Valley National Bank

March 3, 2009

The Honorable Neil M. Barofsky
Special Inspector General
Office of the Special Inspector General
Troubled Asset Relief Program
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 1064
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Barofsky:

We are responding to your February 6, 2009 request for information on how Valley National Bancorp invested the proceeds of the U.S. Treasury's investment in $300 million in Senior Preferred Stock on November 14, 2008, and how Valley has complied with the executive compensation requirements associated with Treasury's investment. We are very pleased to report that Treasury's investment in Valley has achieved the government's stated objective of bolstering the bank's ability to invest in the local, regional, and national economy. The additional capital supported our ability to make loans and investments, which might not have been made otherwise, to creditworthy individuals and small to medium-sized businesses.

When Valley agreed to Treasury's investment in the fixed rate, cumulative perpetual senior preferred shares, the company and its subsidiary, Valley National Bank, had more than sufficient capital to be regarded by the regulators as well-capitalized. Like a large number of community and mid-sized banks, we did not engage in any sub-prime mortgage or high-risk lending or investment programs such as negative amortization mortgages and credit default swaps. Our conservative lending approach to residential, consumer, and commercial lending has remained the same over many years with strong emphases on the documented ability to repay and protective loan-to-value ratios, as well as recourse to business owners.

The stability and strength of our loan portfolio and our overall financial position meant that we were not in need of additional capital. Like many other well-capitalized banks, we elected to participate in the program as an insurance policy against a prolonged and deep recession. We also believed the added capital would give us a greater opportunity to grow through acquisitions or by serving the credit needs of new customers whose previous providers were no longer able to meet their needs. At the same time, the capital would support our meeting the continuing credit needs of existing customers.

In response to your specific questions, and as noted above, Valley:

- Planned to use the added capital to fund and provide support to new lending and investments.
- Valley added the preferred capital dollars with other sources of cash available to Valley.
- Between September 2008 and January 2009, the monthly volume of home loan applications grew by more than eight times to well over 650 applications.
- Between November 14, 2008 and January 31, 2009, Valley leveraged the Treasury's investment by purchasing $521 million in home mortgage-backed securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, and by funding (or committing to fund) loans totaling more than $1 billion, as follows:

    1. more than $32 million in new and refinanced home mortgage loans,
    2. $22 million in new Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit,
    3. more than $23 million in new automobile loans,
    4. more than $435 million new business and commercial mortgage loan commitments, funding almost $300 million,
    5. more than $510 million business and commercial mortgage loan renewals, funding more than $265 million.

Of note, nearly $60 million of the originated business loans were community-development, economic-development, and small business loans. In addition, at January 31, we were evaluating another 870 credit applications for more than $190 million in new and refinance home loans, more than 10 times the volume of applications in September 2008.

We invested or loaned through January 31 more than 500% of the amount of Treasury's investment. We continue to seek new business opportunities for additional investment and loans to credit-worthy customers. However, the prolonged and sharp contraction in the economy of our market area makes our customers more cautious about taking on additional debt and more anxious about existing borrowings. The troubled economy and worrisome outlook translates to fewer new credit applications and greater reduction in outstanding loans.

In November 2008, each of our "Named Executive Officers" (NEOs) including the Chief Executive Officer formally accepted the compensation standards that were specified in the Capital Purchase Program (CPP). Our NEOs have agreed to forego all "golden parachute" payments as defined as long as they remain senior executive officers and Treasury continues to hold our equity securities. Our NEOs also agreed to the "clawback" provision of the CPP.

In addition, Valley's independent Compensation Committee discussed NEO incentives with our Chief Risk Officer in November 2008 and concluded that there was no unwarranted connection between loan or other risks and executive compensation. Nevertheless, the Committee decided to revise the Long Term Stock Incentive Compensation Program to reduce the possible incentive to take additional risk inherent in such a program. The revision requires at least 50% of shares whose vesting accelerates in connection with employment termination other than death or disability, must be retained for a minimum period of at least 18 months in the case of retirement, and 24 months for any other reason. The Committee believed that such a deferral beyond their term of employment encourages executives to remain focused on our long-term goals. Finally, Valley will not be allowed to take federal income tax deductions for compensation to a senior executive officer in excess of $500,000 per year as long as the Treasury maintains its investment in Valley.

As you requested, we are enclosing several documents, which illustrate the efforts we have made, including:

1. News Release dated November 14, 2008 announcing Treasury's investment and Valley's belief that the funds will enhance our long-term commitment to serve our market and customers, as well as assist in Treasury's efforts to stabilize the U.S. economy.
2. A portion of our January 22, 2009 earnings release, including the Chairman's Comments on pages 2 and 3, which discuss our use of the Treasury's investment.
3. Text of the Analysts Conference Call held January 23, 2009, which includes the Chairman's comments on pages 6 and 7 about the use of TARP proceeds.
4. Newspaper advertisement published in January 2009 communicating Valley's ability and desire to lend to credit-worthy borrowers.
5. Newspaper ad about a special home mortgage refinance program for a fixed and simplified fee.
6. A screen shot of our webpage advertising the availability of low rate home mortgages. And,
7. Texts of our telephone announcements communicating the availability of home mortgage loans at historically low rates.

We trust you will find this responsive to your request for information. As requested, I certify that I reviewed this response and supporting information and that this response does not contain any untrue fact or material omission.

Very truly yours,

Alan D. Eskow
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Valley National Bancorp

cc: VIA Email to SIGTARP.response@do.treas.gov

Valley National Bancorp

News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Alan D. Eskow
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
973-305-4003

VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORP COMPLETES SALE OF $300 MILLION IN SENIOR PREFERRED SHARES TO THE U.S. TREASURY

WAYNE, NJ – November 14, 2008 -- Valley National Bancorp (**NYSE:VLY**) ("Valley"), the holding company for Valley National Bank, completed its sale of 300,000 Valley nonvoting senior preferred shares totaling $300 million to the U.S. Treasury under its TARP Capital Purchase Program. On October 24, 2008, Valley announced that it was advised by the Treasury that Valley's application under the program was approved. Valley intends to use the proceeds from this sale for general corporate purposes which include additional capital to grow lending operations and support acquisitions of other financial institutions which may become available in the current economic downturn.

"We are pleased to announce our voluntary participation in the Capital Purchase Program which we believe simply enhances our lending operations and our ongoing and long-term commitment to serving the communities and customers within our primary markets," noted Gerald H. Lipkin, Chairman, President and CEO. Mr. Lipkin added, "The Treasury's acknowledgement of Valley's financial health through its investment in Valley offers our management team an excellent opportunity to build upon an already strong, well-capitalized position and to assist in the Treasury's efforts to stabilize the U.S. economy."

Valley's senior preferred shares will pay a cumulative dividend rate of five percent per annum for the first five years and will reset to a rate of nine percent per annum after year five. The shares are callable by Valley at par after three years and may be fully redeemed earlier if Valley raises new equity capital of at least $300 million. The Treasury's consent will be required for any increase in Valley's dividends paid to common shareholders or Valley's purchase or redemption of Valley common stock or any trust preferred securities issued by Valley capital trusts until the earlier of the third anniversary of the Valley senior preferred share issuance or the date the Treasury no longer owns the senior preferred.

In conjunction with the purchase of Valley's senior preferred shares, the Treasury received warrants to purchase approximately 2.3 million in Valley common shares with an aggregate market price equal to $45 million or 15 percent of the senior preferred investment. The warrants have several unique features, including Valley's right to repurchase the warrants from the Treasury at fair market value if Valley has redeemed the preferred stock, Valley's right to reduce the warrants outstanding by 50 percent if Valley before December 31, 2009 issues $300 million of equity capital, and the fact that the warrants are exercisable on a net exercise basis. The Valley common stock underlying these warrants represents approximately 1.7 percent of Valley's outstanding common shares at September 30, 2008. The warrants' exercise price of $19.59 was calculated based on the average of closing prices of Valley's common stock on the 20 trading days ending on the last trading day prior to the date of the Treasury's approval of Valley's application under the program.

