

# Liquidity & Funding Strategies for the Current Environment



March 28, 2024

# Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements & Disclaimer

**Disclaimer:** The data, material, and information provided in this presentation (“Content”) does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal, accounting, consulting, or other professional advice. The Content is for general informational purposes only, may not constitute the most up-to-date legal, accounting, or other information, and may become stale. Some Content is unaudited. The Content does not necessarily represent the views of the Bank or its management, and should not be construed as indicating the Bank’s business prospects or expected results. Content identified herein with a third-party source is provided without any independent verification by the Bank, the Bank does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, timeliness or availability of any Content, and the Bank expressly disclaims any responsibility for providing any additional information that might be necessary to make the Content not misleading. Accordingly, you are cautioned against placing any undue reliance on the Content. You should consult with your accountants, counsel, financial representatives, consultants, or other advisors regarding the extent the Content may be useful to you and with respect to any legal, tax, business or financial matters. In no event shall the Bank be liable for any damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content. Reproduction of any Content, in any form, is prohibited except with the Bank’s prior written consent.

**Forward-looking statements:** This presentation, including any preliminary and unaudited financial highlights herein, uses forward-looking statements within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is based on our expectations as of the date hereof. All statements other than statements of historical fact are “forward-looking statements,” including any statements of the plans, strategies, and objectives for future operations; any statement of belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. The words “possible”, “to be”, “will”, “would,” and similar statements and their negative forms may be used in this presentation to identify some, but not all, of such forward-looking statements. The Bank cautions that, by their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the uncertainty relating to the timing and extent of FOMC market actions and communications and changes in interest rates and indices, such as SOFR, that could affect the value or performance of financial instruments, including Bank products. In addition, the Bank reserves the right to change its plans for any programs for any reason, including but not limited to legislative or regulatory changes, changes in membership, or changes at the discretion of the board of directors. Accordingly, the Bank cautions that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements or could impact the extent to which a particular objective, projection, estimate, or prediction is realized, and you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements. The Bank does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement herein or that may be made from time to time on behalf of the Bank.

# Presenters



**Andrew Paolillo**

Vice President, Director of Member Strategies + Solutions



**Matt Stewart**

Vice President, Director of Sales

# Overview

- Funding Considerations
- Optimizing Collateral
- Mortgage Strategies
- Q&A

# Community Investment Forums

FHLBank Boston will be hitting the road in April and May, hosting sessions to explore ways to better help you and your community going forward.

## Leveraging Partnerships & Capital: Unlocking Barriers to Affordable Housing and Economic Development



Date	Location
April 2	Providence, RI
April 9	Springfield, MA
April 11	Portsmouth, NH
April 16	Manchester, VT
April 25	Hartford, CT
April 30	Newton, MA
May 2	Portland, ME
May 9	Lebanon, NH

# Funding Considerations

---



# Is There Any Relief on the Horizon?

Conditions changed very quickly in 2020-21, and then again in 2022-23. Where do we go from here?

## Core Deposit Growth

- Not just volume, but is it cost-effective and ALM-friendly?

## Cash Flow From Existing Assets

- Rate-path dependent and still a way to go to move the needle

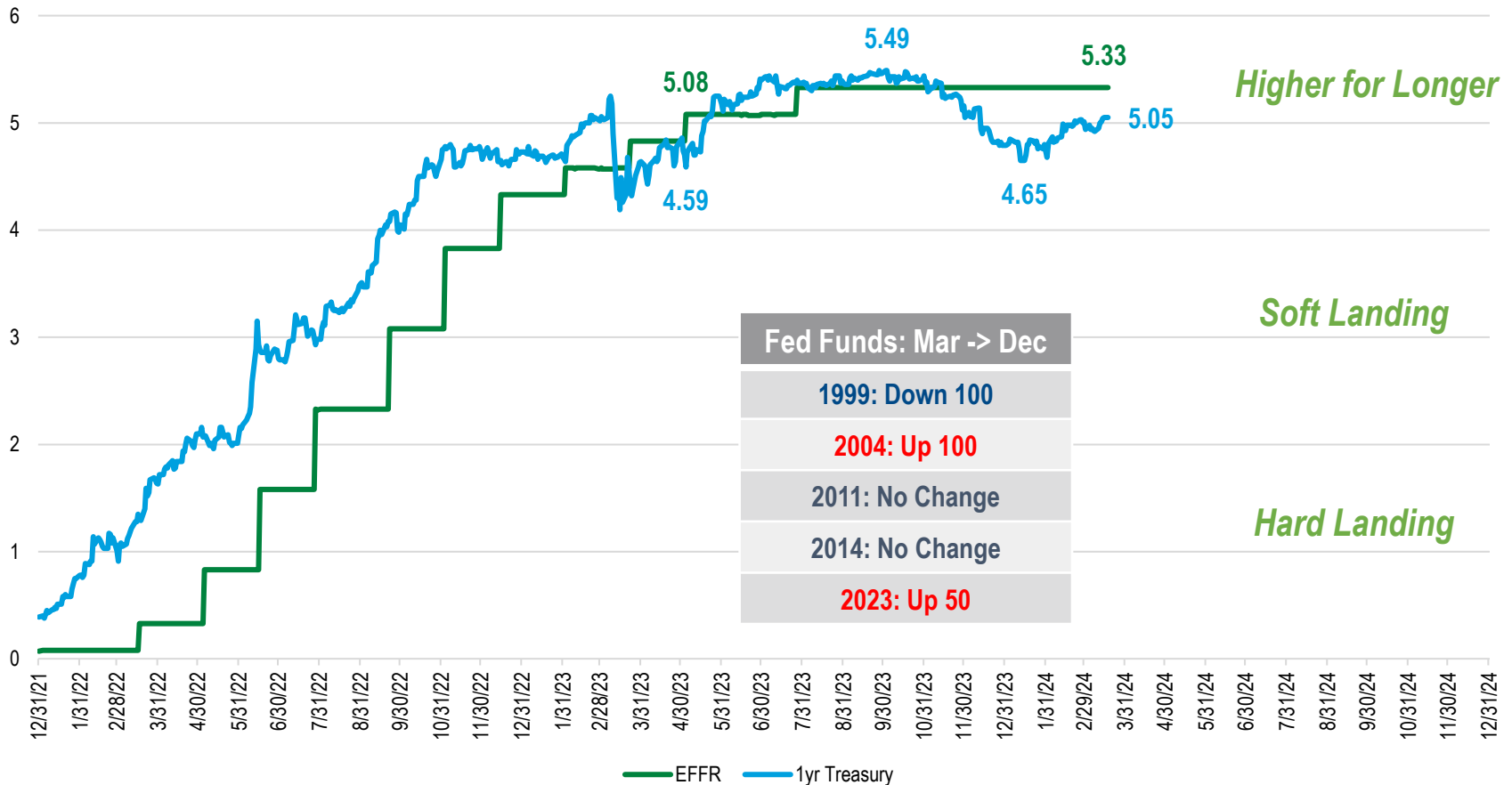
## New Asset Growth

- Slowing down- what combination of capital/liquidity/credit/spread/etc. challenges are the issue?

# Timing, Direction & Magnitude

What do you think will happen? What is the balance sheet's pain point? What is the impact of different scenarios on earnings and the risk profile?

