	$2,737

The Federal Reserve System's pension plan weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, by asset category, are as follows:

	2005	2004
Equities	65.9%	67.8%
Fixed income	32.0%	30.1%
Cash	2.1%	2.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

The System's Committee on Investment Performance (CIP) contracts with investment managers who are responsible for implementing the System Plan's investment policies. The manager's performance is measured against a trailing thirty-six-month benchmark of 60 percent of a market-value-weighted index of predominately large capitalization stocks trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, and the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation National Market System and 40 percent of a broadly diversified investment-grade fixed-income index (rebalanced monthly). The managers invest Plan funds within CIP-established guidelines for investment in equities and fixed-income instruments. Equity investments can range between 40 percent and 80 percent of the portfolio. Investments, however, cannot be concentrated in particular industries and equity security holdings of any one company are limited. Fixed-income securities must be investment grade and the effective duration of the fixed-income portfolio must remain within a range of 67 percent and 150 percent of a broadly diversified investment-grade fixed-income index. CIP guidelines prohibit margin, short sale, foreign exchange, and commodities trading as well as investment in bank, bank holding company, savings and loan, and government securities dealer stocks. In addition, investments in non-dollar-denominated securities are prohibited; however, a small portion of the portfolio can be invested in American Depositary Receipts/Shares and foreign-issued dollar-denominated fixed-income securities.

The Federal Reserve System does not expect to make a cash contribution to the System Plan during 2006.

The Bank's projected benefit obligation and net pension costs for the BEP and the SERP at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, and for the years then ended, are not material.

Thrift Plan

Employees of the Bank may also participate in the defined contribution Thrift Plan for Employees of the Federal Reserve System ("Thrift Plan"). The Bank's Thrift Plan contributions totaled $13 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Salaries and other benefits." The Bank matches employee contributions based on a specified formula. For the years ended December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the Bank matched 80 percent on the first 6 percent of employee contributions for employees with less than five years of service and 100 percent on the first 6 percent of employee contributions for employees with five or more years of service.

9. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS AND POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions

In addition to the Bank's retirement plans, employees who have met certain age and length-of-service requirements are eligible for both medical benefits and life insurance coverage during retirement.

The Bank funds benefits payable under the medical and life insurance plans as due and, accordingly, has no plan assets.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the benefit obligation:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	2005	2004
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at January 1	$198	$230
Service cost—benefits earned during the period	3	4
Interest cost of accumulated benefit obligation	10	12
Actuarial (gain)	—	(7)
Contributions by plan participants	1	1
Benefits paid	(12)	(11)
Plan amendments	—	(31)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31	**$200**	**$198**

At December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used in developing the postretirement benefit obligation were 5.50 percent and 5.75 percent, respectively.

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate bonds that would generate the cash flows necessary to pay the plan's benefits when due.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the plan assets, the unfunded postretirement benefit obligation, and the accrued postretirement benefit costs:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	2005	2004
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ —	$ —
Contributions by the employer	11	10
Contributions by plan participants	1	1
Benefits paid	(12)	(11)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ —**	**$ —**
Unfunded postretirement benefit obligation	$200	$198
Unrecognized prior service cost	25	31
Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss)	(58)	(62)
Accrued postretirement benefit costs	**$167**	**$167**

Note: Accrued postretirement benefit costs are reported as a component of "Accrued benefit costs."

For measurement purposes, the assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	9.00%	9.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	4.75%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2011	2011

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects for the year ended December 31, 2005:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	One-Percentage-Point Increase	One-Percentage-Point Decrease
Effect on aggregate of service and interest cost components of net periodic postretirement benefit costs	$ 3	$ (4)
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	$ 23	$(19)

The following is a summary of the components of net periodic postretirement benefit costs for the years ended December 31:

	Amount (in Millions)	
	2005	2004
Service cost—benefits earned during the period	$ 3	$ 4
Interest cost of accumulated benefit obligation	10	12
Amortization of prior service cost	(5)	(2)
Recognized net actuarial loss	3	2
Total periodic expense	**$11**	**$16**
Curtailment (gain)	—	(9)
Special termination loss	—	—
Net periodic postretirement benefit costs	**$11**	**$ 7**

Net postretirement benefit costs are actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. At January 1, 2005, and January 1, 2004, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit costs were 5.75 percent and 6.25 percent, respectively.

Net periodic postretirement benefit costs are reported as a component of "Salaries and other benefits."

