

FINANCIAL STABILITY OVERSIGHT BOARD
QUARTERLY REPORT TO CONGRESS

**For the quarter ending
March 31, 2018**

**Submitted pursuant to section 104(g) of the
Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008**

Statutory Members

Jerome H. Powell
Chairman
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Steven T. Mnuchin
Secretary
Department of the Treasury

Jay Clayton
Chairman
Securities and Exchange Commission

Ben Carson
Secretary
Department of Housing and
Urban Development

Melvin L. Watt
Director
Federal Housing Finance Agency

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I. INTRODUCTION

This quarterly report of the Financial Stability Oversight Board (“Oversight Board”), issued pursuant to section 104(g) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”), covers the period from January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018 (the “quarterly period”).

The Oversight Board was established by section 104 of the EESA to help oversee the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”) and other emergency authorities and facilities granted to the Secretary of the Treasury (“Secretary”) under the EESA. The Oversight Board is composed of the Secretary, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve Board”), the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”), the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). In accordance with the bylaws of the Oversight Board, each Member has designated an official of the same agency to serve as that Member’s Representative on the Oversight Board (“Representative”).¹

Through Oversight Board meetings and other activities, the Oversight Board reviews and monitors the development, implementation, and effect of the policies and programs established under TARP to restore liquidity and stability to the U.S. financial system.

The Oversight Board met three times during the quarterly period, specifically on January 25, February 22, and March 29, 2018. As reflected in the minutes of the Oversight Board’s meetings,² the Oversight Board regularly receives presentations and briefings from Treasury officials during these meetings to assist the Oversight Board in monitoring the actions taken by the Treasury Department under TARP and the Administration’s Financial Stability Plan.

¹ The respective Members named the following Representatives: Mr. David Wilcox, Division Director, Federal Reserve Board; Ms. Clay Berry, Acting Assistant Secretary for Financial Markets, Department of the Treasury; Mr. Kurt Usowski, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Economic Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Mr. Bryan Wood, Director, Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Securities and Exchange Commission; and Ms. Megan Moore, Special Advisor, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

² Approved minutes of the Oversight Board’s meetings are available at: <http://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/about-tarp/finsob/Pages/minutes-reports.aspx>.

II. THE EFFECTS AND COSTS OF EESA PROGRAMS

As discussed further below, TARP housing-sector programs through the Hardest Hit Fund (“HHF”), will continue to provide assistance to mortgage borrowers going forward. On December 30, 2016, in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (“the Act”), the Making Home Affordable (“MHA”) Program closed to new applications. MHA servicers were required to evaluate applications submitted before the deadline and offer Home Affordable Modification Program (“HAMP”) trial modifications to eligible applicants in accordance with program guidelines. All MHA transactions were required to be completed by December 1, 2017.

The Act also amended EESA as it relates to the HHF. The Act gave the Secretary of the Treasury until December 31, 2017 to commit up to \$2 billion in additional TARP funds to current HHF program participants. On February 19, 2016, Treasury announced that it would exercise its authority to obligate up to \$2 billion in additional TARP funds to the HHF, as authorized by the Act. Treasury allocated the funds among participating HFAs in two phases of \$1 billion each, and extended the date by which states would be required to utilize their HHF funds to December 31, 2020.

With the passage of time and maturation of TARP housing-sector programs, and years of successful performance by households under their respective housing assistance actions, the focus of Oversight Board analysis of housing-sector program effects naturally must evolve. Because MHA has closed to new applications, the volume of new MHA borrower assistance actions no longer serves as a useful indicator for its assessment of program effects. Similarly, as the bulk of HAMP modifications has already seasoned beyond four years--an important benchmark in performance analysis of mortgage lending--the Oversight Board believes that further analysis of incremental HAMP interest rate resets and re-default rates at this juncture will yield relatively little additional information on the sustainability of HAMP modifications. Instead, Oversight Board evaluation of the effects of these housing-sector programs will focus on disbursement rates of TARP resources and on homeowner completion of modifications or other respective assistance actions under TARP, for example, as those actions reach the end of their subsidy or TARP program period.

Repayments and recoupments of financial sector investments have brought the remaining outstanding balances of TARP investment programs to only a small fraction of their peak levels. The Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”) and the Community Development Capital Initiative (“CDCI”) remain the only TARP financial-sector programs that still have outstanding balances. Accordingly, the Oversight Board evaluation of the effects of TARP financial-sector programs focuses on Treasury’s administration of the financial-sector assets Treasury still owns, emphasizing the management of these assets toward exit strategies that protect taxpayers rather than the connection of these assets to overall conditions in financial markets. Evaluations of such efforts are integrated with broader discussion of investment program developments in section III.

Treasury provides updated cost assessments for TARP programs four times per year and prepares financial statements for TARP on an annual basis in the Agency Financial Report. The most recent lifetime cost estimates of TARP that were available during the reporting period were as of November 30, 2017 (figure 1). According to these estimates, the expected overall cost of TARP will be approximately \$32.28 billion. Using the same assumptions, Treasury also estimated that the combined overall cost of TARP and other Treasury interests in AIG will be approximately \$14.72 billion.

The ultimate cost of TARP remains uncertain and will depend on how financial markets and the economy perform in the future. The individual TARP program costs have also been updated as of November 30, 2017 (figure 1).

Figure 1

Treasury Estimates of the Impact of TARP Programs and Other Treasury Investments in AIG on the Federal Budget^{1,2}

Programs as of March 31, 2018 (dollar amounts in billions)

	<i>Obligation/ Commitment</i>	<i>Disbursed as of March 31</i>	<i>Outstanding Investment Balance as of March 31</i>	<i>Estimated Lifetime Cost as of November 30³</i>
<u>Part 1. Housing Programs</u>				
Making Home Affordable	\$ 27.78	\$ 18.80	n/a	\$ 22.91
Hardest Hit Fund ⁷	\$ 9.60	\$ 8.80	n/a	\$ 9.60
FHA-Refinance ⁸	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02	n/a	\$ 0.02
Sub-total for Housing Programs	\$ 37.42	\$ 27.63	n/a	\$ 32.53
<u>Part 2. Investment Programs</u>				
Bank Support Programs:				
Capital Purchase Program (CPP) ⁴	\$ 204.89	\$ 204.89	\$ 0.04	\$ (16.32)
Targeted Investment Program (TIP)	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	\$ -	\$ (4.00)
Asset Guarantee Program (AGP) ⁵	\$ 5.00	\$ 0.00	\$ -	\$ (4.00)
Community Development Capital Initiative (CDCI)	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
Sub-total Bank Support Programs	\$ 250.46	\$ 245.46	\$ 0.11	\$ (24.25)
Credit Market Programs:				
Public-Private Investment Program (PPIP)	\$ 18.63	\$ 18.63	\$ -	\$ (2.73)
Term Asset Backed Securities Lending Facility (TALF)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ -	\$ (0.61)
Purchase SBA 7(a) Securities (SBA)	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.37	\$ -	\$ (0.00)
Sub-total Credit Market Programs	\$ 19.09	\$ 19.09	\$ -	\$ (3.34)
Other Programs:				
American International Group (AIG)	\$ 67.84	\$ 67.84	\$ -	\$ 15.18
Automotive Industry Financing Program (AIFP)	\$ 79.69	\$ 79.69	\$ -	\$ 12.16
Sub-total Other Programs	\$ 147.53	\$ 147.53	\$ -	\$ 27.34
Sub-total for Investment Programs⁶	\$ 417.09	\$ 411.72	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.25)
<u>Part 3. Total for TARP Programs</u>				
Sub-total for Housing Programs	\$ 37.42	\$ (27.63)	n/a	\$ 32.53
Sub-total for Investment Programs⁶	\$ 417.09	\$ 411.72	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.25)
Total for TARP Programs	\$ 454.51	\$ 439.35	\$ 0.11	\$ 32.28
Additional AIG Common Shares Held by Treasury ⁹	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ (17.55)
Total for TARP Programs and Additional AIG Shares	\$ 454.51	\$ 439.35	\$ 0.11	\$ 14.72

Notes:

¹ For more information, see note 10 to the Monthly TARP Update: <http://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/reports/Pages/daily-tarp-reports.aspx>

² Treasury is continuing to disburse funds related to its housing programs, and continuing to recoup its outstanding investments.

³ Estimated lifetime cost figures for investment programs and FHA-Refinance are as of November 30, 2017. Figures include interest on reestimates. Lifetime cost information for Making Home Affordable and Hardest Hit Fund reflect the cost estimates published in the 2019 President's Budget.

⁴ The law creating the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) provided that banks could refinance securities issued under the CPP and CDCI programs with securities issued under the SBLF. A total of 137 CPP banks refinanced under the SBLF resulting in repayments of \$2.21 billion in CPP investments.

⁵ Estimated lifetime cost for AGP includes \$276 million for the termination fee Bank of America paid Treasury-OFS for the value received from the announcement of the negotiations on the guarantee and share losses on a pool of assets.

⁶ \$411.72 is the actual amount disbursed under the various TARP investment programs as opposed to obligations totaling \$412.08. This is because 28 CPP banks converted from the CPP program to the CDCI program and those conversions, totaling \$363.3 million, are not reflected as new disbursements.

⁷ In December, 2015, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, which gave the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to commit up to \$2 billion in additional TARP funds to current HHF program participants. The additional \$2 billion was obligated by Treasury as of June 2016 and is included in the total amount obligated for HHF.

⁸ In September 2017 the letter of credit was reduced from \$100 million to \$27 million. The figures in this line also include \$18 million obligated for administrative expenses associated with the letter of credit.

⁹ As discussed in note 10 to the Monthly TARP Update, Treasury's investment in AIG common shares consisted of shares acquired in exchange for preferred stock purchased with TARP funds (TARP shares) and shares received from the trust created by the FRBNY for the benefit of Treasury as a result of its loan to AIG (non-TARP shares). Treasury managed the TARP shares and non-TARP shares together, and disposed of them pro-rata in proportion to its holdings. Only the TARP shares are included under "Other Programs—AIG" and the lifetime cost estimate shows a loss based on Treasury's cost basis in the TARP shares alone. However, a gain is shown for the non-TARP shares on the line entitled "Additional AIG Common Shares Held by Treasury" because Treasury's cost basis in such shares was deemed to be zero. When the TARP shares and non-TARP shares are considered together, Treasury's cost on a cash basis was \$28.73 per share. TARP estimates include financing costs (borrowing) from the time of initial investment through the close of the program.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY TREASURY UNDER THE EESA DURING THE QUARTERLY PERIOD

This section provides a detailed update on the various programs, policies, financial commitments, and administrative actions taken by Treasury under EESA during the quarterly period, from January 1 to March 31, 2018, subject to review and oversight of the Oversight Board.

a. Housing Stabilization and Foreclosure Mitigation

During the quarterly period, a quarterly MHA Program Performance Report was released covering program activity during the period October 2017 through December 2017.⁶ A Performance Summary for HHF was also released covering the fourth quarter of 2017.⁷ In addition, housing market indicator reports on the health of the nation's housing market produced by HUD were released for each month of the quarter.⁸

i. MHA

MHA programs provide assistance actions through first and second lien permanent modifications under HAMP, Treasury FHA HAMP, RD-HAMP (administered by the Rural Development Division of the Department of Agriculture), 2MP, and other assistance provided through HAFA transactions and Home Affordable Unemployment Program ("UP") forbearance plans. For some programs, assistance includes that provided by the Government Sponsored Enterprises ("GSEs").

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, provided that the MHA Program would terminate on December 31, 2016, except with respect to certain loan modification applications made before such date. As set forth in program guidelines, MHA servicers were required to evaluate applications submitted before the deadline and offer trial modifications to eligible applicants. All MHA trial modification transactions were required to be completed by December 1, 2017.

⁶ The MHA Program Performance Report includes data on the characteristics of permanent modifications, servicer activity, re-default rates, homeowner experience, HAMP activity by state.

⁷ HHF Performance Summaries are available at:
<http://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/reports/Pages/HHF.aspx>

⁸ The National Housing Market Indicator Report incorporates key housing market statistics from government and private sector sources and is available at:
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/ushmc/hmi-update.html>

A total of \$27.78 billion has been committed to MHA. As of March 31, 2018, Treasury had disbursed \$18.80 billion in incentive payments for MHA, \$0.40 billion of which was disbursed during the first quarter of 2018.⁹ Treasury estimated that \$22.91 billion in incentive payments would ultimately be disbursed in association with all MHA assistance actions, based on actual and projected volume as of September 30, 2017.

a. HAMP

Through December 2017, more than 1.7 million HAMP permanent modifications had been completed since the start of the program. As of December 31, 2017, homeowners that received HAMP permanent modifications saved approximately \$466 per month (median savings), representing a reduction of more than one third from their before-modification mortgage payment. Since HAMP began, homeowners who received permanent modifications had saved an estimated \$55 billion in monthly mortgage payments.¹⁰

ii. HHF

As of March 31, 2018, all 18 states and the District of Columbia were operating HHF programs throughout their respective jurisdictions, and collectively had drawn approximately \$8.80 billion (approximately 92 percent) of the \$9.60 billion allocated under the program (figure 2). Each of these eligible jurisdictions draws down funds as they are needed. The jurisdictions have until December 31, 2020, to approve assistance actions and must have no more than five percent of their allocation on hand before they can draw down additional funds.

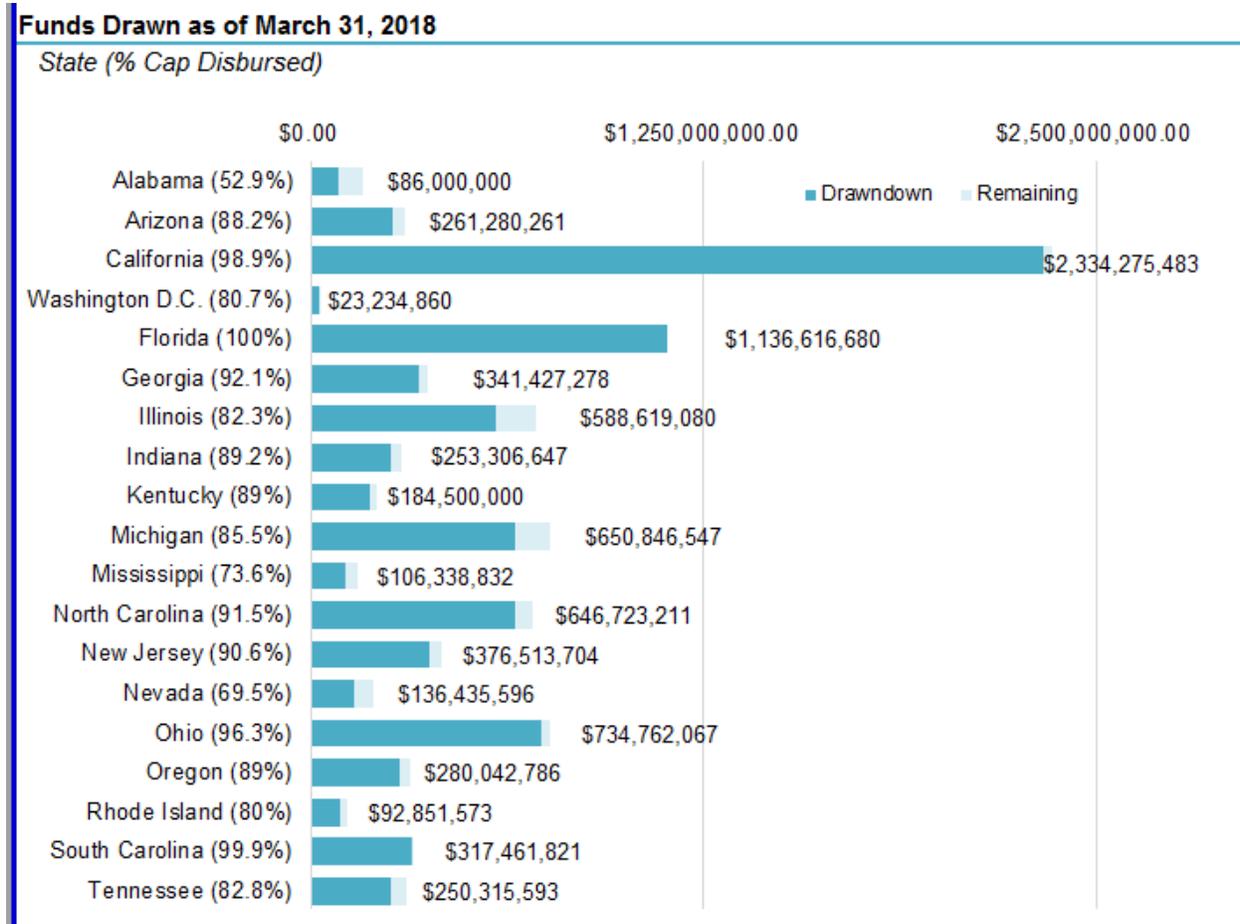
As of March 31, 2018, there were 90 active programs across the 19 HHF jurisdictions. Program data has indicated over 80 percent of homeowners approved for HHF mortgage payment and reinstatement programs have received assistance due to a hardship related to either unemployment or underemployment. During the quarter, Treasury approved program changes for Alabama, California, Georgia, Nevada, and North Carolina. Program changes are outlined each month in the Monthly Report to Congress. As of March 31, all of the 19 HFAs were fully operating new or existing programs. Treasury continued its efforts to identify best practices, share lessons learned among programs and provide additional assistance and oversight to HFAs in need of improvement.

⁹ Treasury's Transactions Reports (Housing), available at: <http://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/reports/Pages/TARP-Housing-Transaction-Reports.aspx>, show the adjusted cap amounts for each servicer, and the total disbursements to each servicer with respect to non-GSE loans. Incentive payments for GSE loans are borne by the GSEs and not Treasury.

¹⁰ Treasury's Quarterly Making Home Affordable Program Performance Reports are available at: <http://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/reports/Pages/Making-Home-Affordable-Program-Performance-Report.aspx>

Figure 2

Hardest Hit Fund as of March 31, 2018



b. Capital and Guarantee Programs for Financial Institutions*i. Update on the Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”)*

As of March 31, 2018, some 5 institutions remained in the CPP program with total outstanding CPP obligations of \$44.5 million. As of that date, Treasury had received approximately \$207.73 billion in gross proceeds from repayments and auction sales under the CPP, exceeding the \$204.89 billion in total funds initially disbursed.¹¹

These repayments and auction sales, along with dividends, interest, and fee income from participating bank organizations brought the total cash received from the CPP to \$226.8 billion.

During the quarterly period, one institution repurchased its outstanding investments at par for a total of \$3.0 million. Also, during the same period, two institutions repurchased their warrants for approximately \$1.9 million.

No additional CPP institutions filed for bankruptcy during the quarterly period. A total of 33 CPP recipients have been placed in receivership or bankruptcy since the inception of the program (figure 3), of which 14 have exited the respective process.

¹¹ This amount received includes all proceeds received as of March 31, 2018 from CPP participants, including sales of common and preferred shares; institutions that refinanced to the SBLF; and exchanges out of the CPP into the CDCI.

Figure 3

**CPP Investments in Bankruptcy or with Banking Subsidiary
in Receivership (cumulative since 2008)**

CPP Institutions Entered into Bankruptcy/Receivership - Realized Loss/Write-Off		
Institution Name	Bankruptcy/ Receivership	Realized Loss/ Write-Off
CIT Group Inc.*	11/1/2009	\$ 2,330,000,000.00
UCBH Holdings, Inc.	11/6/2009	\$ 298,737,000.00
Pacific Coast National Bancorp*	11/13/2009	\$ 4,120,000.00
Midwest Banc Holdings, Inc.*	5/14/2010	\$ 84,784,000.00
Sonoma Valley Bancorp	8/20/2010	\$ 8,653,000.00
Pierce County Bancorp	11/5/2010	\$ 6,800,000.00
Tifton Banking Company*	11/12/2010	\$ 3,800,000.00
Legacy Bancorp, Inc.	3/11/2011	\$ 5,498,000.00
Superior Bancorp Inc.	4/15/2011	\$ 69,000,000.00
FPB Bancorp Inc.	7/15/2011	\$ 5,800,000.00
One Georgia Bank*	7/15/2011	\$ 5,500,000.00
Integra Bank Corporation	7/29/2011	\$ 83,586,000.00
Citizens Bancorp	9/23/2011	\$ 10,400,000.00
CB Holding Corp.	10/14/2011	\$ 4,114,000.00
Tennessee Commerce Bancorp, Inc.	1/27/2012	\$ 30,000,000.00
Blue River Bancshares, Inc.	2/10/2012	\$ 5,000,000.00
Fort Lee Federal Savings Bank*	4/20/2012	\$ 1,300,000.00
Gregg Bancshares, Inc.	7/13/2012	\$ 825,000.00
GulfSouth Private Bank*	10/19/2012	\$ 7,500,000.00
Investors Financial Corporation of Pettis County, Inc.	10/19/2012	\$ 4,000,000.00
First Place Financial Corporation*	10/29/2012	\$ 72,927,000.00
Princeton National Bancorp	11/2/2012	\$ 25,083,000.00
Premier Bank Holding Company*	8/14/2012	\$ 9,500,000.00
Gold Canyon Bank*	4/5/2013	\$ 1,607,000.00
Indiana Bank Corp.*	4/9/2013	\$ 1,312,000.00
Rogers Bancshares, Inc.	7/5/2013	\$ 25,000,000.00
Anchor Bancorp Wisconsin, Inc.*	8/12/2013	\$ 104,000,000.00
TCB Holding Company	12/13/2013	\$ 11,730,000.00
Syringa Bancorp	1/31/2014	\$ 8,000,000.00
Idaho Bancorp*	4/24/2014	\$ 6,900,000.00
Rising Sun Bancorp	10/17/2014	\$ 5,983,000.00
Western Community Bancshares, Inc.	11/7/2014	\$ 7,290,000.00
Cecil Bancorp, Inc.*	6/30/2017	\$ 11,560,000.00

*Institution has exited the bankruptcy/receivership process

ii. Update on the Community Development Capital Initiative (“CDCI”)

During the reporting period, two institutions repurchased their outstanding investments at par for a total of \$189 thousand. As of March 31, 2018, some 19 CDCI institutions remained in the program for a total outstanding investment of \$67.9 million.