Fed Funds & 1yr Treasury Rates

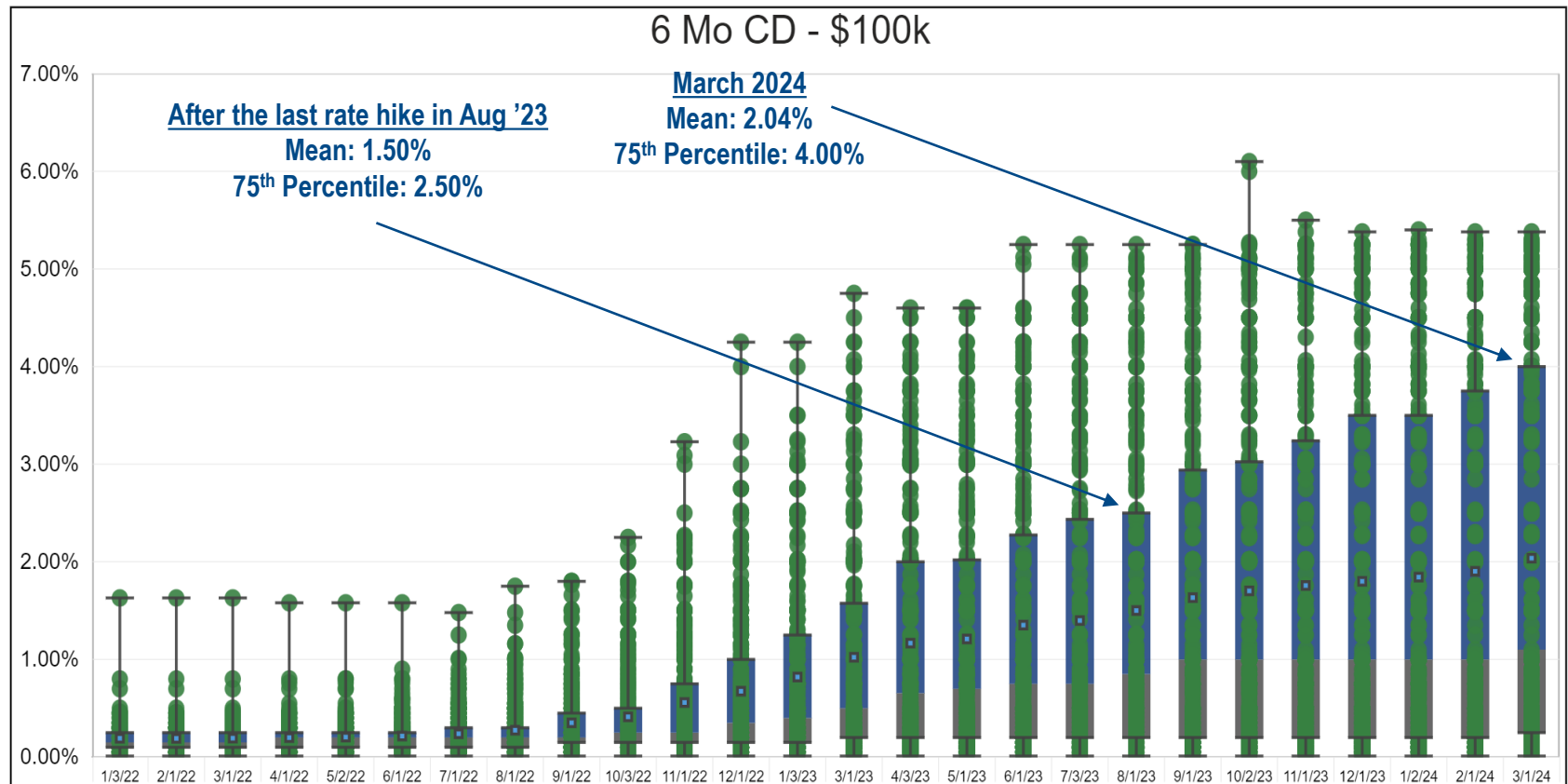


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, FHLBank Boston



# Pricing Pressure Persists

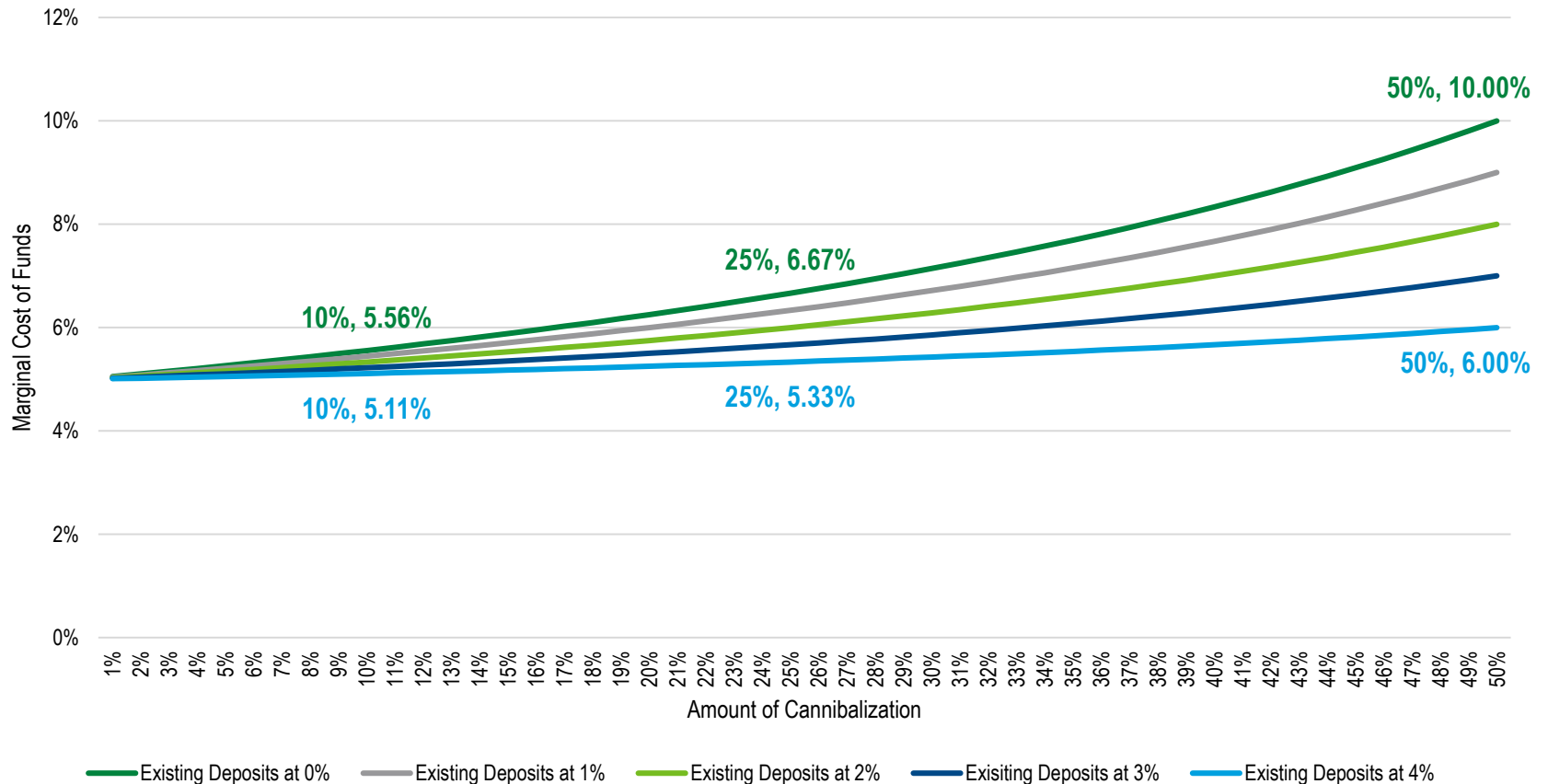
Posted offering rates continue to increase, and the level required to bring new deposits in the door is likely much higher.



# Keeping Interest Expense in Check

Glass half full when cost of deposits is higher, it provides *some* additional wiggle room to withstand cannibalization and mix shift within deposits and have deposit specials remain economically favorable vs. turning to borrowings.

**Marginal Cost of Funds Breakeven Rates (Assuming New Deposits at 5%)**



Source: FHLBank Boston

# Deposit Strategies Pros and Cons

Challenges are all around when trying to retain, let alone grow, a cost-efficient, stable deposit base.

## Shorter CD: ~5.50% for 5 months

- Expensive to wholesale, but potential for the maturity to align with an improved environment for liquidity and deposit gathering
- Because of short tenor and high cost, not much contribution to margin, IRR or liquidity metrics
- Is the target audience one product rate shoppers or multi-relationship customers? Is it motivated by trying to rein in certain metrics?