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 established a prescription drug benefit under Medicare ("Medicare Part D") and a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide benefits that are at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. The benefits provided by the Bank's plan to certain participants are at least actuarially equivalent to the Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit. The estimated effects of the subsidy, retroactive to January 1, 2004, are reflected in actuarial loss in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic postretirement benefit costs.

Following is a summary of expected benefit payments:

	Expected Benefit Payments (in Millions)	
	Without Subsidy	With Subsidy
2006	$ 12	$ 11
2007	12	11
2008	12	12
2009	13	12
2010	14	12
2011-15	73	65
Total	**$136**	**$123**

Postemployment Benefits

The Bank offers benefits to former or inactive employees. Postemployment benefit costs are actuarially determined using a December 31, 2005, measurement date and include the cost of medical and dental insurance, survivor income, and disability benefits. The accrued postemployment benefit costs recognized by the Bank at December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2004, were $30 million and $28 million, respectively. This cost is included as a component of "Accrued benefit costs." Net periodic postemployment benefit costs included in 2005 and 2004 operating expenses were $5 million and $6 million, respectively, and are recorded as a component of "Salaries and other benefits."

10. BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

In 2003, the Bank announced plans for restructuring to streamline operations and reduce costs, including consolidation of operations and staff reductions in various functions of the Bank. In 2004 and 2005, additional consolidation and restructuring initiatives were announced in the operations. These actions resulted in the following business restructuring charges:

	Amount (in Millions)				
	Total Estimated Costs	Accrued Liability 12/31/2004	Total Charges	Total Paid	Accrued Liability 12/31/2005
Employee separation	$9	$3	$5	$3	$5

Employee separation costs are primarily severance costs related to identified staff reductions of approximately 279, including 101 and 178 staff reductions related to restructuring announced in 2005 and 2004, respectively. These costs are reported as a component of "Salaries and other benefits." Contract termination costs include the charges resulting from terminating existing lease and other contracts and are shown as a component of "Other expenses."

Restructuring costs associated with the write-downs of certain Bank assets, including software, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, and equipment are discussed in note 6. Costs associated with enhanced pension benefits for all Reserve Banks are recorded on the books of the Bank as discussed in note 8. Costs associated with enhanced postretirement benefits are disclosed in note 9.

The Bank anticipates substantially completing its announced plans by 2006.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

CHANGES IN DIRECTORS *2006*

Member banks in this District reelected CHARLES V. WAIT a class A director of this Bank for a three-year term beginning January 2006. Mr. Wait, President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman, The Adirondack Trust Company, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., has been serving as a class A director since January 2003.

Member banks in this District elected JEFFREY R. IMMELT a class B director of this Bank for a three-year term beginning January 2006. Mr. Immelt, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, General Electric Company, Fairfield, Conn., succeeds Marta Tienda, Maurice P. During '22 Professor in Demographic Studies, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., who served as a class B director from January 2003 through December 2005.

Member banks in this District also elected INDRA K. NOOYI a class B director of this Bank for the unexpired portion of a three-year term ending December 31, 2006. Ms. Nooyi, President and Chief Financial Officer, PepsiCo, Inc., Purchase, N.Y., succeeds Denis M. Hughes, President, New York State AFL-CIO, New York, N.Y., who served as a Class B director from January 2004 through December 2005.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has appointed DENIS M. HUGHES as a class C director of this Bank for a three-year term beginning January 2006. Mr. Hughes, President, New York State AFL-CIO, New York, N.Y., succeeds Loretta E. Lynch, Partner, Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., New York, N.Y., who served as a class C director from January 2003 through December 2005.

The Board of Governors has redesignated JOHN E. SEXTON Chair of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent of this Bank for the year 2006. Dr. Sexton, President, New York University, New York, N.Y., has been serving as a class C director since January 2003 and as Chair since January 2004. He served as Deputy Chair for the year 2003.

The Board of Governors has also redesignated JERRY I. SPEYER Deputy Chair for the year 2006. Mr. Speyer, President and Chief Executive Officer, Tishman Speyer, New York, N.Y., has been serving as a class C director and Deputy Chair since January 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Speyer served as a class B director from 2001 through 2003.

BUFFALO BRANCH

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has reappointed BRIAN J. LIPKE a director of the Buffalo Branch for a three-year term beginning January 2006. Mr. Lipke, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Gibraltar Industries, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., has been serving as a Branch director since January 2003.

