

Overview

The Federal Reserve, the central bank of the United States, is a federal system composed of a central governmental agency—the Board of Governors—and 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks.

The Board of Governors, located in Washington, D.C., consists of seven members appointed by the President of the United States and supported by a 2,200-person staff. Besides conducting research, analysis, and policymaking related to domestic and international financial and economic matters, the Board plays a major role in the supervision and regulation of the U.S. banking system and administers most of the nation's laws regarding consumer credit protection. It also has broad oversight responsibility for the nation's payments system and the operations and activities of the Federal Reserve Banks.

About this Report

This report covers Board and System operations and activities during calendar-year 2010. The report includes 11 sections:

- **Monetary Policy and Economic Developments.** Section 1 (beginning on page 5) provides adapted versions of the February 2011 and July 2010 *Monetary Policy Report to the Congress*.
- **Federal Reserve Operations.** Sections 2 through 5 (beginning on page 121) provide summaries of Board and System activities in the areas of banking supervision and regulation, consumer and community affairs, and Reserve Bank operations. It also summarizes Board compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and its activities regarding legislative developments that affected Board operations in 2010.
- **Record of Policy Actions.** Sections 6 through 8 (beginning on page 153) provide an account of actions taken by the Board on questions of policy

For More Background on Board Operations

For more information about the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System, visit the Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/default.htm. An online version of this *Annual Report* is available at www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/rptcongress.

in 2009, and it also includes the policy actions of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC).¹

- **Statistical Tables.** Section 9 (beginning on page 293) includes 14 statistical tables that provide updated historical data concerning Board and System operations and activities.
- **Federal Reserve System Audits.** Section 10 (beginning on page 321) provides detailed information on the several levels of audit and review conducted that concern System operations and activities, including those provided by outside auditors and the Board's Office of Inspector General.
- **Federal Reserve System Organization.** Section 11 (beginning on page 409) provides listings of key officials at the Board and in the Federal Reserve System, including the Board of Governors, its officers, FOMC members, several System councils, and Federal Reserve Bank and Branch officers and directors.

About the Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System, which serves as the nation's central bank, was created by an act of Congress on December 23, 1913. The System consists of a seven-member Board of Governors with headquar-