## Longer CD: ~5% for 18 months

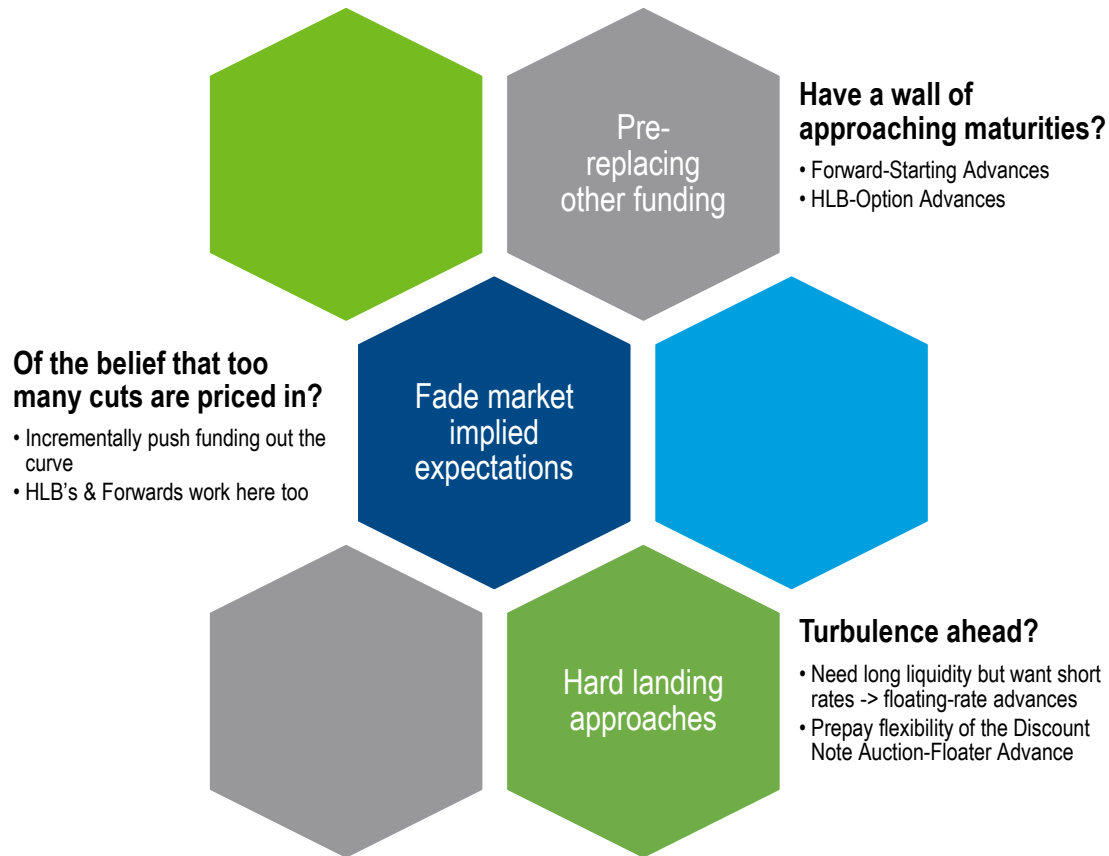
- Also rich to non-deposit funding, but longer tenor at least provides some benefit to liquidity and IRR
- Inverted yield curve provides some marketing challenges, as retail customers are most familiar with positively sloped curves
- Typically, not much natural demand for longer CD's, but highest nominal levels in a long time *could* entice some to extend out

## Money Market: ~4.5% for 6 months

- What type of non-traditional features (teaser rates, no-cost withdrawals, minimums/limits) may appeal to your customer base?
- Execution and cannibalization/marginal cost is paramount here, given the use of a non-maturity deposit product type
- Easier said than done, but preserving value proposition other than rate is key

# Advance Strategies for Different Rate Paths

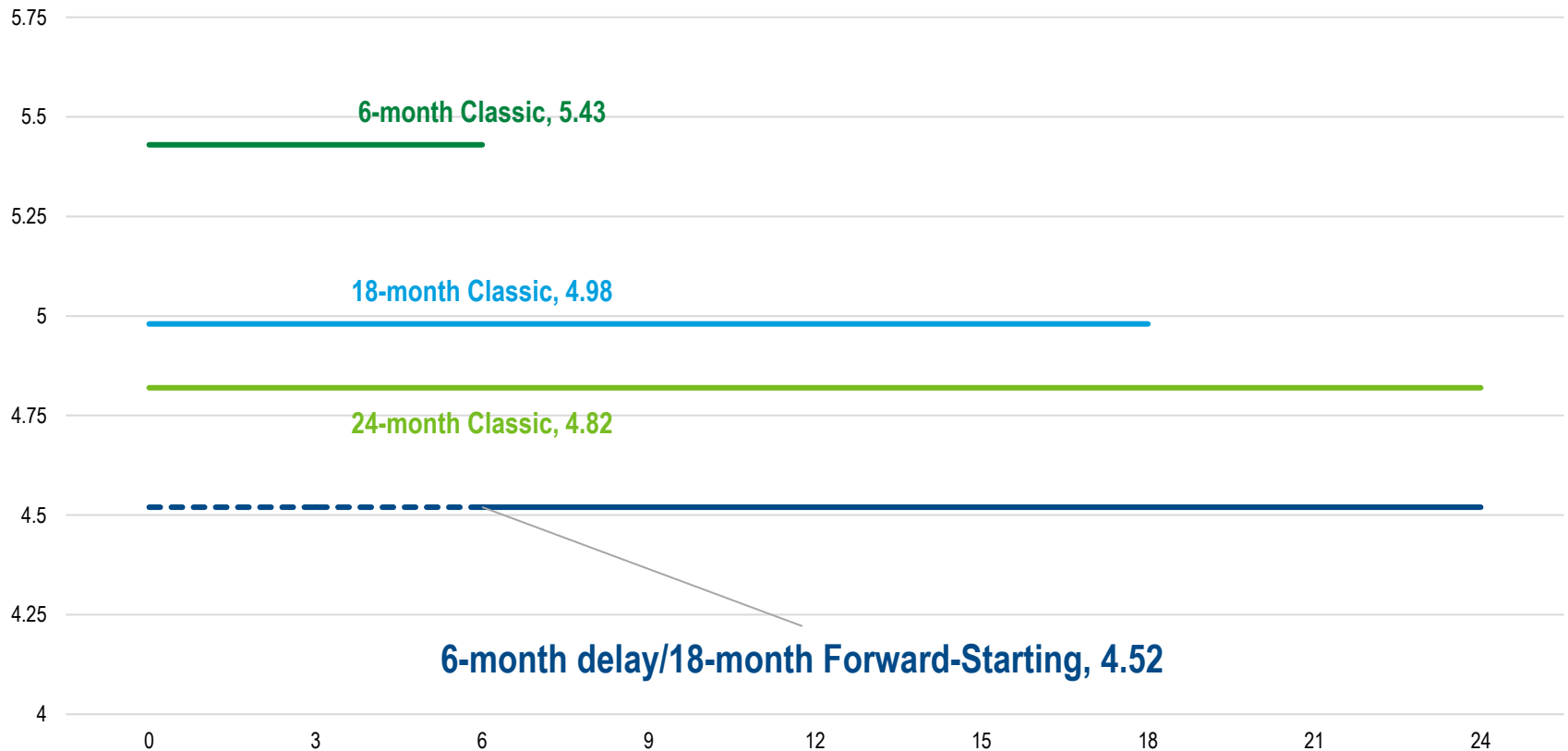
The wide variety of solutions, as well as the ability to customize to your preferences, allows members to address the balance sheet characteristics you want to target.



# Forward-Starting Advances

Price the advance based off today's yield curve conditions, benefiting with a lower rate thanks to the inversion, and delay the disbursement to align with the exact timeframe you want the funding to start and end.