The Board of Governors has also appointed JAMES P. LAURITO, President and Chief

Executive Officer, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation and New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, Rochester, N.Y., a director of the Buffalo Branch for the unexpired portion of a three-year term ending December 31, 2007. Mr. Laurito succeeds Marguerite D. Hambleton, retired President and Chief Executive Officer, AAA Western and Central New York, Buffalo, N.Y., who served as a Branch director from January 2002 through December 2005 and as Chair of the Board of the Buffalo Branch for the year 2003 and from September 2004 through December 2005.

The Board of Directors of this Bank has appointed JOSEPH J. ASHTON, Assistant Regional Director, Region 9, United Auto Workers, Amherst, N.Y., a director of the Buffalo Branch for a three-year term beginning January 2006. Mr. Ashton succeeds Geraldine C. Ochocinska, Regional Director, Region 9, United Auto Workers, Amherst, N.Y., who served as a Branch director from January 2000 through December 2005.

The Board of Directors of this Bank has also designated ALPHONSO O'NEIL-WHITE, President and Chief Executive Officer, HealthNow New York Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., as Chair of the Board of the Buffalo Branch for the year 2006. He has been serving as a Branch director since November 2004.

DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

DIRECTORS	TERM EXPIRES DEC. 31	CLASS
CHARLES V. WAIT *President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman* The Adirondack Trust Company, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	2005	A
SANFORD I. WEILL *Chairman* Citigroup Inc., New York, N.Y.	2006	A
JILL M. CONSIDINE *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer* The Depository Trust Company, New York, N.Y.	2007	A
MARTA TIENDA *Maurice P. During '22 Professor in Demographic Studies,* *Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs* Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.	2005	B
DENIS M. HUGHES *President* New York State AFL-CIO, New York, N.Y.	2006	B
RICHARD S. FULD, JR. *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer* Lehman Brothers, New York, N.Y.	2007	B
LORETTA E. LYNCH *Partner* Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., New York, N.Y.	2005	C
JERRY I. SPEYER, Deputy Chair *President and Chief Executive Officer* Tishman Speyer, New York, N.Y.	2006	C
JOHN E. SEXTON, Chair and Federal Reserve Agent *President* New York University, New York, N.Y.	2007	C

DIRECTORS	TERM EXPIRES DEC. 31
Buffalo Branch	
BRIAN J. LIPKE *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer* Gibraltar Industries, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.	2005
GERALDINE C. OCHOCINSKA *Regional Director, Region 9* United Auto Workers, Amherst, N.Y.	2005
PETER G. HUMPHREY *Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer* Financial Institutions, Inc., Warsaw, N.Y.	2006
ALPHONSO O'NEIL-WHITE *President and Chief Executive Officer* HealthNow New York Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.	2006
MAUREEN TORREY MARSHALL *Vice President* Torrey Farms, Elba, N.Y.	2006
EMERSON L. BRUMBACK *President and Chief Operating Officer* Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Buffalo, N.Y.	2007
MARGUERITE D. HAMBLETON, Chair *Retired President and Chief Executive Officer* AAA Western and Central New York, Buffalo, N.Y.	2007

Advisory Groups

ADVISORY GROUPS

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Second District Member
THOMAS A. RENYI
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The Bank of New York
New York, N.Y.

Alternate Member
GERALD L. HASSELL
President
The Bank of New York
New York, N.Y.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY PANEL

RICHARD BERNER
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter

OLIVIER BLANCHARD
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

J. ALFRED BROADDUS
Consultant

STEPHEN G. CECCHETTI
Brandeis University

WILLIAM C. DUDLEY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.

MARTIN S. FELDSTEIN
Harvard University

GAIL FOSLER
Conference Board

JEFFREY FRANKEL
Harvard University

JACOB FRENKEL
American International Group

BENJAMIN M. FRIEDMAN
Harvard University

MARK GERTLER
New York University

ALLAN H. MELTZER
Carnegie Mellon University

FREDERIC S. MISHKIN
Columbia University

JAMES POTERBA
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

KENNETH ROGOFF
Harvard University

LARS SVENSSON
Princeton University

EDWIN M. TRUMAN
Institute for International Economics

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SMALL BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE

Chairman
MARCY SYMS
Chief Executive Officer
Syms Corporation
Secaucus, N.J.

REGINALD P. BEST
General Manager
AEP Networks
Somerset, N.J.

PATRICIA COLEINE
President
Healthways Communications, Inc.
Secaucus, N.J.