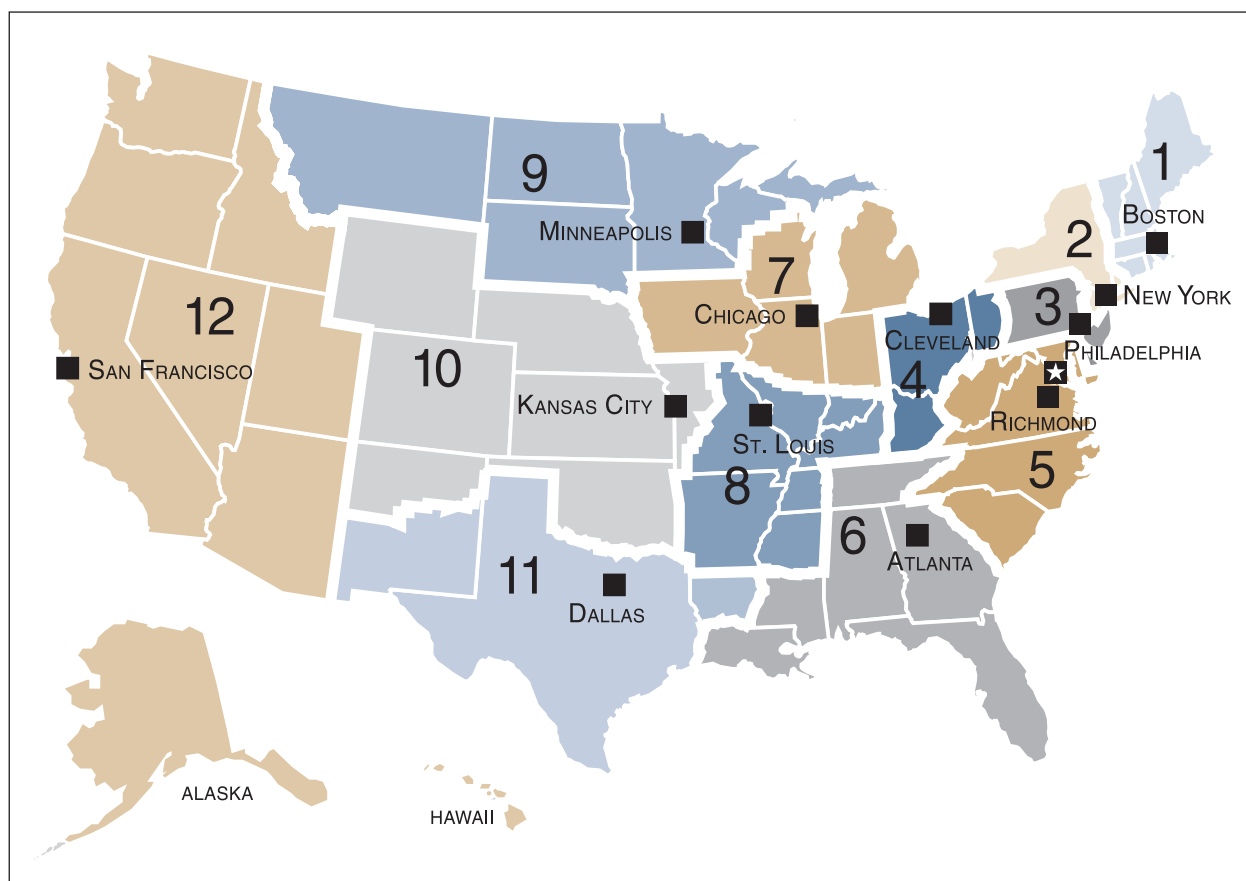
¹ For more information on the FOMC, see the Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomc.htm.

ters in Washington, D.C., and the 12 Reserve Banks located in major cities throughout the United States.

The Federal Reserve Banks are the operating arms of the central banking system, carrying out a variety of System functions, including operating a nationwide payment system; distributing the nation's currency and coin; under authority delegated by the Board of Governors, supervising and regulating bank holding