## Classic & Forward-Starting Advances

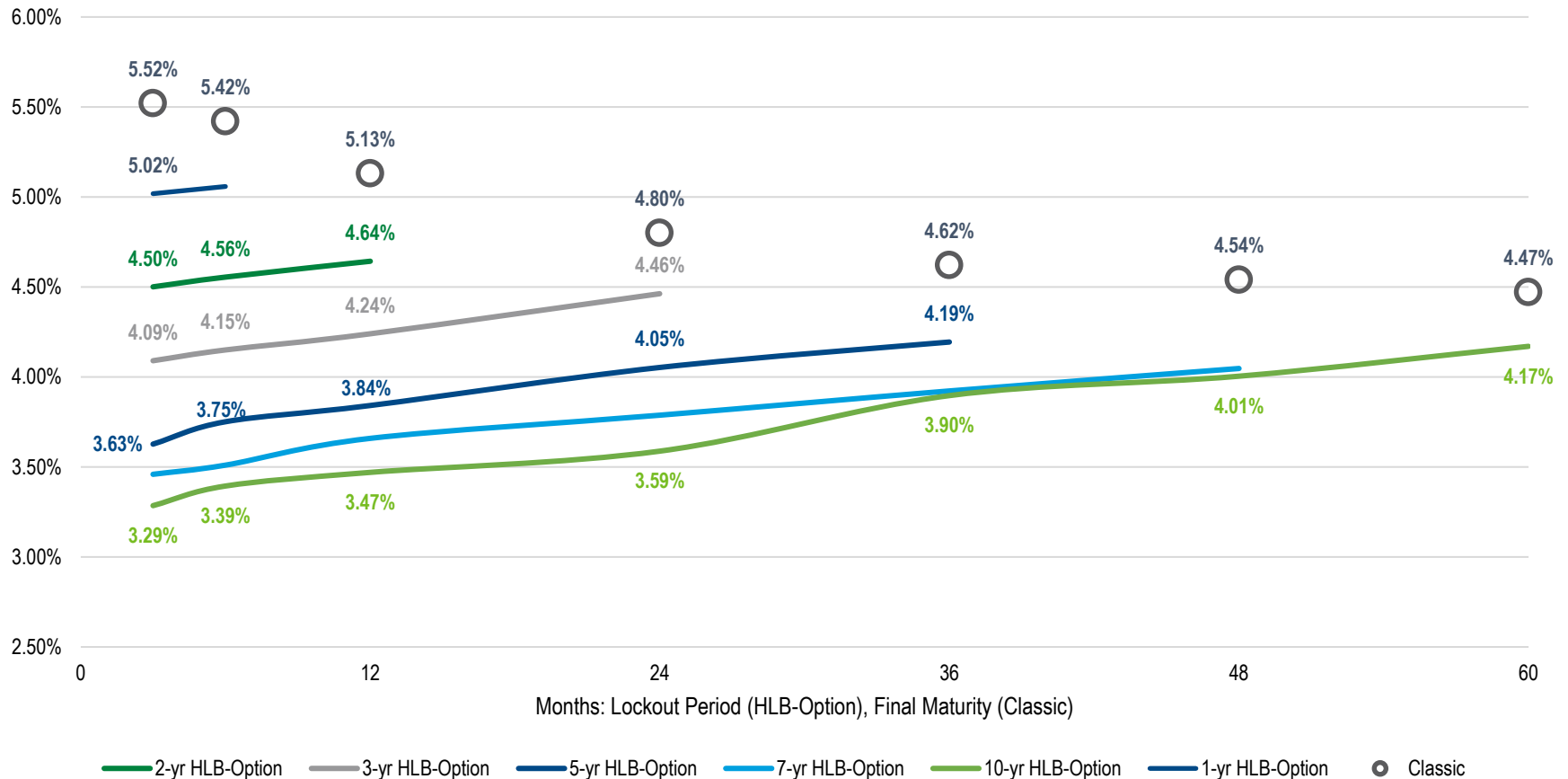


Source: FHLBank Boston

# HLB-Option Advances

Interest-rate volatility remains high, and combined with yield curve inversion, opportunities (especially with shorter tenors) still exist to bring down funding costs.

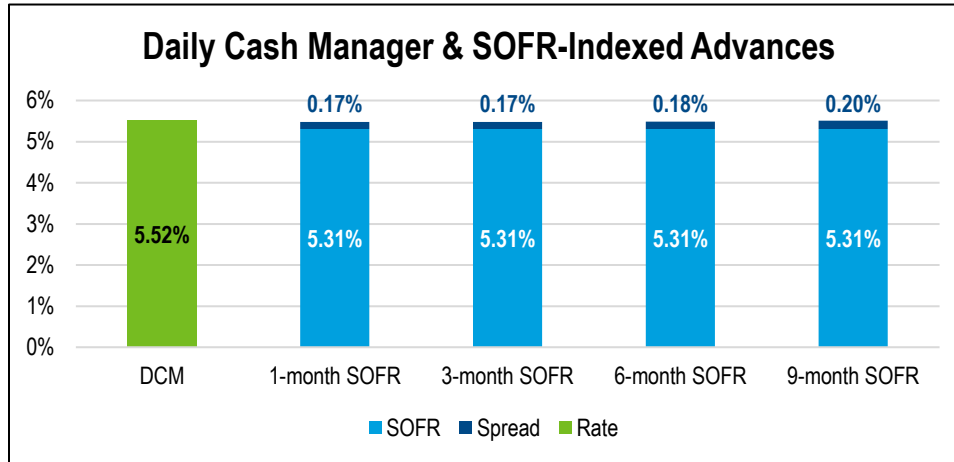
### HLB-Option Advance and Classic Advance Curves



Source: FHLBank Boston

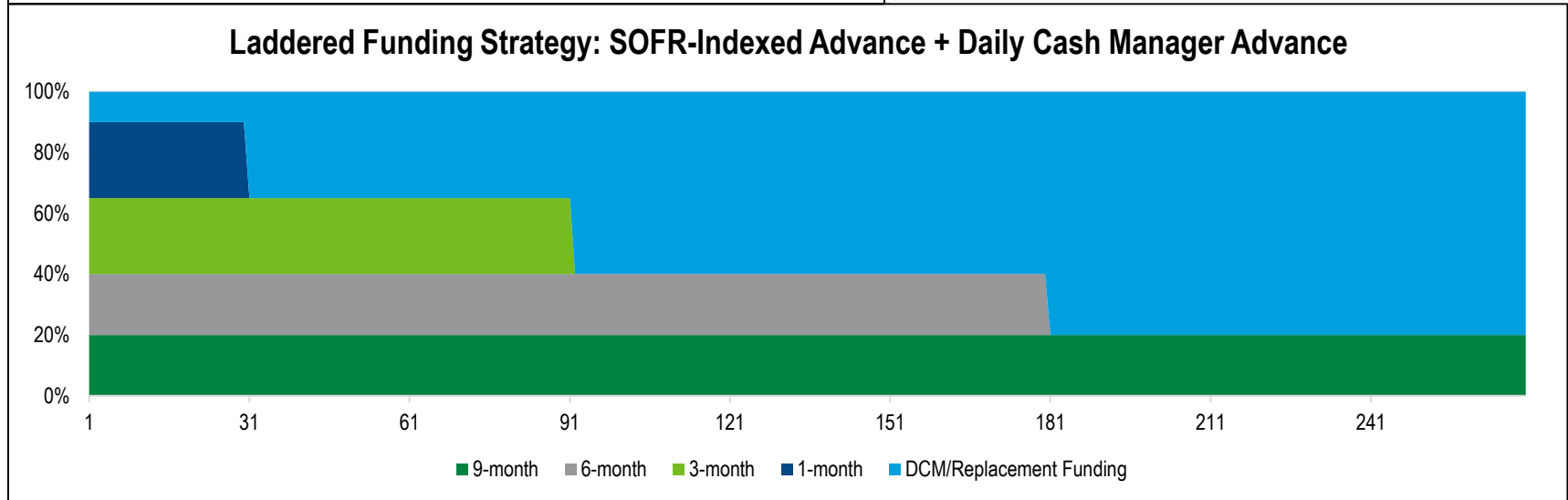
# SOFR-Indexed Advances

Short-term rate exposure but with long-term liquidity protection.