CHARLES COOK
President and Chief Executive Officer
Liberty Pumps
Bergen, N.Y.

DALE H. HEMMINGER
President
Hemdale Farms, Inc.
Seneca Castle, N.Y.

JUDITH HERSHAFT
President and Chief Executive Officer
Innovative Plastics Corp.
Orangeburg, N.Y.

DANIEL M. MELORO
President
Farbest-Tallman Foods Corp.
Montvale, N.J.

MICHAEL J. SKELLY
Senior Vice President
HDR/LMS
Pearl River, N.Y.

ELLEN STEIN
President
Randy Hangers, L. L. C.
East Rutherford, N.J.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HERBERT M. ALLISON, JR.
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
TIAA-CREF
New York, N.Y.

MATTHEW BARRETT
Chairman
Barclays Bank PLC
London, United Kingdom

LLOYD C. BLANKFEIN
President and Chief Operating Officer
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

DAVID BONDERMAN
General Director and Founding Partner
Texas Pacific Group, Inc.
Fort Worth, Tex.

EMILIO BOTIN
President
Banco Santander Central Hispano, S.A.
Madrid, Spain

WILLIAM J. BRODSKY
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Chicago Board Options Exchange
Chicago, Ill.

D. FRANCISCO GONZALEZ RODRIGUEZ
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S. A.
Madrid, Spain

STEPHEN K. GREEN
Group Chief Executive
HSBC Holdings PLC
London, United Kingdom

ING. RICARDO GUAJARDO TOUCHE
Chairman of the Board
Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer
Mexico City, Mexico

JOHN G. HEIMANN
Senior Advisor
Financial Stability Institute
Bank for International Settlements
New York, N.Y.

LIC. ROBERTO HERNANDEZ RAMIREZ
Chairman of the Board
Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A.
Mexico City, Mexico

P. JAN KALFF
Former Chairman and Director
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Amsterdam, the Netherlands

HENRY KAUFMAN
President
Henry Kaufman & Company, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

DONALD H. LAYTON
Vice Chairman – Retired
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.
New York, N.Y.

DR. THE HONORABLE DAVID K. P. LI
Chairman and Chief Executive
The Bank of East Asia, Limited
Hong Kong, China

TOSHIO MORIKAWA
Advisor
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
Tokyo, Japan

MARCEL OSPEL
Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer
UBS AG
Zurich, Switzerland

MICHEL J. D. PEBEREAU
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Banque Nationale de Paris
Paris, France

DR. H. ONNO RUDING
Chairman
Center for European Policy Studies
Brussels, Belgium

THOMAS A. RUSSO
Vice Chairman and Chief Legal Officer
Lehman Brothers, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

ROBERTO SETUBAL
President and Chief Executive Officer
Banco Itau, S.A.
São Paulo, Brazil

TASUKU TAKAGAKI
Senior Advisor
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Limited
Tokyo, Japan

JOHN A. THAIN
Chief Executive Officer
New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

KURT F. VIERMETZ
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Hypo Real Estate Holding AG
Munich, Germany

THRIFT INSTITUTIONS ADVISORY PANEL

DAVID T. COCKS
President and Chief Executive Officer
Walden Savings Bank
Walden, N.Y.

GEORGE L. ENGELKE, JR.
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
Astoria Federal Savings and Loan Association
Lake Success, N.Y.

JOSEPH R. FICALORA
President and Chief Executive Officer
New York Community Bank
Westbury, N.Y.

CHARLES F. FROSCH
President and Chief Executive Officer
Union Savings Bank
Danbury, Conn.

KATHRYN S. HEAD
Chairman
First Investors Federal Savings Bank
Woodbridge, N.J.

JOSEPH P. HERBST
President and Chief Executive Officer
Empire Corporate Federal Credit Union
Albany, N.Y.

PAUL J. KOLKMEYER
President and Chief Executive Officer
First Niagara Bank
Lockport, N.Y.

PAUL M. PANTOZZI
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
The Provident Bank
Jersey City, N.J.

Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
(As of December 31, 2005)

TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER
President

CHRISTINE M. CUMMING
First Vice President

THOMAS C. BAXTER, JR.
General Counsel
and Executive Vice President
Legal

TERRENCE J. CHECKI
Executive Vice President
Emerging Markets
and International Affairs

DINO KOS
Executive Vice President
Markets

EDWARD F. MURPHY
Executive Vice President
Corporate

WILLIAM L. RUTLEDGE
Executive Vice President
Bank Supervision

JOSEPH S. TRACY
Executive Vice President
and Director of Research
Research and Statistics

CARL W. TURNIPSEED
Executive Vice President
Financial Services

MICHAEL YORKE
Executive Vice President
Automation and Systems Services

AUDIT FUNCTION

EDWARD C. SMITH
General Auditor
and Senior Vice President

ROBERT J. AMBROSE
Assistant General Auditor

IRA M. LEVINSON
Assistant Vice President

AUTOMATION AND SYSTEMS SERVICES GROUP

MICHAEL YORKE
Executive Vice President

Business Systems Development

IRA KAHNER
Vice President

MIRIAM I. VIDAL
Vice President

JEAN BOLWELL
Assistant Vice President

CHIN Y. YEH
Assistant Vice President

JEAN M. STOLOFF
Automation Officer

E-Business Office

CHERYL A. GLEASON
Assistant Vice President

Electronic Payments and Markets Systems Development

OM P. BAGARIA
Senior Vice President

SCOTT J. CHASANOFF
Vice President

CLAUDIA H. COUCH
Vice President

SHUET H. DONG
Assistant Vice President

DONNA J. CROUCH
Automation Officer

PETER MORREALE
Automation Officer

DIANE PILINKO
Automation Officer

Information Security

SEAN G. MAHON
Vice President

RICHARD P. PASSADIN
Vice President

JOONHO J. LEE
Automation Officer

Information Technology

JEFFREY C. BLYE
Vice President

JEFFREY KLEIN
Vice President

ISAAC B. OBSTFELD
Vice President

PETER SMEJKAL
Vice President

HARRY M. ZIMBALIST
Vice President

STANLEY G. BARWINSKI
Assistant Vice President

MELANIE L. HEINTZ
Automation Officer

BANK SUPERVISION GROUP

WILLIAM L. RUTLEDGE
Executive Vice President

Network and Data Center Operations

LENNOX A. MYRIE
Vice President

GERARD P. COLLINS
Vice President

GEORGE T. INSERRA, JR.
Automation Officer

JAMES J. LEARY
Automation Officer

Strategic Analysis and Technical Training

NAHLA S. ALY
Assistant Vice President

FINANCIAL SECTOR POLICY AND ANALYSIS

STEFAN WALTER
Senior Vice President

Financial Sector Trends Team

ROBARD B. WILLIAMS
Assistant Vice President

TIMOTHY P. CLARK
Bank Supervision Officer

Policy Department

LANCE W. AUER
Assistant Vice President

RICHARD H. MEAD
Bank Supervision Officer

RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATIONS

NANCY BERCOVICI†
Senior Vice President

Bank Applications Department

JET AUER DE SARAM
Vice President

JOSEPH F. BELL
Bank Supervision Officer

JAY B. BERNSTEIN
Bank Supervision Officer

Community Banks/Regional Banks/Professional Development

HOMER C. HILL, III
Vice President

JOHN A. GRECO
Examining Officer

LEROY McNALLY
Examining Officer

Foreign Banks/Technical Assistance

ROBERT A. O'SULLIVAN
Senior Vice President

JOHN J. RUOCCO
Assistant Vice President

GREGORY K. CARROLL
Examining Officer

DAVID G. DUDLEY
Examining Officer

RICHARD C. HEESELER
Examining Officer

JOHN F. REYNOLDS
Examining Officer

†Will retire May 1, 2006.

LARGE COMPLEX BANKING ORGANIZATIONS RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