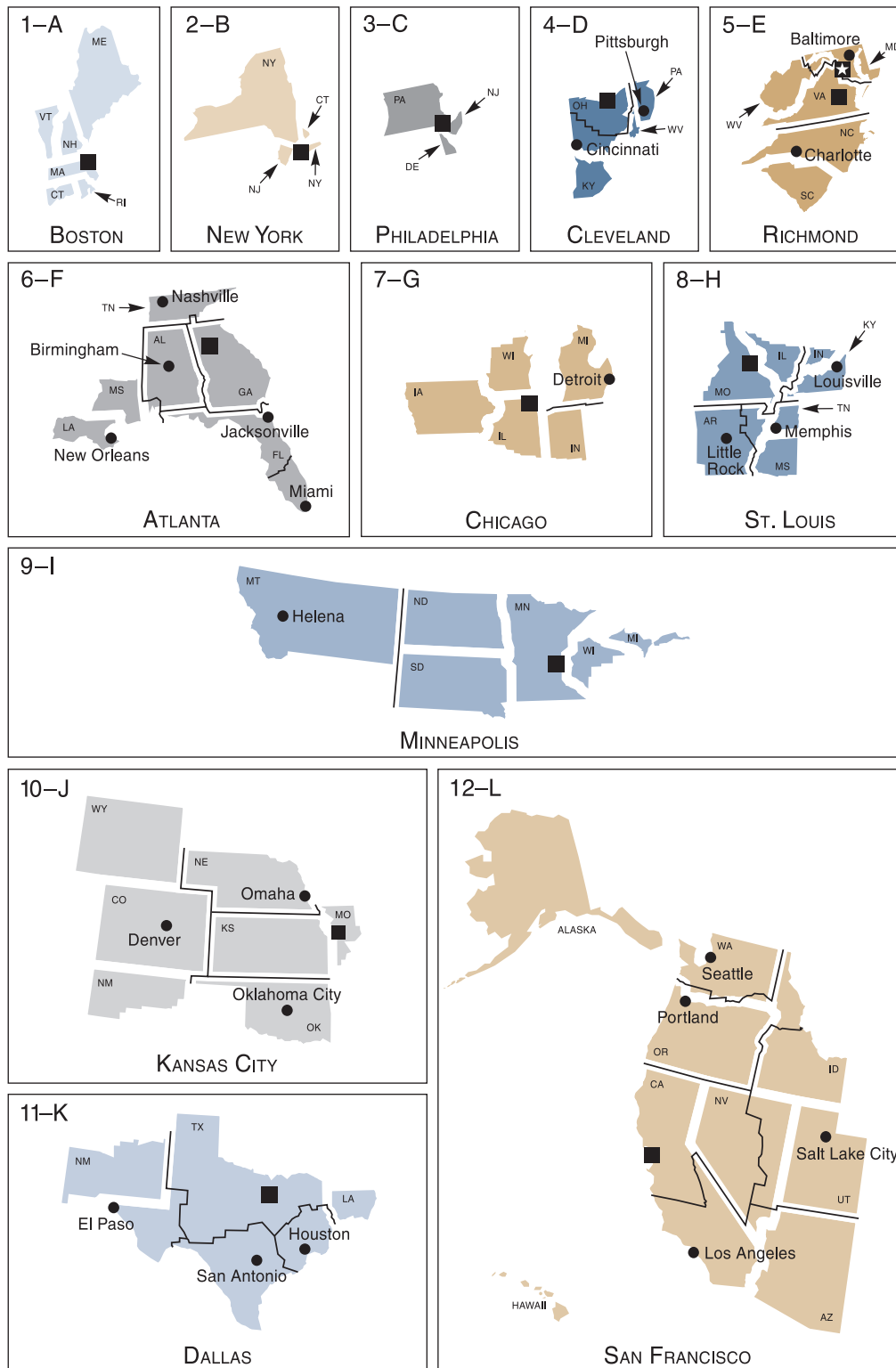
companies and state-chartered banks that are members of the System; serving as fiscal agents of the U.S. Treasury; and providing a variety of financial services for the Treasury, other government agencies, and other fiscal principals.

The maps below and opposite identify Federal Reserve Districts by their official number, city, and letter designation.



■ Federal Reserve Bank city

★ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C.



■ Federal Reserve Bank city
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 — Branch boundary

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- **Monetary Policy and Economic Developments.** [Section 1](#) provides adapted versions of the Board's semiannual monetary policy reports to Congress.
- **Federal Reserve Operations.** [Section 2](#) provides a summary of Board and System activities in the areas of supervision and regulation; [Section 3](#), in consumer and community affairs; and [Section 4](#), in Reserve Bank operations.
- **Dodd-Frank Act Implementation and Other Requirements.** [Section 5](#) summarizes the Board's efforts in 2011 to implement provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act as well as the Board's compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.
- **Policy Actions and Litigation.** [Section 6](#) and [Section 7](#) provide accounts of policy actions taken

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by the Board in 2011, including new or amended rules and regulations and other actions as well as the deliberations and decisions of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC); [Section 8](#) summarizes litigation involving the Board.¹

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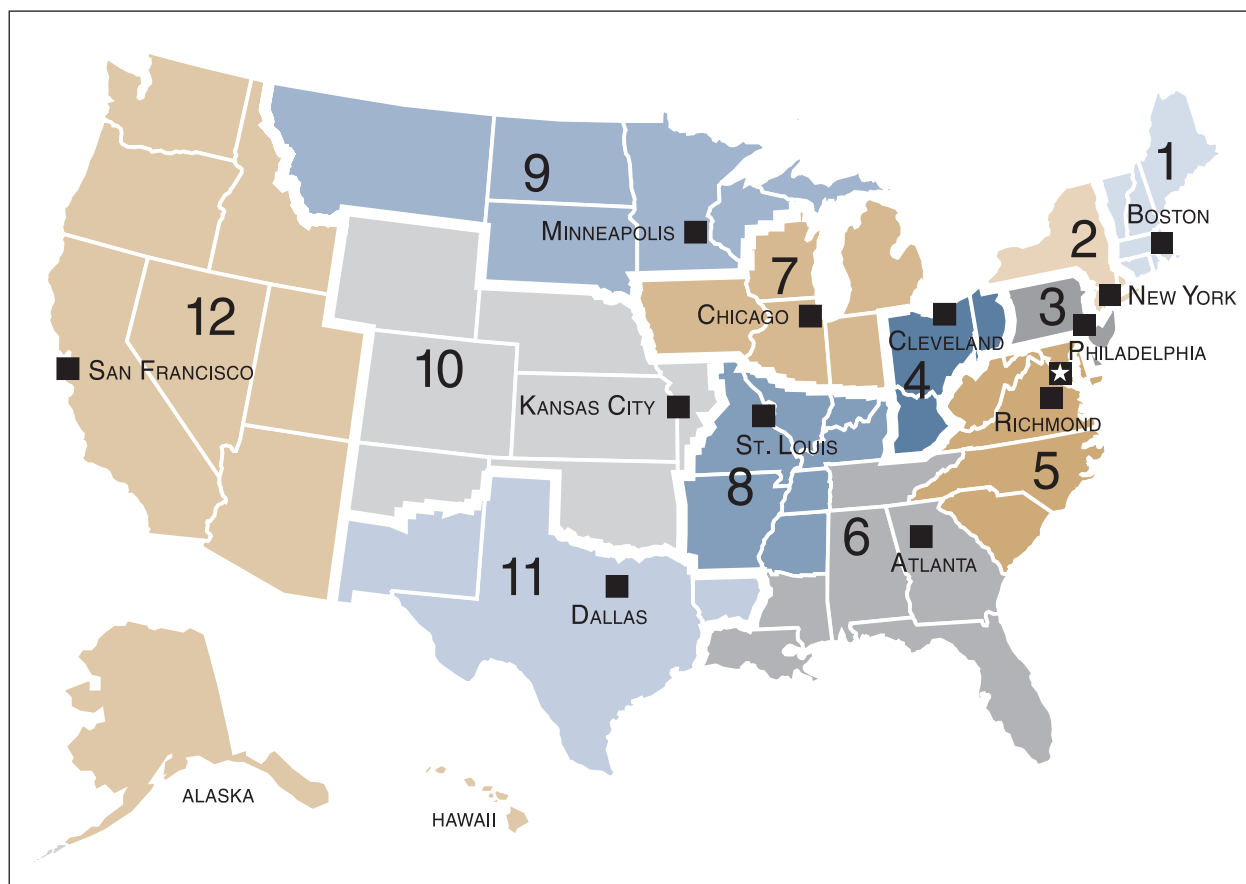
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The Federal Reserve System, which serves as the nation's central bank, was created by an act of Congress on December 23, 1913. The System consists of a seven-member Board of Governors with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the 12 Reserve Banks located in major cities throughout the United States.

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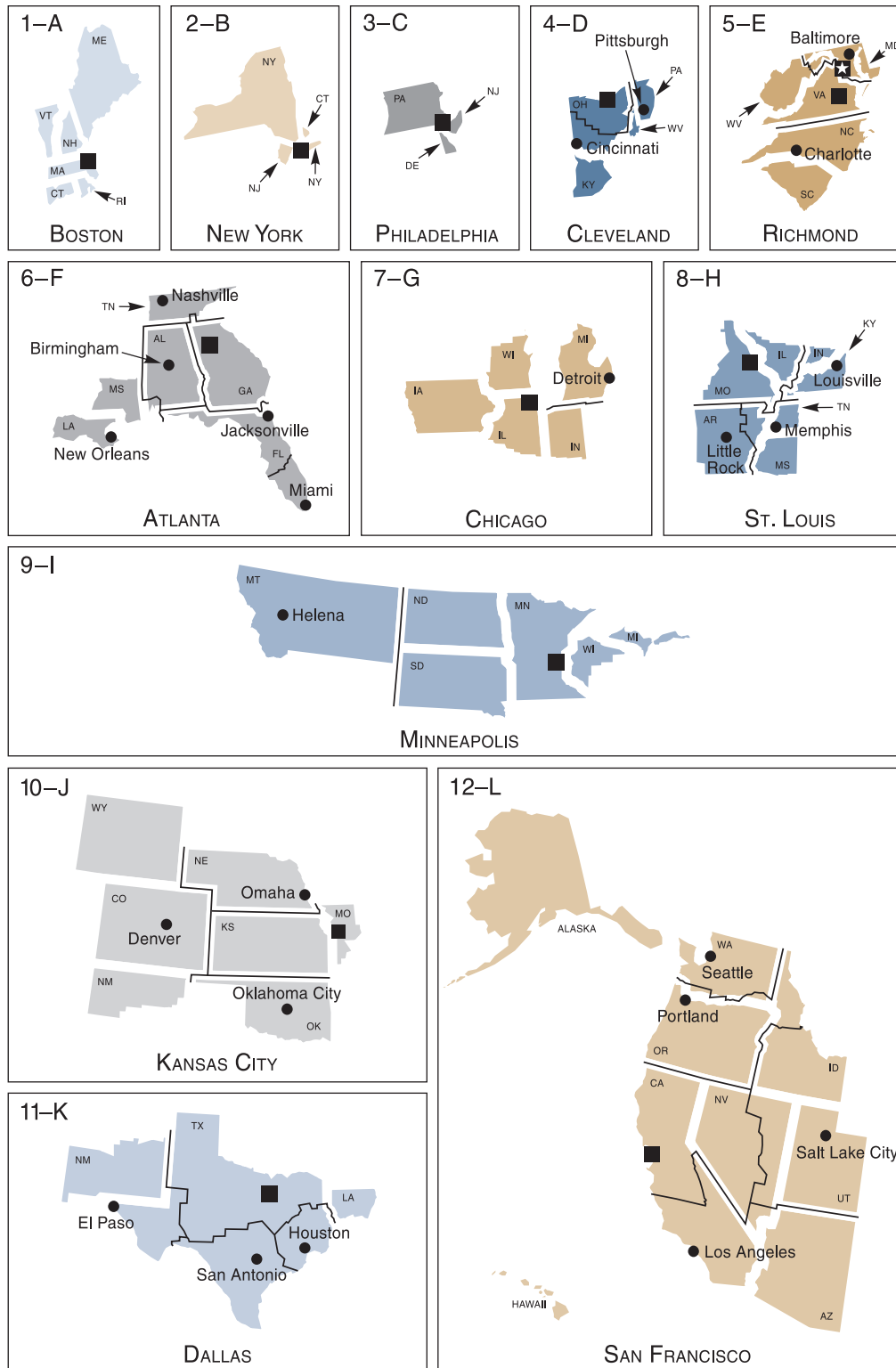
The Federal Reserve Banks are the operating arms of the central banking system, carrying out a variety of System functions, including operating a nationwide payment system; distributing the nation's currency and coin; under authority delegated by the Board of Governors, supervising and regulating a variety of financial institutions and activities; serving as fiscal agents of the U.S. Treasury; and providing a variety of financial services for the Treasury, other government agencies, and other fiscal principals.

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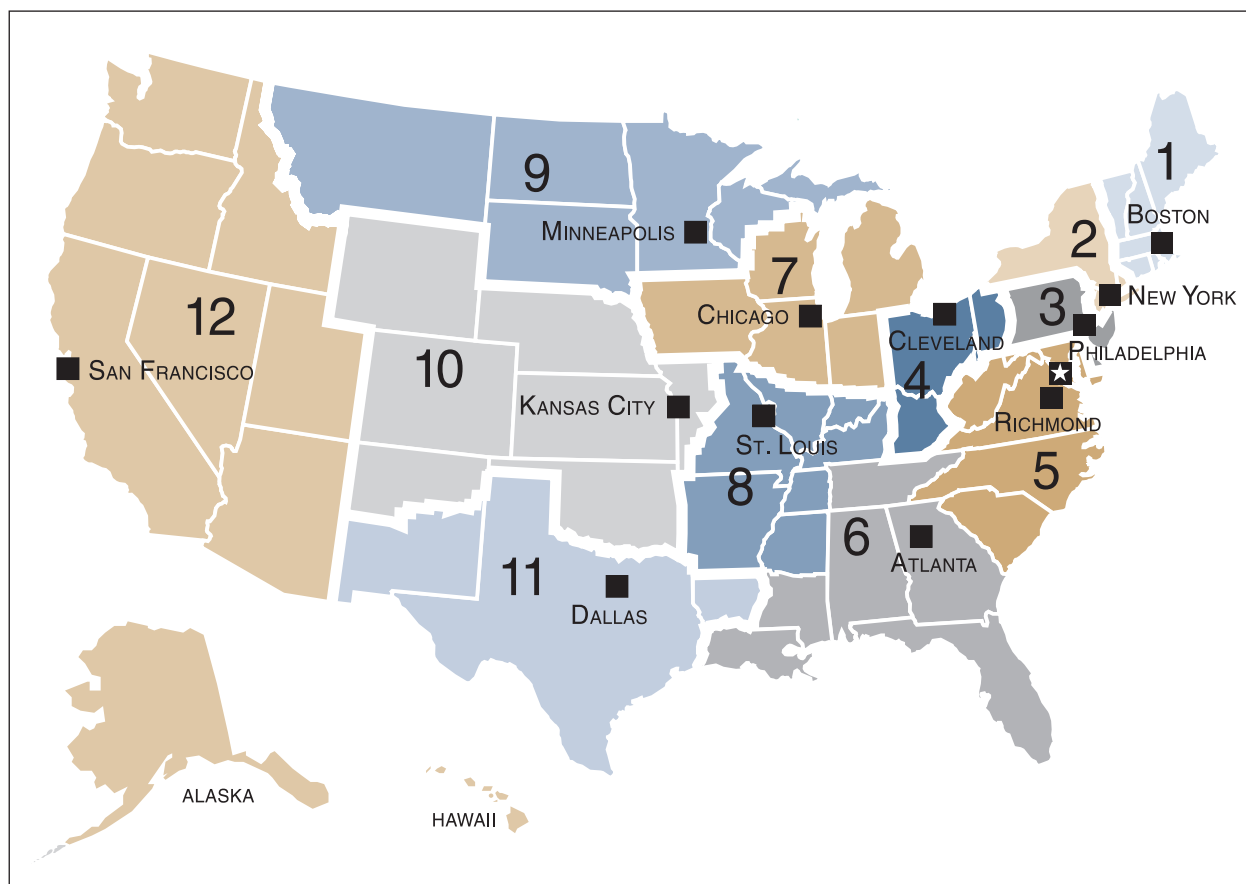
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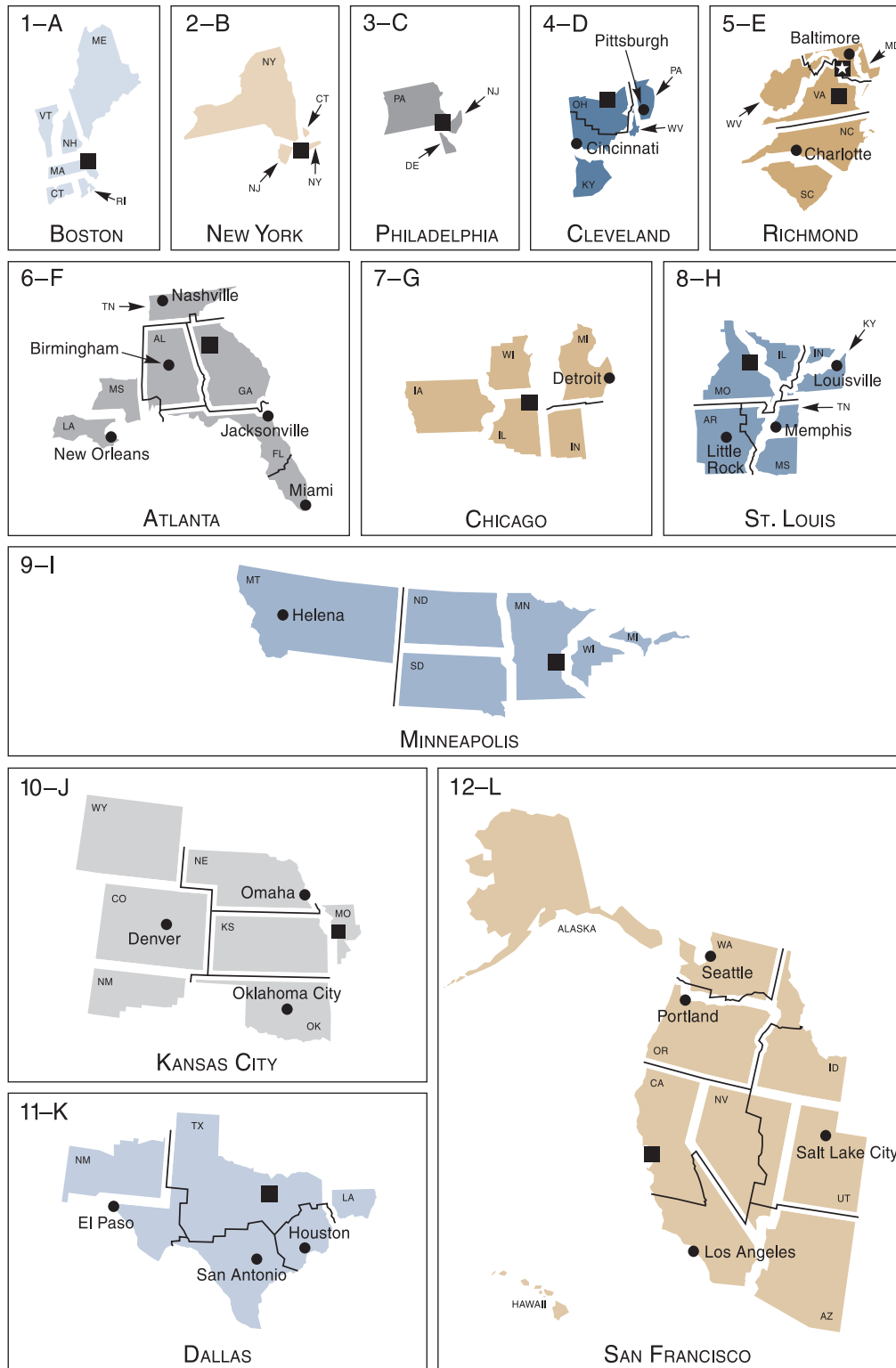
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