### Strategy Details

- Take a rolling DCM position and ladder out with the SOFR-Indexed Advance, retain a portion in DCM
- Floating-rate exposure allows for benefits if rates decline faster than expected
- Reduce spread risk that DCM rate may widen out in periods of market stress
- Laddered maturities allow for flexibility to replace with deposits or term out as needed



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, FHLBank Boston

# Optimizing Collateral

---





# Collateral Overview

## 1-4 Family Residential

- Can use QCR (Qualified Collateral Report)
- Typical haircut = **20%**

## CRE + Multifamily

- Offices, stores, hotels, apartment buildings
- Typical haircut = **25%-30%**

## Securities

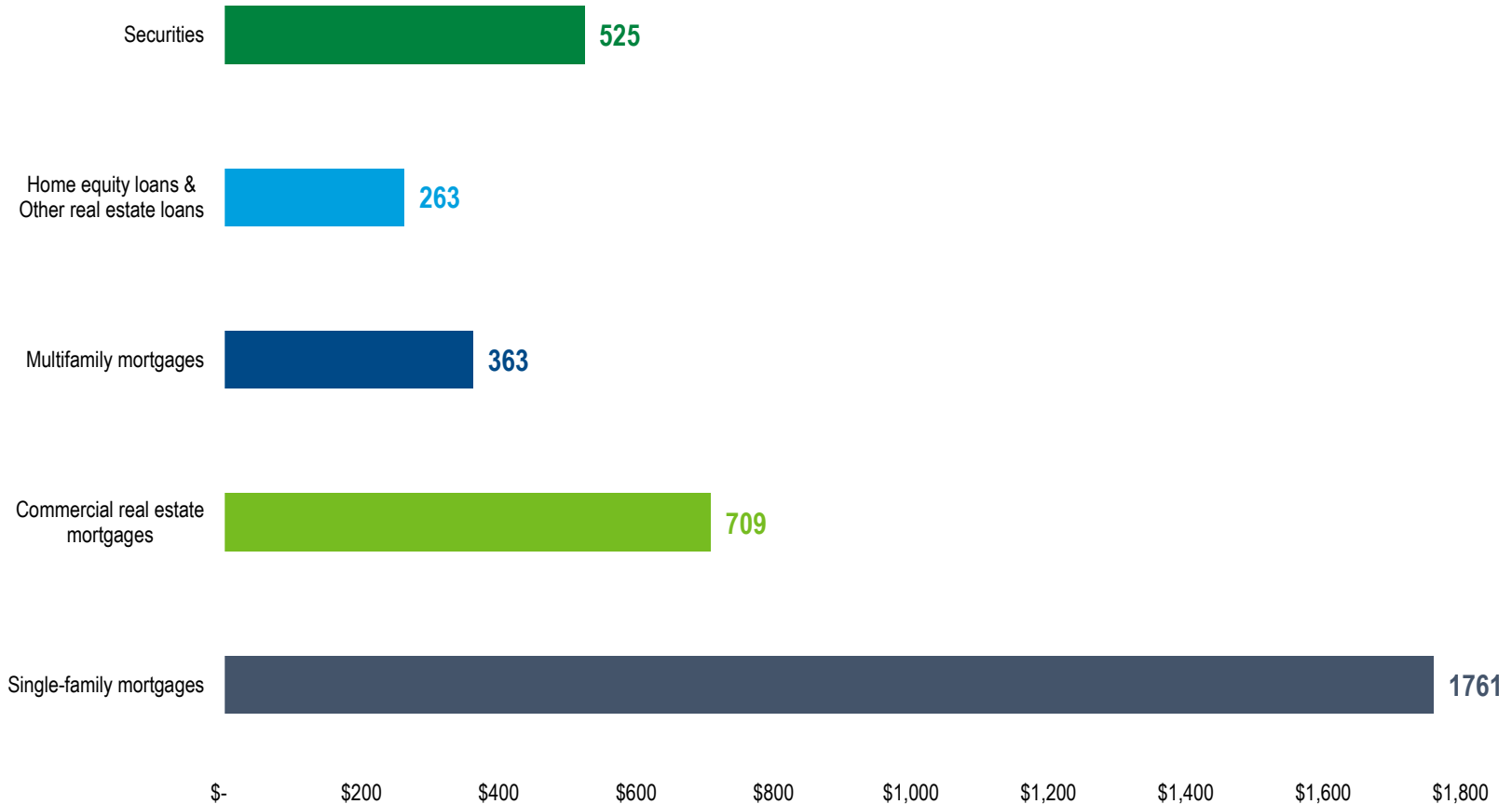
- Treasuries and Agencies
- RMBS + CMBS, subject to eligibility
- Munis, subject to eligibility
- Haircuts range from **3% - 50%** depending on type, rating and maturity

## HELs

- Lines drawn against home equity
- Haircut = **50%**

# Collateral Pledged to the FHLBank System

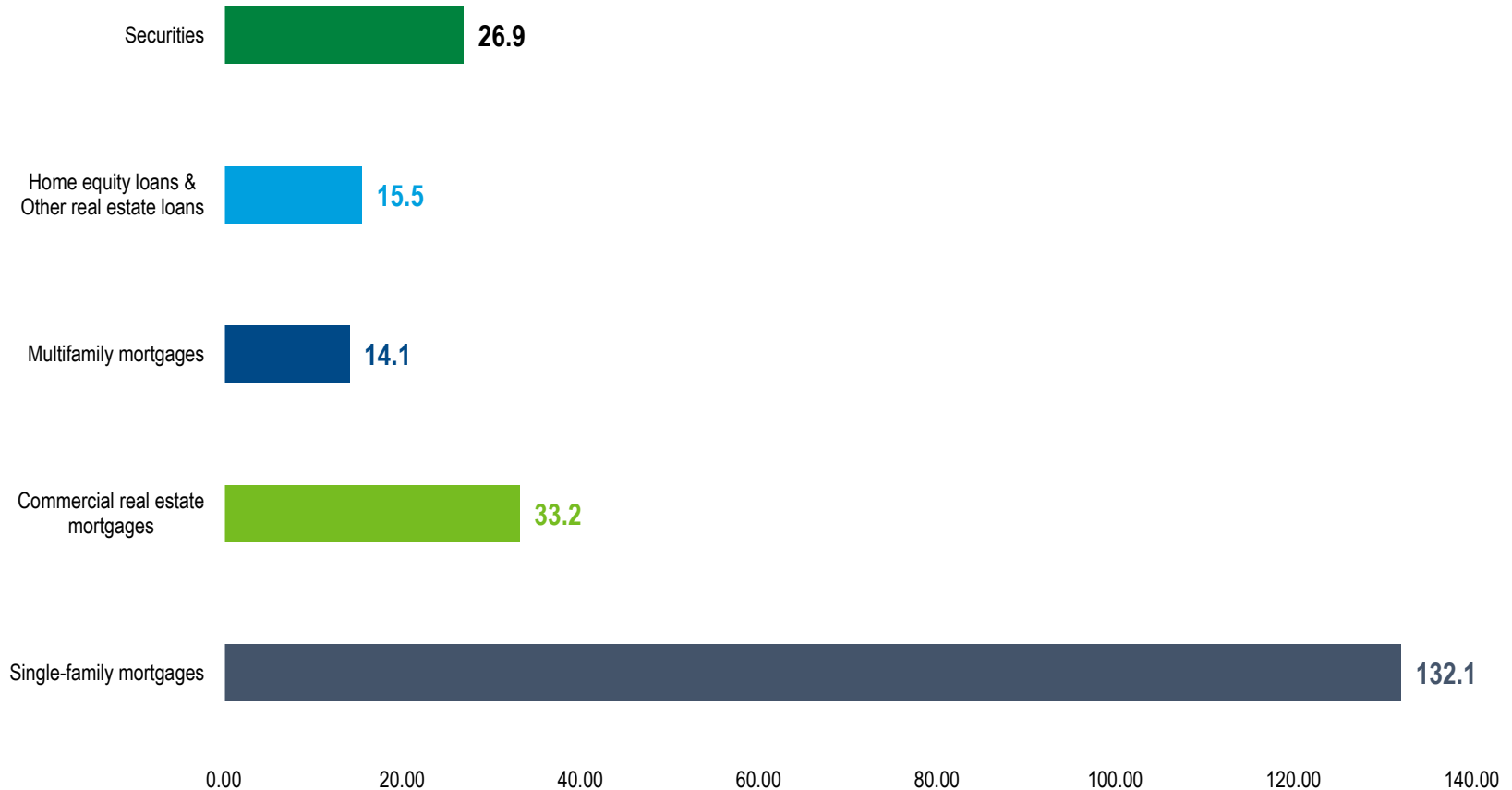
Collateral Pledged by Type (in billions)



Source: Office of Finance, FHLBank Boston

# Collateral Pledged to FHLBank Boston

Collateral Pledged by Type (in billions)



Source: Office of Finance, FHLBank Boston

# Collateral Types at the Fed & FHLBank Boston

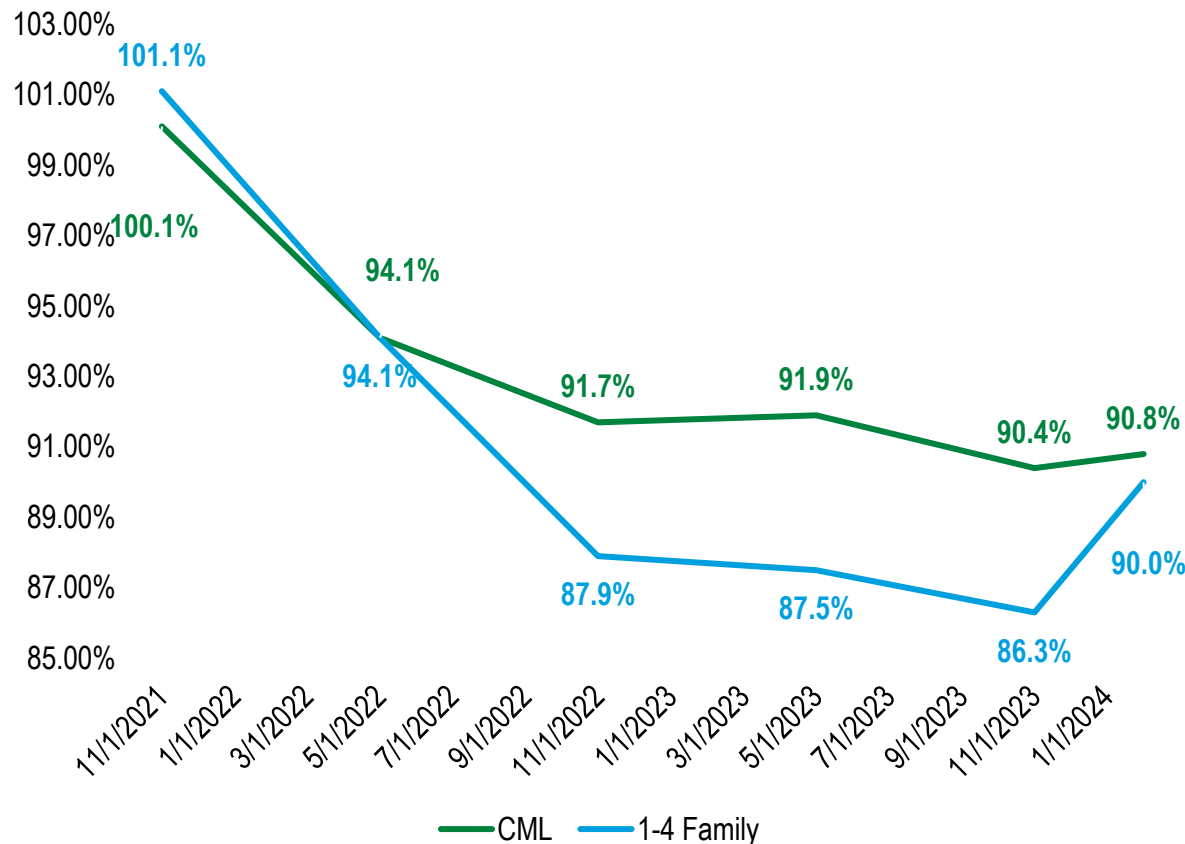
Note the differences between accepted types of collateral at both institutions, particularly important now with liquidity such a focus, and the end of the Bank Term Funding Program in early March.

	Types of Assets	Process
<b>FHLBank Boston</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-4 family</li> <li>• Multi-family mortgages</li> <li>• Commercial mortgages                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HELOC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• UST, Agencies, CMBS, Municipals</li> </ul>	<p>Funds all day</p> <p>Term – out to 30 years</p>
<b>Federal Reserve</b>	<p>See above plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student loans</li> <li>• Consumer loans</li> <li>• Foreign gov't bonds</li> <li>• Corporate bonds</li> <li>• Asset backed bonds</li> <li>• All munis (not just real estate nexus)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial paper</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Late day funds</p> <p>Term – short</p>

# Fluctuating Collateral Valuations

As rates have risen over the last three years, market values have generally moved lower. Stabilization in intermediate rates have helped in recent quarters, offset some by widening spreads.

## Pledged Collateral: Market Value to Book Value



### Key Factors

Increase in Treasury rates across the entire term structure

CRE: Widening in office and multi-family credit spreads

Residential: Widening in credit spreads

Change in portfolio composition

# Expanding Your Pledge

Loans	Securities
<p>Loans now valued on a <b>quarterly</b> basis, through DebtX and an internal model</p>	<p>Municipal securities with a real estate nexus, Bank Qualified bonds can have an issue size as small as \$5 million</p>
<p>Category 1 members can provide loan-level listing to potentially increase values</p>	<p>Non-agency CMBS must be rated AAA or AA</p>
<p>CRE participation loans:                      -issuer must be a member or affiliate of any of the 11 FHLBanks                      -addendum to the advances agreement and the participation agreement</p>	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> party custodians- Bank of New York, JP Morgan, State Street, Northern Trust, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Fifth Third, Citibank</p>