SARAH J. DAHLGREN
Senior Vice President

JEANMARIE DAVIS
Vice President

UNA NEARY
Vice President

DIANNE K. DOBBECK
Assistant Vice President

DENNIS A. HERBST
Assistant Vice President

BERNARD JACOBS†
Assistant Vice President

PAUL D. WHYNOTT
Assistant Vice President

IRA S. ADLER
Examining Officer

JAMES BEIT
Examining Officer

WILLIAM J. BRODOWS
Examining Officer

KEVIN J. CLARKE
Examining Officer

BRIAN E. EARLY
Examining Officer

PRASANNA HARAN
Examining Officer

MARK C. SCAPP
Examining Officer

LILY THAM
Examining Officer

BARBARA J. YELCICH
Examining Officer

RESOURCE AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

ELAINE D. MAURIELLO
Senior Vice President

Data Resources

MARK E. MINDLIN
Vice President

Resource Planning and Coordination/Information Management

ASSUNTA C. MUGLIA
Assistant Vice President

NATHAN BEDNARSH
Assistant Vice President

Supervision Training and Development

MARGARET E. BRUSH
Bank Supervision Officer

ARMIN LOVI
Bank Supervision Officer

RISK MANAGEMENT

BRIAN L. PETERS
Senior Vice President

Credit and Risk Management

ANTHONY O. CIRILLO
Assistant Vice President

Credit Risk

FRED C. HERRIMAN, JR.
Senior Vice President

CAROLINE FRAWLEY
Vice President

LAURENCE C. BONNEMERE
Assistant Vice President

CORYANN STEFANSSON
Assistant Vice President

JOHN HEINZE
Examining Officer

Legal and Compliance Risk

JAMES K. HODGETTS
Senior Vice President

JOHN G. RICKETTI
Vice President

SARAH P. ADELSON
Assistant Vice President

NICHOLAS FARCO
Assistant Vice President

ROBERT G. GUTIERREZ
Examining Officer

KATHLEEN J. HOLLINGS
Examining Officer

CURTIS C. JOHNSON
Examining Officer

ROBERT A. OTERO
Examining Officer

†Will retire May 1, 2006.

Market and Liquidity Risk

ZAHRA EL-MEKKAWY
Vice President

ALEJANDRO A. LATORRE
Examining Officer

ANNMARIE S. ROWE-STRAKER
Examining Officer

Models and Methodologies

ZAHRA EL-MEKKAWY
Vice President

JAMES M. MAHONEY
Examining Officer

Operational Risk

ARTHUR ANGULO
Senior Vice President

JOSEPH L. GALATI, II
Assistant Vice President

THOMAS A. ORAVEZ
Assistant Vice President

WILLIAM C. FRANCIS, SR.
Examining Officer

ROGER R. GRAHAM
Examining Officer

DENISE B. SCHMEDES
Examining Officer

RONALD P. STROZ
Examining Officer

JOHN E. TSCHIRHART
Examining Officer

TODD M. WASZKELEWICZ
Examining Officer

CORPORATE GROUP

EDWARD F. MURPHY
Executive Vice President

CORPORATE AND SYSTEMWIDE INITIATIVES

ELIZABETH G. MINDLIN
Vice President

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

NIRMAL V. MANERIKAR
Senior Vice President

Accounting

NIRMAL V. MANERIKAR
Senior Vice President

ROBERT M. POFSKY
Assistant Vice President

JOSEPH J. MARRACCINO
Accounting Officer

Management Information

NIRMAL V. MANERIKAR
Senior Vice President

JANE W. THOMAS
Assistant Vice President

DONALD J. WENNER
Management Information Officer

HUMAN RESOURCES

ROBERT C. SCRIVANI
Senior Vice President

GERALD L. STAGG, M.D.
Medical Director

EVELYN E. KENDER
Assistant Vice President

RONA B. STEIN
Assistant Vice President

JOANNE M. VALKOVIC
Assistant Vice President

SHARON T. WONG
Assistant Vice President

MICHAEL J. HIGGINS
Human Resources Officer

MARGARET M. MULLINS
Human Resources Officer

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL SERVICES

VALERIE RAINFORD
Senior Vice President

ROBERT V. MURRAY†
Advisor

DONALD J. ROHRBACH
Vice President

JASON M. STERN††
Advisor

RICHARD L. PRISCO
Assistant Vice President

THOMAS P. REILLY
Assistant Vice President

JOSEPH R. PRANCL††
Advisor

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT AND RISK ASSESSMENT OFFICE

ELIZABETH IRWIN-MCCAUGHEY
Vice President

† Will retire March 1, 2006.
†† Will retire February 1, 2006.