Valley's senior preferred shares and warrants issued under the program will be accounted for as permanent equity on Valley's balance sheet. Prior to the completion of the preferred security sale to the Treasury, Valley National Bank's capital ratios were all above the level required to be categorized as "well capitalized."

Valley National Bancorp

News Release

About Valley

Valley is a regional bank holding company, headquartered in Wayne, New Jersey, with $14.3 billion in assets. Its principal subsidiary, Valley National Bank, currently operates 195 branches in 132 communities serving 14 counties throughout northern and central New Jersey and Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. Valley is the largest commercial bank headquartered in New Jersey and is committed to providing the most convenient service, the latest in product innovations and an experienced and knowledgeable staff with a high priority on friendly customer service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Valley offers a wide range of deposit products, mortgage loans and cash management services to consumers and businesses including products tailored for the medical, insurance and leasing business. Valley's comprehensive delivery channels enable customers to bank in person, by telephone or online.

For more information about Valley National Bank and its products and services, please visit www.valleynationalbank.com or call Customer Service 24/7 at 1-800-522-4100.

Forward Looking Statements

The foregoing contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about management's confidence and strategies and management's expectations about new and existing programs and products, relationships, opportunities, taxation, technology and market conditions. These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "expect," "believe," "view," "opportunity," "allow," "continues," "reflects," "typically," "usually," "anticipate," or similar statements or variations of such terms. Such forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, among others, the following: unanticipated changes in the financial markets and the resulting unanticipated effects on financial instruments in Valley's investment portfolio; unanticipated changes in the direction of interest rates; volatility in earnings due to certain financial assets and liabilities held at fair value; the occurrence of an other-than-temporary impairment to investment securities classified as available for sale or held to maturity; stronger competition from banks, other financial institutions and other companies; changes in loan, investment and mortgage prepayment assumptions; insufficient allowance for credit losses; a higher level of net loan charge-offs and delinquencies than anticipated; the inability to realize expected cost savings and synergies from the Greater Community Bancorp merger in the amounts or in the timeframe anticipated; material adverse changes in Valley's operations or earnings; the inability to retain Greater Community Bancorp's customers and employees; a decline in the economy in Valley's primary market areas, mainly in New Jersey and New York; changes in relationships with major customers; changes in effective income tax rates; higher or lower cash flow levels than anticipated; inability to hire or retain qualified employees; a decline in the levels of deposits or loss of alternate funding sources; a decrease in loan origination volume; a change in legal and regulatory barriers including issues related to compliance with anti-money laundering ("AML") and bank secrecy act ("BSA") laws; adoption, interpretation and implementation of new or pre-existing accounting pronouncements; the development of new tax strategies or the disallowance of prior tax strategies; operational risks, including the risk of fraud by employees or outsiders and unanticipated litigation pertaining to Valley's fiduciary responsibility; and the inability to successfully implement new lines of business or new products and services.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Alan D. Eskow
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
973-305-4003

VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORP REPORTS FOURTH QUARTER AND ANNUAL RESULTS

WAYNE, NJ – January 22, 2009 -- Valley National Bancorp (**NYSE:VLY**) ("Valley"), the holding company for Valley National Bank, announced today fourth quarter and annual results for 2008. Net income for the fourth quarter of 2008 was $16.9 million or $0.11 per fully diluted common share. The results of the fourth quarter of 2008 include impairment charges on investment securities totaling $10.8 million after taxes, or $0.08 per diluted share.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was $93.6 million or $0.70 per fully diluted common share. The 2008 annual results include impairment charges on investment securities totaling $50.3 million after taxes, or $0.39 per diluted share.

Set forth below are highlights of several significant events that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008:

- Valley's home equity and residential mortgage loan delinquencies remained below the banking industry averages. At December 31, 2008, Valley's home equity and residential mortgage loan portfolios totaling approximately 25,000 individual loans had only 102 loans past due 30 days or more. These delinquencies totaled $20.5 million, or 0.71 percent of $2.9 billion in total home equity and residential mortgage loans. Total loans past due 30 days or more on Valley's entire loan portfolio of $10.1 billion were 1.06 percent. See "Credit Quality" section below for more details.

- On November 14, 2008, Valley completed its $300 million nonvoting senior preferred stock issuance to the U.S. Treasury under its TARP Capital Purchase Program. The issuance brought additional strength to Valley's already well-capitalized position during the quarter. At December 31, 2008, Valley National Bank's capital ratios were all above the minimum level required to be categorized as "well capitalized." Valley National Bank's total risk-based capital, Tier I capital, and leverage capital were 10.65 percent, 8.91 percent, and 7.09 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2008.

- Valley continued to extend credit to new and existing customers while maintaining its conservative underwriting standards. Total loans grew by $86.4 million, or 3.4 percent on an annualized basis, to approximately $10.1 billion at December 31, 2008 compared to September 30, 2008 primarily due to organic loan growth in the commercial mortgage, commercial, and construction loan portfolios.

- Valley recorded other than temporary impairment charges totaling $17.5 million ($10.8 million after taxes) on securities held in its available for sale and held to maturity investment portfolios. Of this amount, $3.3 million related to the write down of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac perpetual preferred stocks whose market values have continued to decline since the U.S. Government's decision to place these companies into conservatorship and suspend their preferred stock dividends in the third quarter of 2008. After the write down, these Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities had a total adjusted carrying value of $1.3 million at December 31, 2008. The remaining impairment of $14.2 million was recorded on two of three pooled trust preferred securities, principally issued by banks, which are classified as held to maturity and one private label mortgage-backed security classified as available for sale. After the write down, the two pooled trust preferred securities had a total adjusted carrying value of $1.1 million and the one mortgage-backed security had an adjusted carrying value of $9.4 million at December 31, 2008.

- Net trading gains decreased to a net loss of $8.1 million mainly due to the change in the fair value of Valley's junior subordinated debentures issued to VNB Capital Trust I (which are carried at fair value) and mark to market losses on single-issuer bank trust preferred securities held in the trading securities portfolio.

- Net interest income on a fully tax equivalent basis decreased $7.9 million from the third quarter of 2008 mainly due to the decline in short-term interest rates, higher rates and volume of certificates of deposit, the loss of interest from the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac trust preferred securities, the reduction in cash dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of New York stock and the asset sensitivity of Valley's balance sheet. Valley's net interest margin also declined by 34 basis points to 3.30 percent. Due to the current trend in interest rates, management expects the net interest margin will begin to increase during the first quarter of 2009. See "Net Interest Income and Margin" section below for more details.

- Other non-interest expense includes a $3.1 million expense which was accelerated due to the termination of a hedging relationship in November 2008 for two interest rate caps designated as cash flow hedges to protect against movements in interest rates on certain borrowings based on the effective federal funds rate. The hedging relationship was rendered ineffective due to the historically unprecedented low level of the effective federal funds rate.

- In late December 2008, Valley discovered a check fraud scheme perpetrated by a long-time commercial customer of Valley National Bank and recorded an estimated $4.6 million loss in other non-interest expense. Valley anticipates future recoveries to offset this loss, although it took the appropriate approach by recording the entire loss on the check fraud at this time.

- Unless there are changes in the regulatory environment or unexpected earnings charges, Valley anticipates no change in its regular $0.20 per share quarterly cash dividend to common shareholders during 2009. However, dividends are only payable when and if declared by the Board.

Chairman's Comments

Gerald H. Lipkin, Chairman, President and CEO noted that, "We are disappointed with our results for both the quarter and full year of 2008. Much of the negative results were based upon mark to market of investments as well as capital and liquidity issues resulting from the economic environment. During the fourth quarter we issued $300 million in preferred stock under the TARP program as a precautionary measure to protect Valley and its shareholders from the current turbulence found throughout the financial markets. Prior to the issuance our capital ratios were consistent with those of a well-capitalized bank, as such ratios are today, and we are positioned to lend and support the economic recovery. However, mark to market issues will need to be addressed by the Government's new administration in order to protect banks' capital in an environment where market values are based upon abnormal illiquid markets causing continued erosion of earnings and capital.

We are pleased with the continued low level of delinquencies and overall performance of our loan portfolios, especially in light of the current climate impacting our nation's economy and most other financial institutions. Our credit quality, the hallmark of Valley, remains very high. Total delinquencies 30 days or more past due for the entire loan portfolio were 1.06 percent. Despite our satisfactory loan performance, we recorded an $11.6 million provision for credit losses during the quarter, approximately $5.0 million greater than net charge-offs. The addition to our reserves was to provide for the potential risk of loan losses resulting from a continued downturn in the U.S. economy. The allowance for credit losses as a percentage of total loans increased 4 basis points to 0.93 percent at December 31, 2008 as compared to September 30, 2008 and increased 5 basis points compared to December 31, 2007.

During the quarter, we utilized a portion of the TARP funds in our lending operations using our traditional conservative lending philosophy. We believe this use of funds is consistent with the expectations of the U.S. Treasury. Our loan portfolio grew by 9.2 percent annualized for the quarter, exclusive of our automobile portfolio which declined by almost $110 million for the same period largely due to slower automobile sales. The TARP capital, in conjunction with our common stock, retained earnings and trust preferred securities provide Valley with sufficient levels of capital to continue our lending and to also absorb unforeseen losses during this economic environment.

We continue to serve our customers, our communities and our shareholders during these difficult times. We believe our commitment to quality loans and consistent underwriting standards will allow us to prevail as the economy continues to work through the recession."

Credit Quality

Management believes that Valley's credit quality remains good given the state of the U.S. economy and the low level of Valley's loan delinquencies and losses relative to its peers. Valley's focus has been and continues to be on traditional lending, utilizing our time-tested conservative underwriting approach. With a loan portfolio totaling approximately $10.1 billion, net loan charge-offs for the fourth quarter of 2008 were $6.7 million compared to $4.4 million for the third quarter of 2008, and $4.6 million for the fourth quarter of 2007.

Valley's allocated reserves for the commercial mortgage loan portfolio declined during the period as loan performance in our new markets, primarily in Brooklyn and Queens, produced better than expected results. The following table summarizes the allocation of the allowance for credit losses to specific loan categories and the allocation as a percentage of each loan category:

JAN-22-09
ANALYSTS' CONFERENCE
CALL

Thank you Dianne.

Good Morning and welcome to our 4th quarter and full year 2008 earnings conference call.

2008 marked a challenging year for many within the Banking industry, Valley not excluded. However, unlike many of our peers, 2008 was a profitable year for Valley. While our absolute net income is disappointing and the return to our shareholders inadequate from my perspective, our results must be viewed in the context of the environment in which we operate as well as the quality and long-term sustainability of each dollar of net income. In our current operating environment, NOT every loss is equal. Credit losses attributable to poor underwriting decisions reflect tangible losses and an erosion of shareholder wealth. Conversely, many fair value losses, based upon circumstantial market valuations enforced by the accounting industry create confusion within the investment community and significantly understate the true asset value and equity of each company impacted.

As a testament to our time-proven underwriting standards and guidelines, in spite of the current economic conditions, Valley's credit quality remains stable and stellar compared to our peers. Current period delinquencies and loan losses remain low relative to industry norms. Our commercial loan and commercial real estate portfolios each reported year end 30 day plus delinquency rates of under 1.00%. Our residential real estate and home equity loan portfolios continue to outperform industry delinquency metrics by huge margins and their delinquency levels remain under 1.00%. And finally, while our automobile portfolio showed increased losses, the portfolio continues to perform better than many analysts' expectations.

In part, as a result of the tangible and "paper accounting" losses realized throughout the Banking industry, during the 4th quarter of 2008, the Treasury department created the TARP capital purchase program, in which Valley was a participant, designed to spur lending activity and provide liquidity to the investment community and consumers alike. Through capital injections into sound financial institutions, the Treasury department provided liquidity at a time when secondary markets had seized and credit available to the "average" American began to disappear. At that time, the government's investment in sound Banks was made to enhance confidence in the industry.

As many of the Money Center Banks have begun to release worse than anticipated full year and 4th quarter earnings, our government has once again begun to debate the merits of providing additional capital to the Banking Industry. It is my opinion most Banks in the United States, including Valley, do not need more capital nor another “capital infusion”, but rather a return to sanity by the accounting profession. The manner in which mark to market accounting and Other Than Temporary Impairment rules are applied wreak havoc on the Banking Industry and cause serious damage to Bank earnings and capital. The dislocation prevalent in the securities markets, make it near impossible to ascertain true values for many investments. As a result, owners of those securities are mandated to realize losses on certain investments based on unrealistic markets or even worse through artificial matrix pricing. Just this quarter, Valley incurred “non cash impairment losses” of $14.3 million on 3 securities which are current, meeting all contractual obligations and a potential that no actual loss will be incurred. Had these securities been classified as loans, there would have been no write down. The lack of uniformity in valuing varying classes of assets and deposits in general distort the financial condition of all Banks.

Prior to current mark to market rules, the fair values of non-trading financial assets would have been reflected in a footnote on the financial statements. Transparency, which is often given as the reason for mark to market accounting, was always present to anyone who took the time to read a Bank's financial statements.

Our country's financial institutions performed well and have maintained the confidence of the world since the Great Depression. It was not until the FASB and the SEC decided to fix something that wasn't broken that many Banks began to have capital problems. If congress is eager to see Bank lending expand, we must first deal with this fundamental issue, by immediately calling upon the FASB and the SEC to again review the mark to market guidelines and OTTI rules as to their applicability to Banking institutions.

As I earlier stated, Valley participated in the TARP Capital Contribution program receiving $300 million in cash in exchange for 300,000 shares of preferred stock. Valley's capital ratios prior to receiving the proceeds were strong and the company was not in need of additional capital. However, with economic uncertainty looming and devoid of a crystal ball, Valley elected to participate in the program as an insurance policy which guarantees the long-term viability of the institution, should economic conditions deteriorate further. The cost of the issuance is slightly dilutive to our shareholders, however it demonstrates our management philosophy of "Managing for Tomorrow, and not for Today".

Prior to and subsequent to receiving TARP proceeds, Valley's lending operations have always been "Open for Business". During 2008, Valley originated over $2.0 billion of new loans, over $400 million of which were in the 4^{th} quarter. Since receiving the TARP proceeds, Valley has supported local businesses and consumers in the form of direct loans or investments in mortgage backed securities of over $450 million, well in excess of the proceeds we received under the TARP capital purchase program. Our lenders are actively pursuing new banking relationships and are eager to provide financing to credit worthy borrowers. Valley has the liquidity and capital to grow; however, we will not undermine our credit culture and irresponsibly expand the balance sheet.

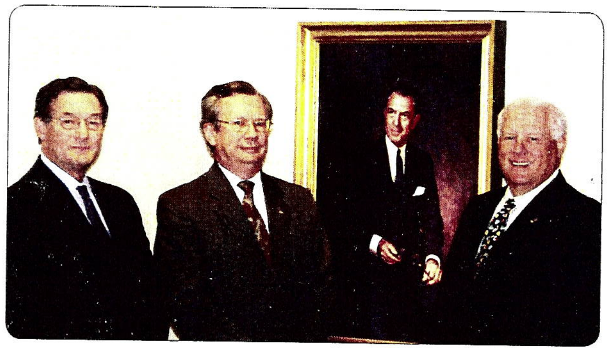
Our primary allegiance remains to our shareholders and we must staunchly manage the institution as stalwarts of their investment in the Bank. In doing so, all senior management at Valley National Bank, have forgone raises in 2009. In addition, senior executive management, including myself and my top 5 executives, have recommended to our Board of Directors, and they implemented, decreases in our total compensation from the prior year, ranging from 25% to 40%.

Although Valley was profitable in 2008 and management successfully navigated one of the most difficult operating environments, during my 46 year career in Banking, the return to our shareholders must improve irrespective of the operating environment in which we operate. During 2009, we will preserve the quality of our balance sheet. Historically we have operated with an industry leading efficiency ratio, in 2009 we plan to operate even leaner. Our shareholders deserve better returns and in 2009 and we plan to deliver them.

Alan Eskow will now provide a little more insight into the financial results.

1/28/09

Historically we have always been a conservative lender.



Robert Meyer, EVP; Al Engel, EVP and Gerald Lipkin, Chairman, President & CEO

Yet, last quarter we closed half a billion dollars in new loans.

We are proud of our long standing history of conservative lending practices and commitment to put our borrower's needs at the forefront of every business transaction. This commitment is vital to the strength of Valley National Bank. It has not only sheltered us from the economic storm of 2008, but it has helped us succeed where many other institutions have failed.

What does this mean for you? Valley has money to lend to credit worthy borrowers. Everyday, our employees strive to exceed the expectations of our customers. Whether it's an entrepreneur expanding their business, a seasonal manufacturer requiring a line of credit, or a corporation that needs a commercial mortgage, we make your goals a priority.

Contact your Valley representative or stop in one of our local branches to learn more. We don't just talk about gaining your trust. We earn it.

1-800-522-4100
www.valleynationalbank.com

Valley National Bank

1/29/09

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1/28/08

Valley National Bank

Careers | Shareholder Relations | ATM

February 11, 2009 64° F in Wayne, N

Valley National Bancorp Sets Record And Payment Date For

Corporate Profile | Personal Banking | Commercial Banking | Residential Mortgage | Home Equity

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Mortgage/ Consumer Loans

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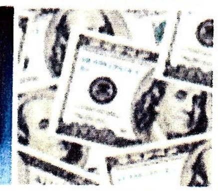
Wealth Management & Insurance



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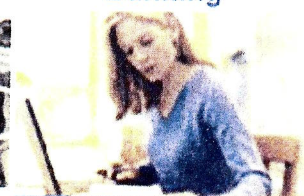

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Online Business Banking & Cash Management

Sign In

Valley in the news

a73

Announcement # 4379 – Main 305-8800 Day As of January 29th, 2009.

Option 3

Welcome to Valley National Bank. Did you know that we have mortgage money available at historically low rates? For straight mortgage talk, press 3 or visit one of our local branches. If you know your party's extension, you may dial it at any time. For a directory listing by name, please press 1. For Consumer Loans or Collections, press 2. For Customer Service or Credit Card information, press 7. For Residential Mortgage or Home Equity, press 8. For all departments, please press 0 and an operator will direct your call. Thank you.

Announcement: 4386

Option 3

Welcome to Valley National Bank. Did you know that we have mortgage money available at historically low rates? For straight mortgage talk, press 3 or visit one of our local branches. If you know your party's extension, you may dial it at any time. For Banking by Phone, please press 1. For Customer Service or to find a branch location nearest you, press 2. For operator assistance please press 0. Thank you