APPENDIX A

Minutes of the Financial Stability Oversight Board Meetings
During the Quarterly Period

**Minutes of the Financial Stability Oversight Board Meeting
January 25, 2018**

A meeting of the Financial Stability Oversight Board (the “Board”) was held at 3:00 p.m. EST on Thursday, January 25, 2018, via conference call.

**MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES
PARTICIPATING:**

Mr. Wilcox, Division Director,
Federal Reserve Board
(Chairperson)

Ms. Berry, Acting Assistant Secretary
for Financial Markets,
Department of the Treasury

Mr. Usowski, Deputy Assistant
Secretary, Office of Economic
Affairs, Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Ms. Moore, Special Advisor, Federal
Housing Finance Agency

Mr. Wood, Director, Office of
Legislative and Intergovernmental
Affairs, Securities and Exchange
Commission

STAFF PARTICIPATING:

Mr. Treacy, Executive Director

Mr. Gonzalez, General Counsel and
Secretary

**AGENCY OFFICIALS
PARTICIPATING:**

Ms. Johnson-Kutch, Director of

Policy and Programs, Office of Financial
Stability, Department of the Treasury

Mr. Gillen, Acting Budget Director, Office of
Financial Stability, Department of the
Treasury

Mr. Hall, Investments Manager, Office of
Financial Stability, Department of the
Treasury

Ms. Latner, Senior Supervisory Financial
Analyst, Federal Reserve Board

The meeting was called to order by
Mr. Wilcox at approximately 3:02 p.m. EST.

Upon commencement of the meeting, Representatives discussed draft minutes for the Board’s previous meeting, held on Monday, December 18, 2017. The minutes for that meeting had been circulated and reviewed by Representatives in advance. Upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Representatives voted to approve the minutes of the meeting, subject to such technical revisions by the Representatives as deemed necessary.

Next, Treasury officials provided the Representatives with an update on the programs Treasury established under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”). The meeting discussion predominantly focused on the Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”); the Community Development Capital Initiative (“CDCI”); and the Making Home Affordable (“MHA”) and Hardest Hit Fund (“HHF”) initiatives. Included in the materials distributed in advance of the meeting was the

latest monthly report issued by Treasury under Section 105(a) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (“Monthly Report”), which contained information related to programs established by Treasury under TARP and aggregate information regarding the allocated and disbursed amounts under TARP. Throughout the meeting, Representatives raised and discussed issues relevant to the policies and programs established under TARP.

Referring to prepared materials, Treasury officials next provided the Representatives with a report on recent developments in the TARP program. As of December 31, 2017, Treasury had disbursed a total of nearly \$438.9 billion, including approximately \$411.7 billion under TARP investment programs and approximately \$27.1 billion under TARP housing-related programs to assist at-risk homeowners. Total receipts on all TARP investment programs were approximately \$442.5 billion.

Next, Treasury officials provided the Representatives with a status update on TARP investment programs, beginning with CPP. During January, there was one full repurchase at par in the CPP portfolio (St Johns Bancshares, Inc., for \$3 million plus \$150,000 for warrants) during the month of January. Giving effect to that transaction, the CPP portfolio stood at five institutions, with a total remaining investment of \$44.5 million.

Treasury officials next reported on the status of the CDCI

program. During January, there was one full repurchase at par in the CDCI portfolio (Vigo County Federal Credit Union for approximately \$103,000). In aggregate, giving effect to that transaction, some 20 institutions remained in the portfolio, with a total outstanding invested amount of \$68 million.

Treasury officials noted that as of December 31, 2017, the total number of homeowner assistance actions under MHA’s Home Affordable Modification Program (“HAMP”) remained unchanged from the previous month, at more than 2.9 million. As outlined in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, the MHA program terminated on December 31, 2016, and servicers were required to complete all MHA transactions by December 1, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, some \$18.4 billion in MHA funds had been disbursed and \$5.0 billion was committed for future payments.

Treasury officials next discussed recent developments in the HHF program. As of December 31, 2017, Housing Finance Agencies in the nineteen eligible jurisdictions had disbursed approximately \$7.0 billion in program funds (\$7.8 billion in total program and administrative funds), and drawn down \$8.7 billion in total funds. No HHF program changes were approved during December.

Finally, staff of the Board discussed the timing of the next quarterly report, as well as activities of the Board for the coming months.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 3:10 p.m. EST.

[signed electronically]
Mr. Gonzalez, General Counsel
and Secretary

**Minutes of the Financial Stability Oversight Board Meeting
February 22, 2018**

A meeting of the Financial Stability Oversight Board (the “Board”) was held at 3:00 p.m. EST on Thursday, February 22, 2018, via conference call.

**MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES
PARTICIPATING:**

Mr. Wilcox, Division Director,
Federal Reserve Board
(Chairperson)

Ms. Berry, Acting Assistant Secretary
for Financial Markets,
Department of the Treasury

Ms. Moore, Special Advisor, Federal
Housing Finance Agency

Mr. Wood, Director, Office of
Legislative and Intergovernmental
Affairs, Securities and Exchange
Commission

STAFF PARTICIPATING:

Mr. Treacy, Executive Director

Mr. Gonzalez, General Counsel and
Secretary

**AGENCY OFFICIALS
PARTICIPATING:**

Mr. Rasetti, Chief Financial Officer,
Office of Financial Stability,
Department of the Treasury

Ms. Johnson-Kutch, Director of Policy and
Programs, Office of Financial Stability,
Department of the Treasury

The meeting was called to order by
Mr. Wilcox at approximately 3:03 p.m. EST.

Upon commencement of the meeting, Representatives discussed draft minutes for the Board’s previous meeting, held on Thursday, January 25, 2018. The minutes for that meeting had been circulated and reviewed by Representatives in advance. Upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Representatives voted to approve the minutes of the meeting, subject to such technical revisions by the Representatives as deemed necessary.

Next, Treasury officials provided the Representatives with an update on the programs Treasury established under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”). The meeting discussion predominantly focused on the Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”); the Community Development Capital Initiative (“CDCI”); and the Making Home Affordable (“MHA”) and Hardest Hit Fund (“HHF”) initiatives. Included in the materials distributed in advance of the meeting was the latest monthly report issued by Treasury under Section 105(a) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (“Monthly Report”), which contained information related to programs established by Treasury under TARP and aggregate information regarding the allocated and disbursed amounts under TARP. Throughout the meeting, Representatives raised and discussed issues relevant to the policies and programs established under TARP.

Referring to prepared materials, Treasury officials briefed the Representatives on the Treasury's projections for the Office of Financial Stability (OFS) under the Trump Administration's recently-released FY2019 budget. Treasury officials then provided a report on recent developments in the TARP program. As of January 31, 2018, Treasury had disbursed a total of nearly \$439.0 billion, including approximately \$411.7 billion under TARP investment programs and approximately \$27.3 billion under TARP housing-related programs to assist at-risk homeowners. Total receipts on all TARP investment programs were approximately \$442.5 billion.

Next, Treasury officials provided the Representatives with a status update on TARP investment programs, beginning with CPP. With no transactions in February, the CPP portfolio stood at five institutions, with a total remaining investment of \$44.5 million.

Treasury officials next reported on the status of the CDCI program. During February, there was one full repurchase at par in the CDCI portfolio (Liberty County Teachers Federal Credit Union for approximately \$88,000). In aggregate, giving effect to that transaction, some 19 institutions remained in the portfolio, with a total outstanding invested amount of \$68 million.

Treasury officials then reported on MHA. Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP"). As outlined in the Consolidated Appropriations Act,

2016, the MHA program terminated on December 31, 2016, and servicers were required to complete all MHA transactions by December 1, 2017. As such there was no change in the number of homeowner assistance actions under MHA for January. Treasury officials reported that there continued to be no noticeable change in performance in mortgage modifications under the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") due to interest rate step-ups.

Treasury officials next discussed recent developments in the HHHF program. As of January 31, 2018, Housing Finance Agencies in the nineteen eligible jurisdictions had disbursed approximately \$7.1 billion in program funds (\$7.9 billion in total program and administrative funds), and drawn down \$8.8 billion in total funds. HHHF program changes were approved during January for two states, Georgia and North Carolina.

Finally, staff of the Board discussed the timing of the next quarterly report, as well as upcoming activities of the Board.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 3:20 p.m. EST.

[signed electronically] _____
Mr. Gonzalez, General Counsel
and Secretary

**Minutes of the Financial Stability Oversight Board Meeting
March 29, 2018**

A meeting of the Financial Stability Oversight Board (the “Board”) was held at 2:15 p.m. EST on Thursday, March 29, 2018, at the offices of the Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”).

**MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES
PARTICIPATING:**

Mr. Wilcox, Division Director,
Federal Reserve Board
(Chairperson)

Ms. Berry, Acting Assistant Secretary
for Financial Markets,
Department of the Treasury

Mr. Usowski, Deputy Assistant
Secretary, Office of Economic
Affairs, Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Mr. Wood, Director, Office of
Legislative and Intergovernmental
Affairs, Securities and Exchange
Commission

STAFF PARTICIPATING:

Mr. Treacy, Executive Director

**AGENCY OFFICIALS
PARTICIPATING:**

Mr. Rasetti, Chief Financial Officer,
Office of Financial Stability,
Department of the Treasury

Ms. Johnson-Kutch, Director of Policy and
Programs, Office of Financial Stability,
Department of the Treasury

Mr. Hall, Investments Manager, Office of
Financial Stability, Department of the
Treasury

Ms. Hirsch, Senior Advisor, Office of
Financial Stability, Department of the
Treasury

Mr. Doerner, Senior Economist, Federal
Housing Finance Agency

The meeting was called to order by
Mr. Wilcox at approximately 2:15 p.m. EST.

Upon commencement of the meeting, Representatives discussed draft minutes for the Board’s previous meeting, held on Thursday, February 22, 2018. The minutes for that meeting had been circulated and reviewed by Representatives in advance. Upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Representatives voted to approve the minutes of the meeting, subject to such technical revisions by the Representatives as deemed necessary.

Next, Treasury officials provided the Representatives with an update on the programs Treasury established under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”). The meeting discussion predominantly focused on the Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”); the Community Development Capital Initiative (“CDCI”); the Automotive Industry Financing Program (“AIFP”); and the Making Home Affordable (“MHA”) and Hardest Hit Fund (“HHF”) initiatives. Included in the materials

distributed in advance of the meeting was the latest monthly report issued by Treasury under Section 105(a) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (“Monthly Report”), which contained information related to programs established by Treasury under TARP and aggregate information regarding the allocated and disbursed amounts under TARP. Throughout the meeting, Representatives raised and discussed issues relevant to the policies and programs established under TARP.

Referring to prepared materials, Treasury officials provided a report on recent developments in the TARP program. As of February 28, 2018, Treasury had disbursed a total of \$439.1 billion, including approximately \$411.7 billion under TARP investment programs and approximately \$27.4 billion under TARP housing-related programs to assist at-risk homeowners. Total receipts on all TARP investment programs were approximately \$443.0 billion.

Next, Treasury officials provided the Representatives with a status update on TARP investment programs, beginning with CPP. During March, Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation (formerly Royal Bancshares of Pennsylvania, Inc.) repurchased in full its outstanding warrants, with total proceeds of about \$1.75 million. As of February 28, the CPP portfolio stood at five institutions, with a total remaining investment of \$44.5 million.

Treasury officials next reported on the status of the CDCI program. With no transactions in March, some 19 institutions remained in the portfolio, with a total outstanding invested amount of \$68 million.

Treasury officials then provided an update on the AIFP, which during March received \$12.9 million as Treasury’s share of a settlement for a defaulted loan to an AIFP recipient.

Treasury officials then reported on MHA. Home Affordable Modification Program (“HAMP”). As outlined in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, the MHA program terminated on December 31, 2016, and servicers were required to complete all MHA transactions by December 1, 2017. As such there was no change in the number of homeowner assistance actions under MHA for February. During March, Treasury issued the MHA Program Performance Report covering the 4th Quarter of 2017, which will be the final regular quarterly MHA report.

Treasury officials next discussed recent developments in the HHF program. As of February 28, 2018, Housing Finance Agencies in the nineteen eligible jurisdictions had disbursed approximately \$7.2 billion in program funds (\$8.0 billion in total program and administrative funds), and drawn down \$8.8 billion in total funds. During February, HHF program changes were approved for the state of Nevada.

Representatives and officials then engaged in a roundtable discussion related to the state of the current housing markets and the ability of the programs established under TARP to provide support to the housing markets while assisting at-risk mortgage borrowers.

Finally, staff of the Board discussed the production and timing of the Oversight Board's Report to Congress for 4Q2017, as well as upcoming activities of the Board.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:40 p.m. EST.

[signed electronically]

Mr. Treacy, Executive Director