EMERGING MARKETS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS GROUP

TERRENCE J. CHECKI
Executive Vice President

Development Studies and Foreign Research

JOHN J. CLARK, JR.
Vice President

MATTHEW D. HIGGINS
Assistant Vice President

Financial Markets and Institutions

B. GERARD DAGES
Vice President

JENNIFER S. CRYSTAL
International Officer

International Affairs

MICHELE S. GODFREY
Senior Vice President

HOWARD J. HOWE
Assistant Vice President

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER
President

CHRISTINE M. CUMMING
First Vice President

Corporate Secretary's Office

JAMES R. HENNESSY
Chief of Staff

F. CHRISTOPHER CALABIA
Assistant Vice President

MICHAEL A. HELD
Counsel and Assistant Corporate Secretary

MARYANN MARON
Assistant Corporate Secretary and Assistant Vice President

MICHELLE A. MEERTENS
Corporate Secretary and Assistant Vice President

Equal Employment Opportunity

HILDON G. JAMES
Vice President

RENOKA D. SINGH
EEO Officer

Office of Regional and Community Affairs

PETER BAKSTANSKY†
Senior Vice President

CALVIN A. MITCHELL, III
Senior Vice President

ELIZABETH A. RODRIGUEZ
Vice President and Community Affairs Officer

Payments Policy

SANDRA C. KRIEGER
Senior Vice President

CHRISTOPHER J. McCURDY
Senior Vice President

LAWRENCE J. RADECKI
Vice President

LAWRENCE M. SWEET
Vice President

LUCINDA M. BRICKLER
Assistant Vice President

Public Information

PETER BAKSTANSKY†
Senior Vice President

CALVIN A. MITCHELL, III
Senior Vice President

MARGARET G. CARMODY
Assistant Vice President

STEVEN R. MALIN
Assistant Vice President

LINDA RICCI
Assistant Vice President

RAE D. ROSEN
Assistant Vice President

†Will retire July 1, 2006.

FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP

CARL W. TURNIPSEED
Executive Vice President

Wholesale Product Office

LAUREN A. HARGRAVES
Senior Vice President and Wholesale Product Manager

DARA HUNT††
Senior Vice President and Wholesale Product Manager

KENNETH S. ISAACSON
Assistant Vice President

ANTHONY G. FRESSOLA
Wholesale Product Officer

††On leave of absence.
†Will retire July 1, 2006.

Buffalo Branch Operations

KAUSAR HAMDANI
Vice President and Branch Manager

Business Development

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY
Assistant Vice President

Cash and Custody

ROSEANN STICHNOTH
Senior Vice President

LOLA S. JUDGE
Vice President

ANN M. HERON
Assistant Vice President

ROBERT G. KRAUS
Assistant Vice President

RONALD G. HENRY
Cash Officer

JOHN M. HILL
Cash Officer

International Cash Department

RICHARD P. DZINA
Assistant Vice President

Check

JOHN F. SOBALA†
Senior Vice President

LARRY WHITNEY
Vice President and Regional Manager

JOHN HOKE
Assistant Vice President

East Rutherford Operations Center

JOHN F. SOBALA†
Senior Vice President

JOSEPH D. J. DEMARTINI
EROC Administrative Services Officer

Electronic Payments

THEODORE J. LUBKE
Vice President

GAIL R. ARMENDINGER
Assistant Vice President

DAVID A. DUTTENHOFER, JR.
Assistant Vice President

CARL P. LUNDGREN
Assistant Vice President

Federal Reserve System's Customer Relations and Support Office (CRSO)