**\*\*\*Total pledged CRE, HELOC, Munis and CMBS can not exceed 2x your capital\*\*\***

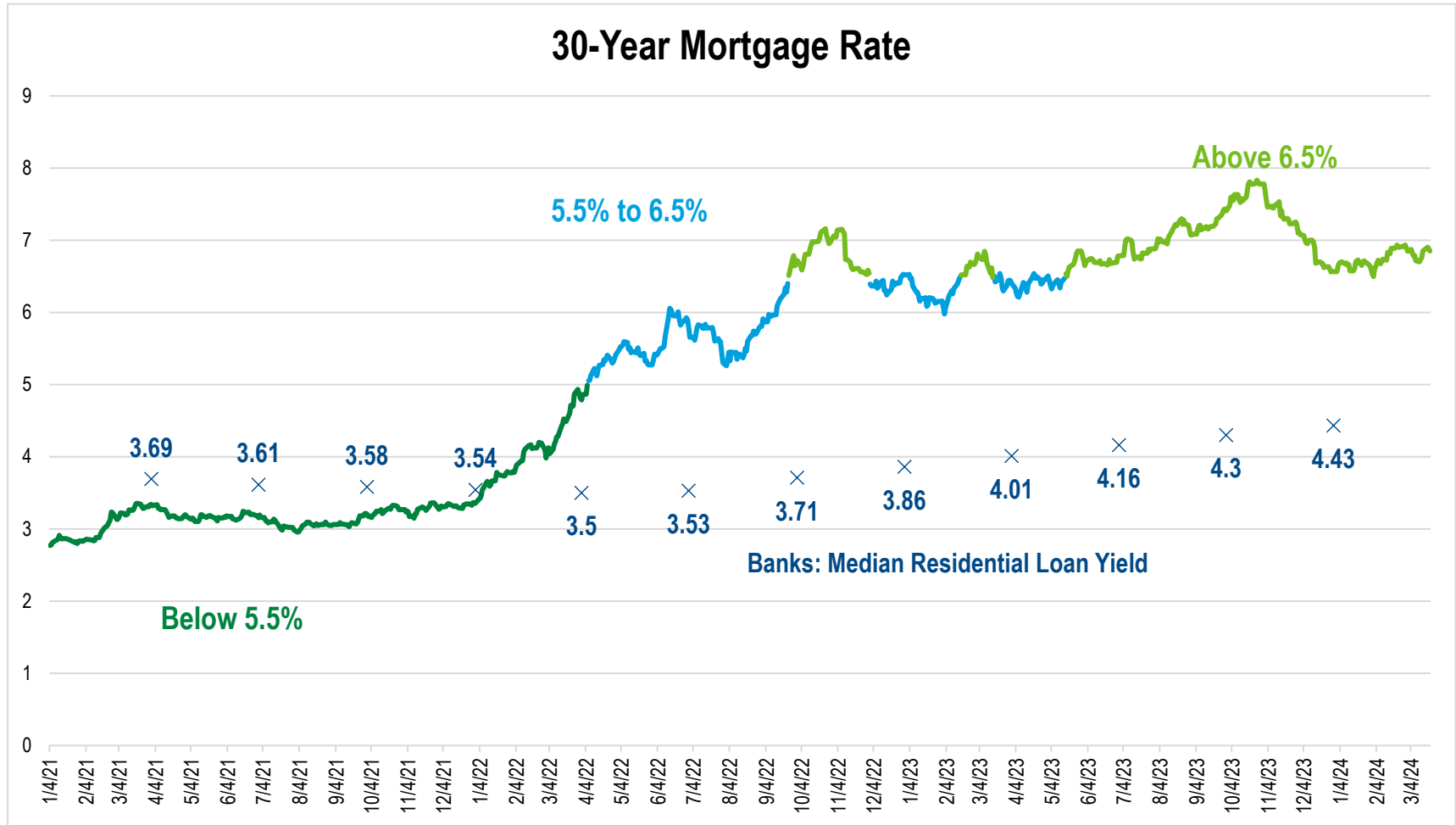
# Mortgage Strategies

---



# The Path of Mortgage Rates

The ~500 basis point range over the last four years for mortgage rates has created a challenging dynamic, and predictably yields on the residential loan portfolios have been very slow to rollover and reprice.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Optimal Blue, FHLBank Boston



# Three Distinct Coupon Buckets

The path of rates has created a wide variety of exposures in the held residential loan portfolio.



## Low Coupons

- Put on at the height of liquidity and low of rates
- Valuations are underwater, and selling would involve taking a hit to earnings



## Mid-Range Coupons

- Put on as rates jumped higher (and then kept going up)
- Prices walking the fine line close to par



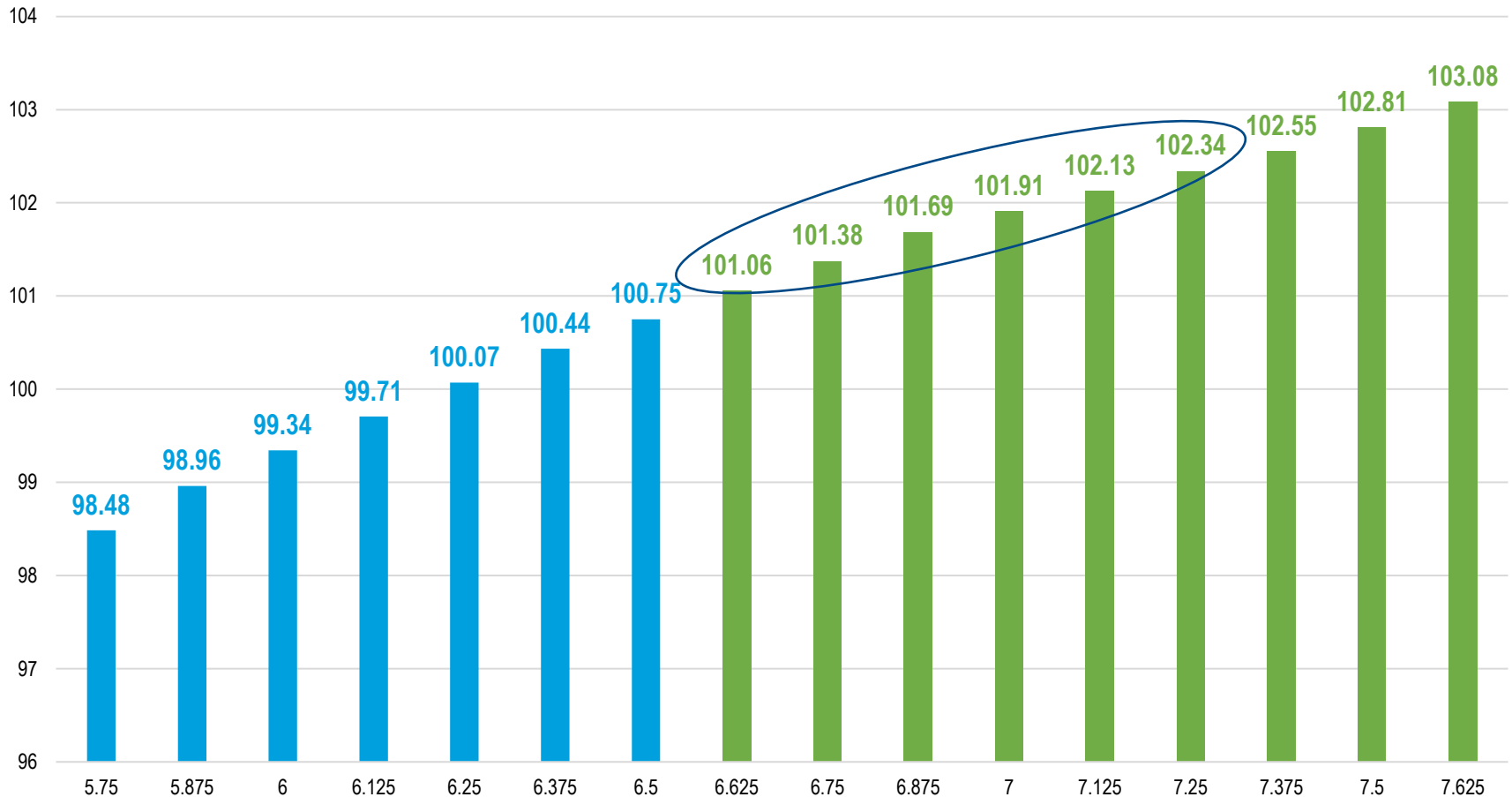
## Highest Coupons

- Put on at the most favorable nominal levels
- Highly negative convex, so the clock is ticking on prepayments

# Pricing Across the Stack

There may be opportunities for seasoned loan sales, outside of the normal sales of current coupons at modest premiums.

## MPF Traditional (30yr) Pricing by Coupon



Mortgage Partnership Finance and MPF are registered trademarks of FHLBank Chicago

Source: MPF, FHLBank Boston

# Low Coupon Strategies

Capacity and fit will vary by institution, but there could be benefits to seasoned loan sales that reposition the balance sheet.



## Strategy Considerations

Higher sale price potential on mortgages with lower loan balances and/or to borrowers with incomes below 80% of Area Median Income

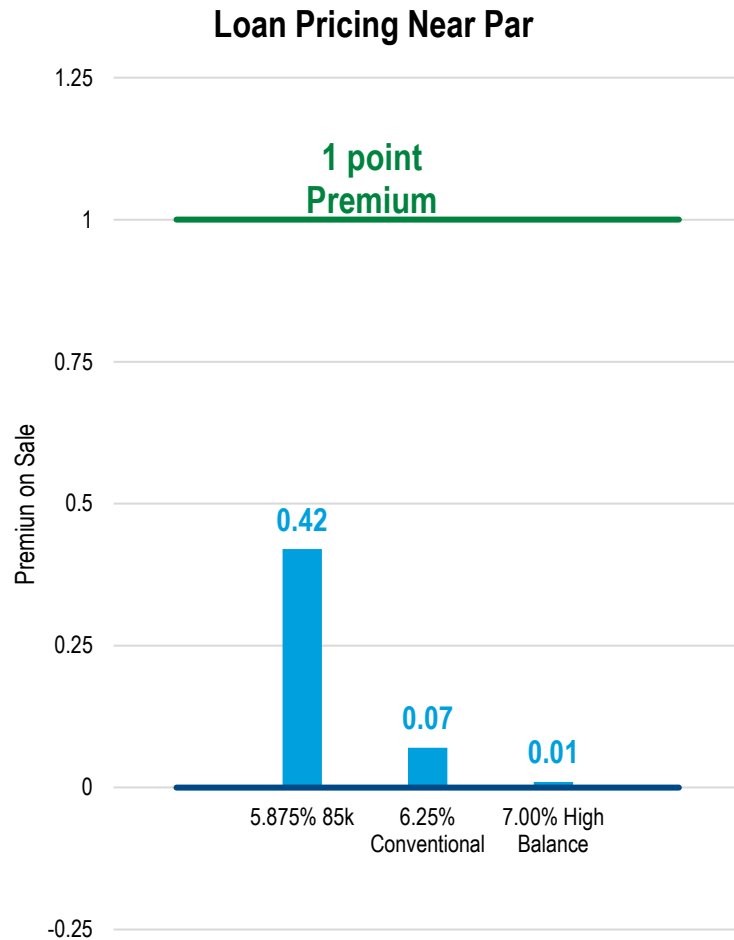
Current coupon mortgage/MBS spreads have narrowed, and spreads vs. the Treasury curve for deep out of the money coupons are even tighter to reflect the significantly reduced prepay potential

Opportunity to redeploy into assets more consistent with the ALM profile you prefer:

- spread
- duration
- cash flow
- risk-based capital

# Mid-Range Coupon Strategies

Capacity and fit will vary by institution, but there could be benefits to seasoned loan sales that reposition the balance sheet.



Mortgage Partnership Finance and MPF are registered trademarks of FHLBank Chicago

## Strategy Considerations

Like the low coupon strategy, there are pricing enhancements for low AMI loans- but an even higher pay-up due to the coupons being closer to in the money

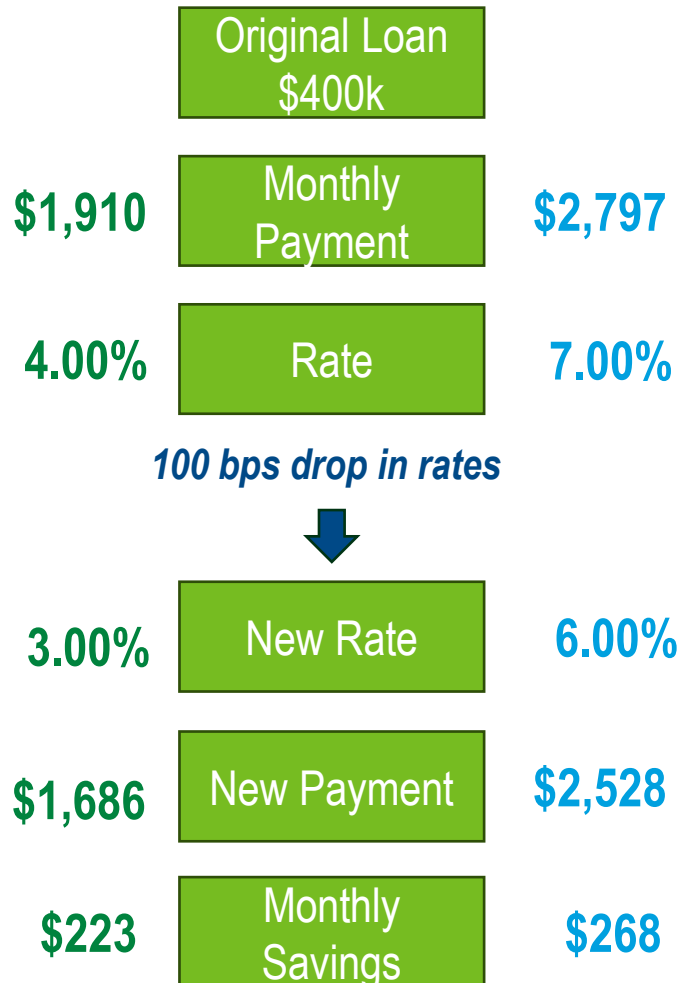
With no loss to recoup, restructuring to achieve earnings and/or risk enhancements may be more straightforward

Potential to efficiently de-lever the balance sheet, by selling mortgages and allowing funding to mature/leave

Source: MPF, FHLBank Boston

# Highest Coupon Strategies

Modest volumes in the highest coupons, but potential still exists to capture premium market values.



## Strategy Considerations

Higher rates create more nominal savings for the borrower (and thus more refi incentive) with a comparable drop in rates vs. when in lower rate environments.

What's the breakeven holding period of retaining the mortgage vs. selling it now?

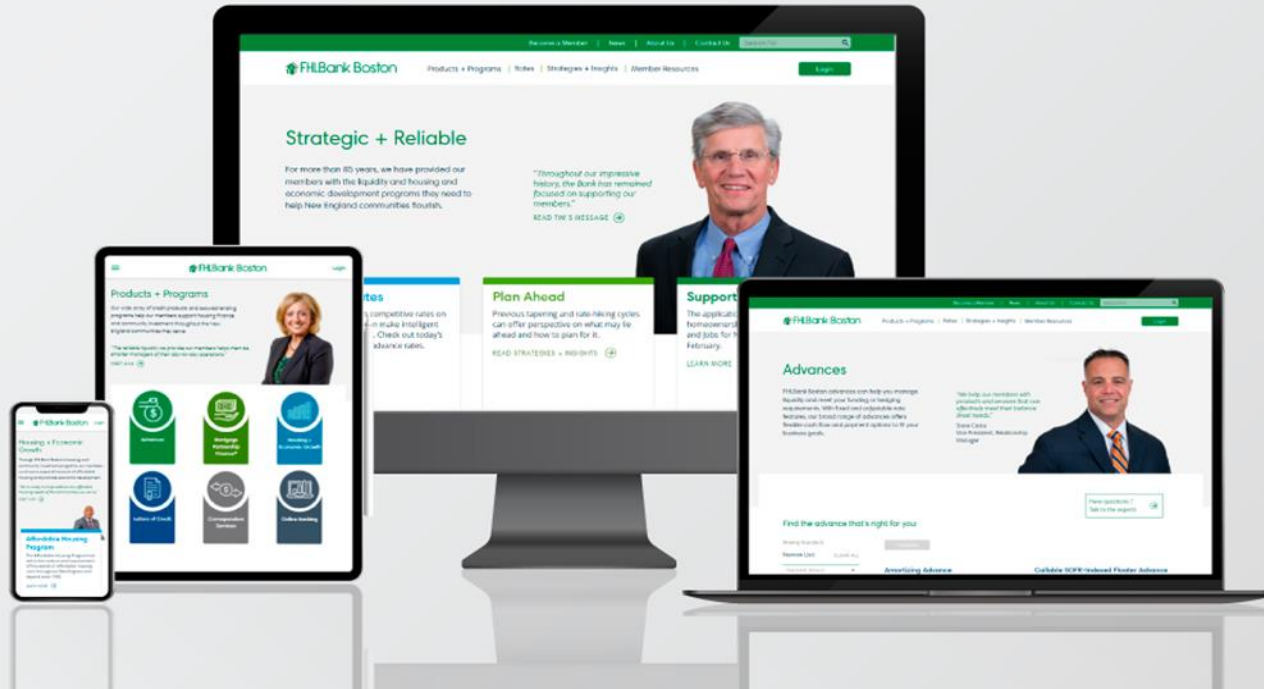
The liquidity conundrum- accelerated principal cash flows from assets would be welcome now, but not necessarily from loans already at high rates and wide spreads

Source: FHLBank Boston

# Questions?

---





# www.fhlbboston.com

- Products & Programs
- Rates
- Strategies & Insights: Articles, Webinars, Videos and Case Studies

# Thank You



Andrew Paolillo

Andrew.Paolillo@fhlbboston.com

617-292-9644



Matt Stewart

Matt.Stewart@fhlbboston.com

617-425-9528

