

**Agenda -- November 2008 Refunding
Treasury Dealer Meetings October 30, 2008
Dealer _____**

To allow more time for discussion, please e-mail your responses prior to **12:00 p.m.** Wednesday, October 29 to Debt.Management@do.treas.gov and Scott.Sherman@ny.frb.org. Even if you are not scheduled to meet with Treasury officials this quarter, your responses are still appreciated.

I. Marketable Borrowing Estimates	Central Estimate	Range that would not surprise you
		<i>Low/High</i>
October-December		/
Ending Cash Balance		/
January-March		/
Ending Cash Balance		/

II. Budget Deficit Estimates

FY 2009		/
FY 2010		/

III. Quarterly Note and Bond Issuance Estimates

10-year note		/
30-year bond		/
10-year note reopening		/
2-year note (Nov/Dec/Jan)		/
5-year note (Nov/Dec/Jan)	/ /	/ / - / /
10-year TIPS	/ /	/ / - / /
20-year TIPS		/

IV. Bill Issuance Estimates

52-week bill sizes (Nov/Dec/Jan)	/ /	/ / - / /
Total Change in T-Bills Outstanding Oct – Dec		/
Total Change in T-Bills Outstanding Jan – Mar		/
Total Change in T-Bills Outstanding FY 2009		/
Operational CMB(s) to be issued (size(s), date(s))	/ /	/ /
SFP CMB(s) to be issued (size(s), date(s))	/ /	/ /

Please provide your estimates in the format provided above with central estimates followed by low/high estimates for each issue.

Discussion Topics

1. Given Treasury's financing needs, as well as current and medium-term trends in the fiscal outlook, what adjustments should Treasury make to the auction calendar in terms of issuance sizes and maturities? Please include potential security selection, introduction dates, frequencies, and auction sizes.

2. Given the broad benefits of a highly liquid Treasury market, what steps can be taken by the private sector to ensure efficient market functioning and to prevent episodes of chronic fails? For example, could amendments to the master repurchase agreement and the establishment of a standard cash trading agreement provide greater economic incentives that would help to clear fails before they became chronic (e.g. margining of fails, negative repo trading, bilateral cash settlement of aged fails, etc.) Are there other actions that could be taken that would facilitate a reduction in chronic fails, such as establishing a multi-lateral netting facility? Are there any other approaches that the private sector or Treasury should consider?

3. The Treasury, Federal Reserve, and FDIC have undertaken a series of steps to strengthen public confidence in financial institutions and to foster the robust functioning of credit markets. Please discuss how these actions have impacted credit markets, if additional steps should be taken, and the implications of any current or additional steps on the Treasury market.