THEODORE T. KURDES
Assistant Vice President and National Account Manager

Group Support Staff

(VACANT)
Group Support Services Officer

International Treasury Services

PATRICIA HILT
Assistant Vice President

LEGAL GROUP

THOMAS C. BAXTER, JR.
General Counsel and Executive Vice President

Compliance

MARTIN C. GRANT
Chief Compliance Officer and Senior Vice President

MARINA I. ADAMS
Compliance Officer

ROBERT P. ALLER
Compliance Officer

Internal Communications

HILDON G. JAMES
Vice President

Legal

JOYCE M. HANSEN
Deputy General Counsel and Senior Vice President

THOMAS H. ROCHE
Deputy General Counsel and Senior Vice President

RALEIGH M. TOZER
Deputy General Counsel and Senior Vice President

STEPHANIE A. HELLER
Counsel and Vice President

HAERAN KIM
Counsel and Vice President

SHARI D. LEVENTHAL
Counsel and Vice President

MICHAEL NELSON
Counsel and Vice President

JONATHAN I. POLK
Counsel and Vice President

MICHAEL SCHUSSLER
Counsel and Vice President

MICHAEL F. SILVA
Counsel and Vice President

JOHN S. CASSIDY
Counsel

RICHARD E. CHARLTON
Counsel

DENLEY Y. S. CHEW
Counsel

YOONHI GREENE
Counsel

MICHAEL A. HELD
Counsel and Assistant Corporate Secretary

IVAN HURWITZ
Counsel

JOSEPH H. SOMMER
Counsel

SOPHIA R. VICKSMAN
Counsel

DIANE VIRZERA
Counsel

MICHAEL V. CAMPBELL
Counsel

DAVID L. GROSS
Counsel

ANDREW HUSZAR
Counsel

MICHELE H. KALSTEIN
Counsel

CATHERINE KUNG
Counsel

BARRY M. SCHINDLER
Counsel

JENNIFER A. WOLGEMUTH
Counsel

Protection

NICHOLAS L. PROTO
Vice President

EDMOND J. BORAN
Assistant Vice President

SEAN O'MALLEY
Senior Investigative Officer

Records Management

JET AUER DE SARAM
Vice President

MARKETS GROUP

DINO KOS
Executive Vice President

Capital Markets Analysis

PATRICIA C. MOSSER
Vice President

TIMOTHY D. JOHNSON
Markets Officer

Central Bank and International Account Services

PAULINE E. CHEN
Senior Vice President

LAURA R. WEIR
Vice President

TIMOTHY J. FOGARTY
Assistant Vice President

BETTY S. LAU
Assistant Vice President

ANGELA L. O'CONNOR
Markets Officer

MICHELE R. WALSH
Markets Officer

Domestic Reserves Management

DEBORAH A. PERELMUTER
Senior Vice President

R. SPENCE HILTON
Vice President

CHRISTOPHER R. BURKE
Markets Officer

JOHN C. PARTLAN
Markets Officer

Financial Management and Discount Window

HELEN E. MUCCIOLO
Vice President

MARIA GRACE AMBROSIO
Assistant Vice President

SUSAN E. McLAUGHLIN
Assistant Vice President

WILLIAM A. WALSH
Markets Officer

PATRICIA A. ZOBEL
Markets Officer

Fixed Income and Foreign Exchange

ROBERT W. ELSASSER
Vice President

STEVEN FRIEDMAN†
Markets Officer

OLIVER A. GIANNOTTI
Markets Officer

MICHAEL SCHETZEL
Markets Officer

Markets Group Automation Services

MICHAEL J. RECUPERO
Senior Vice President

ANDREW M. DANZIG
Vice President

MICHAEL J. BURK
Assistant Vice President

PAUL KOWALENKO
Assistant Vice President

THOMAS I. PIDERIT
Assistant Vice President

DOUGLAS A. THOMAS
Markets Officer

Treasury Relationship Management and Office of Management and Budget

ANNE F. BAUM
Vice President

MICHAEL J. BURK
Assistant Vice President

JANET RESELE-TIDEN
Markets Officer

†On leave of absence.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

JOSEPH S. TRACY
Executive Vice President and Director of Research

Banking Studies

BEVERLY J. HIRTLE
Vice President

KEVIN STIROH
Assistant Vice President

STAVROS PERISTIANI
Research Officer

JOAO A. SANTOS
Research Officer

TIL SCHUERMANN
Research Officer

Capital Markets

ARTURO ESTRELLA
Senior Vice President

KENNETH D. GARBADE
Vice President

JOHN E. KAMBHU
Vice President

ZHENYU WANG
Vice President

MICHAEL J. FLEMING
Assistant Vice President

HAMID MEHRAN
Assistant Vice President

JOSHUA ROSENBERG
Research Officer

International Research

LEONARDO BARTOLINI
Senior Vice President

LINDA S. GOLDBERG
Vice President

DOROTHY M. SOBOL
Vice President

PAOLO A. PESENTI
Assistant Vice President

JAMES HARRIGAN
Research Officer

THOMAS KLITGAARD
Research Officer

Liaison for Research

JAMES A. KAHN
Vice President

Macroeconomic and Monetary Studies

CHARLES STEINDEL
Senior Vice President

RICHARD W. PEACH
Vice President

JAMES A. KAHN
Vice President

SIMON M. POTTER
Assistant Vice President

ROBERT W. RICH
Research Officer

Microeconomic and Regional Studies

ERICA L. GROSHEN
Assistant Vice President

ANDREW F. HAUGHWOUT
Research Officer

JAMES A. ORR
Research Officer

Payments Studies

JAMES J. MCANDREWS
Vice President

Publications

DOROTHY M. SOBOL
Vice President

Research Support

BARBARA J. DICKINSON
Assistant Vice President

Statistics

LEON TAUB
Senior Vice President

KENNETH P. LAMAR
Vice President

DEBRA L. GRUBER
Statistics Officer

RICHARD E. MOLLOY
Statistics Officer

P. BETH SCHWARTZBERG
Statistics Officer

Map of the Second Federal Reserve District

THE SECOND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT