



SIGTARP

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

ADVANCING ECONOMIC STABILITY THROUGH TRANSPARENCY, COORDINATED OVERSIGHT AND ROBUST ENFORCEMENT

Quarterly Report to Congress
July 21, 2009

MISSION

SIGTARP's mission is to advance economic stability by promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of TARP management, through transparency, through coordinated oversight, and through robust enforcement against those, whether inside or outside of government, who waste, steal or abuse TARP funds.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

SIGTARP was established by Section 121 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA). Under EESA, the Special Inspector General has the duty, among other things, to conduct, supervise and coordinate audits and investigations of the purchase, management and sale of assets under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). In carrying out those duties, SIGTARP has the authority set forth in Section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including the power to issue subpoenas.

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*Visit www.sig tarp.gov to view Appendix A: Glossary, Appendix B: Acronyms and Abbreviations, Appendix E: Public Announcement of Audits, Appendix F: Key Oversight Reports and Testimonies, and for further reference material.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the nine months since the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”) authorized creation of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”), the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) has created 12 separate programs involving Government and private funds of up to almost \$3 trillion. From programs involving large capital infusions into hundreds of banks and other financial institutions, to a mortgage modification program designed to modify millions of mortgages, to public-private partnerships using tens of billions of taxpayer dollars to purchase “toxic” assets from banks, TARP has evolved into a program of unprecedented scope, scale, and complexity. Moreover, TARP does not function in a vacuum but is rather part of the broader Government efforts to stabilize the financial system, an effort that includes dozens of inter-related programs operated by multiple Federal agencies. Thus, before the American people and their representatives in Congress can meaningfully evaluate the effectiveness of TARP, not only must the TARP programs themselves be understood, but also TARP’s scope and scale must be placed into proper context with the other Government programs designed to support the financial system. That is one of the ambitious goals of this report.

In this report, the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“SIGTARP”) endeavors to (i) explain the various TARP programs and how Treasury has used those programs through June 30, 2009, (ii) provide a brief explanation of the numerous other Government programs that have been implemented by Treasury and other Federal agencies to support the financial and mortgage markets; (iii) describe what SIGTARP has done to oversee the various TARP programs since its April Quarterly Report to Congress, dated April 21, 2009 (the “April Quarterly Report”), and (iv) set forth a series of recommendations for the operation of TARP.

TARP IN FOCUS, AND IN CONTEXT

TARP, as originally envisioned in the fall of 2008, would have involved the purchase, management, and sale of up to \$700 billion of “toxic” assets, primarily troubled mortgages and mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”). That framework was soon shelved, however, and TARP funds are being used, or have been announced to be used, in connection with 12 separate programs that, as set forth in Table 1 on the next page, involve a total (including TARP funds, loans and guarantees from other agencies, and private money) that could reach nearly \$3 trillion. Through June 30, 2009, Treasury has announced the parameters of how \$643.1 billion of the \$700 billion would be spent through the 12 programs. Of the \$643.1 billion that Treasury has committed, \$441 billion has actually been spent.

As massive and as important as TARP is on its own, it is just one part of a much broader Federal Government effort to stabilize and support the financial system. Since the onset of the financial crisis in 2007, the Federal Government, through

many agencies, has implemented dozens of programs that are broadly designed to support the economy and financial system. As detailed in Section 3 of this report, the total potential Federal Government support could reach up to \$23.7 trillion. Any assessment of the effectiveness or the cost of TARP should be made in the context of these broader efforts. Section 3 also provides a tutorial on the Federal Reserve System, which administers many of the non-TARP credit and liquidity facilities that are providing support to the financial system.

TABLE 1

TOTAL POTENTIAL FUNDS SUBJECT TO SIGTARP OVERSIGHT, AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)			
Program	Brief Description or Participant	Total Projected Funding at Risk (\$)	Projected TARP Funding (\$)
Capital Purchase Program ("CPP")	Investments in 649 banks to date; 8 institutions total \$134 billion; received \$70.1 billion in capital repayments	\$218.0 (\$70.1)	\$218.0 (\$70.1)
Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP")	GM, Chrysler, GMAC, Chrysler Financial; received \$130.8 million in loan repayments (Chrysler Financial)	79.3	79.3
Auto Supplier Support Program ("ASSP")	Government-backed protection for auto parts suppliers	5.0	5.0
Auto Warranty Commitment Program ("AWCP")	Government-backed protection for warranties of cars sold during the GM and Chrysler bankruptcy restructuring periods	0.6	0.6
Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses ("UCSB")	Purchase of securities backed by SBA loans	15.0	15.0
Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI")	AIG investment	69.8	69.8
Targeted Investment Program ("TIP")	Citigroup, Bank of America investments	40.0	40.0
Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP")	Citigroup, ring-fence asset guarantee	301.0	5.0
Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF")	FRBNY non-recourse loans for purchase of asset-backed securities	1,000.0	80.0
Making Home Affordable ("MHA") Program	Modification of mortgage loans	75.0	50.0
Public-Private Investment Program ("PPIP")	Disposition of legacy assets; Legacy Loans Program, Legacy Securities Program (expansion of TALF)	500.0 – 1,000.0	75.0
Capital Assistance Program ("CAP")	Capital to qualified financial institutions; includes stress test	TBD	TBD
New Programs, or Funds Remaining for Existing Programs	Potential additional funding related to CAP; other programs	131.4	131.4
Total		\$2,365.0 – \$2,865.0	\$699.0

Note: See Table 2.1 in Section 2 for notes and sources related to the information contained in this table.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF SIGTARP

Since the April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP has been actively engaged in fulfilling its vital investigative and audit functions as well as in building its staff and organization.

SIGTARP's Investigations Division has developed rapidly and is quickly becoming a sophisticated white-collar investigative agency. Through June 30, 2009, SIGTARP has 35 ongoing criminal and civil investigations. These investigations include complex issues concerning suspected accounting fraud, securities fraud, insider trading, mortgage servicer misconduct, mortgage fraud, public corruption, false statements, and tax investigations. Two of SIGTARP's investigations have recently become public:

- **Federal Felony Charges Against Gordon Grigg:** On April 23, 2009, Federal felony charges were filed against Gordon B. Grigg in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, charging him with four counts of mail fraud and four counts of wire fraud. The charges are based on Grigg's role in embezzling approximately \$11 million in client investment funds that he garnered through false claims, including that he had invested \$5 million in pooled client funds toward the purchase of the TARP-guaranteed debt. Grigg pleaded guilty to all charges and is scheduled for sentencing on August 6, 2009.
- **FTC Action Against Misleading Use of "MakingHomeAffordable.gov":** On May 15, 2009, based upon an action brought by the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), a Federal district court issued an order to stop an Internet-based operation that pretended to operate "MakingHomeAffordable.gov," the official website of the Federal Making Home Affordable program. According to the FTC's complaint, the defendants purchased sponsored links as advertising on the results pages of Internet search engines, and, when consumers searched for "making home affordable" or similar search terms, the defendants' ads prominently and conspicuously displayed "MakingHomeAffordable.gov." Consumers who clicked on this link were not directed to the official website, but were diverted to sites that solicit applicants for paid loan modification services. The operators of these websites either purport to offer loan modification services themselves or sold the victims' personally identifying information to others. SIGTARP is providing assistance to FTC during the investigation.

More than 50% of SIGTARP's ongoing investigations were developed in whole or in part through tips or leads provided on SIGTARP's Hotline (877-SIG-2009 or accessible at www.SIGTARP.gov). Over the past quarter, the SIGTARP Hotline received and analyzed more than 3,200 tips, running the gamut from expressions of concern over the economy to serious allegations of fraud.

SIGTARP remains committed to being proactive in dealing with potential fraud in TARP. For example, the previously announced TALF Task Force, which was

organized by SIGTARP to get out in front of any efforts to profit criminally from the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”), has been expanded to cover the Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”). In addition to SIGTARP, the TALF-PPIP Task Force consists of the Inspector General of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

On the audit side, SIGTARP is in the process of completing its first round of audits. SIGTARP will be issuing, at about the time of this report, its first formal audit report concerning how recipients of Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”) funds reported their use of such funds. In February 2009, SIGTARP sent survey letters to more than 360 financial and other institutions that had completed TARP funding agreements through January 2009. Although most banks reported they did not segregate or track TARP fund usage on a dollar-for-dollar basis, most banks were able to provide insights into their actual or planned future use of TARP funds. For some respondents the infusion of TARP funds helped to avoid a “managed” reduction of their activities; others reported that their lending activities would have come to a standstill without TARP funds; and others explained that they used TARP funds to acquire other institutions, invest in securities, pay off debts, or that they retained the funds to serve as a cushion against future losses. Many survey responses also highlighted the importance of the TARP funds to the bank’s capital base, and by extension, the impact of the funds on lending. In light of the audit findings, SIGTARP renews its recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury require all TARP recipients to submit periodic reports to Treasury on their use of TARP funds.

SIGTARP also has audits nearing completion examining the following issues: executive compensation restriction compliance, controls over external influences on the CPP application process, selection of the first nine participants for funds under CPP (with a particular emphasis on Bank of America), AIG bonuses, and AIG counterparty payments. In addition, SIGTARP is undertaking a series of new audits, as follows:

- **CPP Warrant Valuation and Disposition Process:** The audit will seek to determine (i) the extent to which financial institutions have repaid Treasury’s investment under CPP and the extent to which the warrants associated with that process were repurchased or sold; and (ii) what process and procedures Treasury has established to ensure the Government receives fair market value for the warrants and the extent to which Treasury follows a clear, consistent, and objective process in reaching decisions where differing valuations of warrants exist. This audit complements a July 10, 2009, report by the Congressional Oversight Panel examining the warrant valuation process.
- **Follow-up Assessment of Use of Funds by TARP Recipients:** This audit will examine use of funds by recipients receiving extraordinary assistance under the

Systemically Significant Failing Institutions program, the Automotive Industry Financing Program, as well as insurance companies receiving assistance under CPP.

- **Governance Issues Where U.S. Holds Large Ownership Interests:** The audit, being conducted at the request of Senator Max Baucus, will examine governance issues when the U.S. Government has obtained a large ownership interest in a particular institution, including: (i) What is the extent of Government involvement in management of companies in which it has made sizeable investments, including direction and control over such elements as governance, compensation, spending, and other corporate decision making? (ii) To what extent are effective risk management, internal controls, and monitoring in place to protect and balance the Government's interests and corporate needs? (iii) Are there performance measures in place that can be used to track progress against long-term goals and timeframes affecting the Government's ability to wind down its investments and disengage from these companies? (iv) Is there adequate transparency to support decision making and to provide full disclosure to the Congress and the public?
- **Status of the Government's Asset Guarantee Program with Citigroup:** The audit examining the Government's Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP") with Citigroup, based upon a request by Representative Alan Grayson, will address a series of questions about the Government's guarantee of certain Citigroup assets through the AGP such as: (i) How was the program for Citigroup developed? (ii) What are the current cash flows from the affected assets? and (iii) What are the potential for losses to Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve under the program?
- **Making Home Affordable Mortgage Modification Program:** This audit will examine the Making Home Affordable mortgage modification program to assess the status of the program, the effectiveness of outreach efforts, capabilities of loan servicers to provide services to eligible recipients, and challenges confronting the program as it goes forward.

SIGTARP'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE OPERATION OF TARP

One of SIGTARP's oversight responsibilities is to provide recommendations to Treasury so that TARP programs can be designed or modified to facilitate effective oversight and transparency and to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. In Section 5 of this report, SIGTARP details ongoing recommendations concerning PPIP, TALF, and tracking use of funds and provides an update on the implementation of recommendations made in previous reports. Two categories of recommendation are worth highlighting at the outset:

Transparency in TARP Programs

Although Treasury has taken some steps towards improving transparency in TARP programs, it has repeatedly failed to adopt recommendations that SIGTARP

believes are essential to providing basic transparency and fulfill Treasury's stated commitment to implement TARP "with the highest degree of accountability and transparency possible." With one new recommendation made in this report, there are at least four such unadopted recommendations:

- **Use of Funds Generally:** One of SIGTARP's first recommendations was that Treasury require all TARP recipients to report on the actual use of TARP funds. Other than in a few agreements (with Citigroup, Bank of America, and AIG), Treasury has declined to adopt this recommendation, calling any such reporting "meaningless" in light of the inherent fungibility of money. SIGTARP continues to believe that banks can provide meaningful information about what they are doing with TARP funds — in particular what activities they would not have been able to do but for the infusion of TARP funds. That belief has been supported by SIGTARP's first audit, in which nearly all banks were able to provide such information.
- **Valuation of the TARP Portfolio:** SIGTARP has recommended that Treasury begin reporting on the values of its TARP portfolio so that taxpayers can get regular updates on the financial performance of their TARP investments. Notwithstanding that Treasury has now retained asset managers and is receiving such valuation data on a monthly basis, Treasury has not committed to providing such information except on the statutorily required annual basis.
- **Disclosure of TALF Borrowers Upon Surrender of Collateral:** In TALF, the loans are non-recourse, that is, the lender (Federal Reserve Bank of New York) will have no recourse against the borrower beyond taking possession of the posted collateral (consisting of asset-backed securities ("ABS")). Under the program, should such a collateral surrender occur, TARP funds will be used to purchase the surrendered collateral. In light of this use of TARP funds, SIGTARP has recommended that Treasury and the Federal Reserve disclose the identity of any TALF borrowers that fail to repay the TALF loan and must surrender the ABS collateral.
- **Regular Disclosure of PPIF Activity, Holdings, and Valuation:** In the PPIP Legacy Securities Program, the taxpayer will be providing a substantial portion of the funds (contributing both equity and lending) that will be used to purchase toxic assets in the Public-Private Investment Funds ("PPIFs"). SIGTARP is recommending that all trading activity, holdings, and valuations of assets of the PPIFs be disclosed on a timely basis. Not only should this disclosure be required as a matter of basic transparency in light of the billions of taxpayer dollars at stake, but such disclosure would also serve well one of Treasury's stated reasons for the program in the first instance: the promotion of "price discovery" in the illiquid market for MBS. Treasury has indicated that it will not require such disclosure.

Although SIGTARP understands Treasury's need to balance the public's transparency interests, on one hand, with the interests of the participants and the desire to have wide participation in the programs, on the other, Treasury's default position should always be to require more disclosure rather than less and to provide the investors in TARP — the American taxpayers — as much information about what is being done with their money as possible. Unfortunately, in rejecting SIGTARP's basic transparency recommendations, TARP has become a program in which taxpayers (i) are not being told what most of the TARP recipients are doing with their money, (ii) have still not been told how much their substantial investments are worth, and (iii) will not be told the full details of how their money is being invested. In SIGTARP's view, the very credibility of TARP (and thus in large measure its chance of success) depends on whether Treasury will commit, in deed as in word, to operate TARP with the highest degree of transparency possible.

Imposition of Information Barriers, or "Walls," in PPIF

In the April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP noted that conflicts of interest and collusion vulnerabilities were inherent in the design of PPIF stemming from the fact that the PPIF managers will have significant power to set prices in a largely illiquid market. These vulnerabilities could result in PPIF managers having an incentive to overpay significantly for assets or otherwise using the valuable, proprietary PPIF trading information to benefit not the PPIF, but rather the manager's non-PPIF business interests. As a result, SIGTARP made a series of recommendations in the April Quarterly Report, including that Treasury should impose strict conflicts of interest rules.

Since the April Quarterly Report, Treasury has worked with SIGTARP to address the vulnerabilities in PPIF, and SIGTARP made a series of specific recommendations, suggestions, and comments concerning the design of the program. Treasury adopted many of SIGTARP's suggestions and has developed numerous provisions that make PPIF far better from a compliance and anti-fraud standpoint than when the program was initially announced.

However, Treasury has declined to adopt one of SIGTARP's most fundamental recommendations — that Treasury should require imposition of an informational barrier or "wall" between the PPIF fund managers making investment decisions on behalf of the PPIF and those employees of the fund management company who manage non-PPIF funds. Treasury has decided not to impose such a wall in this instance, despite the fact that such walls have been imposed upon asset managers in similar contexts in other Government bailout-related programs, including by Treasury itself in other TARP-related activities, and despite the fact that three of the nine PPIF managers already must abide by similar walls in their work for those other programs.

If nothing else, the reputational risk that Treasury and the program could face if a PPIF manager should generate massive profits in its non-PPIF funds as a result

of an unfair advantage, even if that advantage is not strictly against the rules, justifies the imposition of a wall. Failure to impose a wall, on the other hand, will leave Treasury vulnerable to an accusation that has already been leveled against it — that Treasury is using TARP to pick winners and losers and that, by granting certain firms the PPIF manager status, it is benefitting a chosen few at the expense of the dozens of firms that were rejected, of the market as a whole, and of the American taxpayer. This reputational risk is not one that can be readily measured in dollars and cents, but is rather a risk that could put in jeopardy the fragile trust the American people have in TARP and, by extension, their Government.

In addition to these recommendations, SIGTARP also makes additional recommendations, described in more detail in Section 5, concerning other aspects of PPIP and concerning the use of ratings agencies in TALE.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The report is organized as follows:

- **Section 1** describes the activities of SIGTARP.
- **Section 2** describes how Treasury has spent TARP funds thus far and contains an explanation or update of each program, both implemented and recently announced.
- **Section 3** places TARP in the context of the broader bailout efforts by summarizing multiple other Government programs that support the financial system and the economy.
- **Section 4** describes the operations and administration of the Office of Financial Stability (“OFS”), the office within Treasury that manages TARP.
- **Section 5** lays out SIGTARP’s recommendations to Treasury with respect to the operation of TARP.
- The report also includes numerous appendices containing, among other things, figures and tables detailing all TARP investments through June 30, 2009.

The goal is to make this report a ready reference on what TARP is and how it has been used to date. In the interest of making this report as understandable as possible, and thereby furthering general transparency of the program itself, certain technical terms are highlighted in the text and defined in the adjacent margin. In addition, portions of Sections 2 and 3 are devoted to tutorials explaining the financial terms and concepts necessary to obtain a basic understanding of the programs’ operations.

SECTION 1

THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SIGTARP'S CREATION AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Emergency Economic Stabilization Act

The Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("SIGTARP") was created by Section 121 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA"). Under EESA, SIGTARP has the responsibility, among other things, to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the purchase, management, and sale of assets under the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP"). SIGTARP is required to report quarterly to Congress to describe SIGTARP's activities and to provide certain information about TARP over that preceding quarter. EESA gives SIGTARP the authorities listed in Section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including the power to obtain documents and other information from Federal agencies and to subpoena reports, documents, and other information from persons or entities outside of Government. EESA provided SIGTARP with an initial allocation of \$50 million to fund its operations.

The Special Inspector General, Neil M. Barofsky, was confirmed by the Senate on December 8, 2008, and sworn into office on December 15, 2008.

SIGTARP Act

On April 24, 2009, the President signed into law the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program Act of 2009 (the "SIGTARP Act" or the "Act"), which amends EESA as follows:

- provides SIGTARP the authority, with limited exceptions, to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations into any actions taken under EESA
- makes clear that SIGTARP can undertake law enforcement functions without first obtaining Attorney General approval
- gives SIGTARP the responsibility to coordinate and cooperate with other inspectors general on oversight of TARP-related activities
- clarifies that SIGTARP's quarterly reports are due 30 days after the end of a fiscal quarter
- provides SIGTARP with the ability to hire up to 25 Federal retirees, without offset of their pension, and, for six months, the authority to hire Federal employees under 5 U.S.C. § 3161, which gives employees a right to return to their original agencies once SIGTARP no longer exists
- requires the Treasury Secretary to take steps to address deficiencies identified by SIGTARP or certify to Congress that no action is necessary or appropriate
- mandates that SIGTARP shall provide a report to Congress, by September 1, 2009, on how TARP recipients have used TARP funds
- releases SIGTARP's \$50 million allocation for immediate use

SIGTARP believes that the Act makes clear that it has the authorities it needs to fulfill its mission and will significantly improve its ability to attract and hire experienced Government auditors and investigators.

Ensign-Boxer Amendment

On May 20, 2009, the President signed into law the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, Public Law No. 111-22. Section 402 of this legislation (the “Ensign-Boxer Amendment”) is named after two of its co-sponsors, Senators John Ensign and Barbara Boxer. The Ensign-Boxer Amendment, consistent with recommendations made in SIGTARP’s Quarterly Report to Congress, dated April 21, 2009 (the “April Quarterly Report”), requires the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”), in implementing its Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”), to:

- impose, in consultation with SIGTARP, strict conflicts-of-interest rules on Public-Private Investment Fund (“PPIF”) managers to ensure arm’s-length transactions, compliance with fiduciary duties, and full disclosure of relevant facts and financial interests
- require PPIF managers to file quarterly reports, disclosing the 10 largest positions of the fund
- provide for SIGTARP access to PPIF manager books and records
- compel PPIF managers to retain all of their books and records
- require PPIF managers to acknowledge, in writing, that they owe fiduciary duties to the public and private investors in the fund
- provide that PPIF managers must develop robust ethics policies and ensure compliance with the same
- compel PPIF managers to develop and implement strict investor screening procedures
- require PPIF managers periodically to identify each investor that directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the fund
- consult with SIGTARP and issue regulations governing the interaction of PPIP with the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”) and other similar public-private investment programs

As discussed later in this section and in detail in Section 5 of this report, SIGTARP has, consistent with this statute, engaged in a series of discussions with Treasury concerning the design of PPIP. For more detail on PPIP operations, see the “Public-Private Investment Program” discussion in Section 2: “TARP Overview.”

The Ensign-Boxer Amendment also made available to SIGTARP an additional \$15 million, but directed that SIGTARP, in expending such funds, prioritize performance audits and investigations of recipients of non-recourse loans made under any program that is funded by EESA. SIGTARP believes that the Ensign-Boxer

Amendment will assist SIGTARP to fulfill its mission under EESA and that it will substantially improve the controls of PPIP and make it less susceptible to fraud, waste, and abuse.

Fraud Enforcement Recovery Act

Also on May 20, 2009, the President signed into law the **Fraud Enforcement Recovery Act of 2009, Public Law No. 111-21 ("FERA")**. Section 2(d) of FERA amends 18 U.S.C. § 1031, entitled "Major Fraud Against the United States," by clarifying that any fraud related to efforts to obtain Federal financial assistance or economic stimulus made available pursuant to EESA invokes the application of criminal remedies under that section. SIGTARP believes that section 2(d) of FERA will thus enhance deterrence and assist in the prosecution of persons who are inclined or attempt to defraud the programs implemented under EESA.

SIGTARP'S OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES SINCE THE APRIL QUARTERLY REPORT

SIGTARP has continued to fulfill its oversight role in multiple parallel tracks: from making recommendations relating to preventing fraud and abuse prospectively; to auditing aspects of TARP both inside and outside of Government; to investigating allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse in TARP programs; to coordinating closely with other oversight bodies; all the while trying to promote transparency in TARP programs.

Providing Advice on Compliance and Fraud Prevention

To further its goal of improving prospectively the compliance and fraud prevention aspects of TARP programs, SIGTARP has attempted to establish and maintain regular lines of communications with the personnel primarily responsible for running TARP, including those working within Treasury's Office of Financial Stability ("OFS") and within other agencies who manage TARP-related programs or activities, including the bank regulators, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"), as follows:

- SIGTARP personnel generally receive briefings concerning each new TARP initiative and new developments in implemented programs when necessary.
- The Special Inspector General and Deputy Special Inspector General typically meet weekly with the head of OFS, OFS's Chief Compliance Officer, and OFS's General Counsel to discuss ongoing issues and new developments.
- SIGTARP has established regular communication with officials from the Federal Reserve System (staff from the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and FRBNY) in connection with the Federal Reserve TARP-related programs.

Fraud Enforcement Recovery Act of 2009, Public Law No. 111-21 ("FERA"):

A law enacted to expand the Department of Justice's authority to prosecute crimes related to mortgage fraud, commodities fraud, and fraud associated with Government assistance related to the economic crisis.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (“MBS”):

A pool of mortgages bundled together by a financial institution and sold as securities — a type of asset-backed security.

Generally, Treasury and the other agencies have been cooperative in making their personnel available to SIGTARP and have responded to SIGTARP’s requests for documents and information.

SIGTARP has endeavored, to the extent it has had an opportunity, to examine the planned framework for TARP initiatives before their terms are finalized and to make recommendations designed to advance oversight and internal controls and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse within the programs. Since the April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP has made such recommendations with regard to PPIP’s Legacy Securities Program, among others.

Recommendations Regarding the Legacy Securities Program

As discussed more fully in Section 2 of this report, in PPIP’s Legacy Securities Program, private fund managers will buy and manage portfolios of legacy mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) with equity consisting of both private capital and TARP funds. In the April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP identified several potential vulnerabilities in the basic structure of PPIP and made a series of recommendations addressing such vulnerabilities in the areas, among others, of conflicts of interest, collusion, money laundering, and how PPIP would interact with TALF. Consistent with the Ensign-Boxer Amendment, SIGTARP and Treasury have engaged in an active dialogue concerning the compliance and anti-fraud provisions of the Legacy Securities Program. In light of those discussions, and after SIGTARP consulted extensively with the Federal Reserve and FRBNY (which administers several programs in which asset managers are retained in similar circumstances), SIGTARP made a series of additional recommendations in two letters to Treasury. As discussed in more detail in Section 5 of this report, Treasury has adopted many of SIGTARP’s recommendations, making the program far better from a compliance and fraud-prevention standpoint. However, Treasury has not adopted several fundamentally important recommendations, including the need for an information barrier, or “wall,” between those managing the PPIP funds and those managing portfolios of similar assets at each fund management company.

SIGTARP Audit Activity

To fulfill SIGTARP’s mandate to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of TARP programs and operations, SIGTARP’s Audit Division has identified several aspects of TARP — some internal to Treasury and some external — that will be the

general focus of its work. SIGTARP's audits generally will be designed to accomplish these objectives:

- ensure transparency in TARP programs to the fullest reasonable extent to foster accountability in use of funds and program results
- examine whether Treasury managers have developed sufficient internal controls and procedures to manage TARP programs and the vendors hired to assist in such management
- ensure a fair, equitable, and consistent application and review process for individuals and entities seeking relief under the various TARP programs
- test compliance with the policies, procedures, regulations, terms, and conditions that are imposed on TARP participants
- coordinate with other relevant audit and oversight entities to maximize audit coverage while minimizing overlap and duplication of efforts

SIGTARP's First Completed Audit: Use of Funds

SIGTARP's first audit report, which is being released at or about the time of this report, concerns how recipients of Capital Purchase Program ("CPP") funds reported their use of such funds. In February 2009, SIGTARP sent survey letters to more than 360 financial and other institutions that had completed TARP funding agreements through January 2009. In response to those surveys, although most banks reported that they did not segregate or track TARP fund usage on a dollar-for-dollar basis, they were able to provide insights into their actual or planned future use of TARP funds. Over 98% of survey recipients reported their actual uses of TARP funds. Highlights of the audit include:

- More than 80% of respondents cited the use of funds for lending; some reported how it helped them avoid reduced lending. Many banks reported that lending would have been lower without TARP funds or would have come to a standstill.
- More than 40% of respondents reported that they used some TARP funds to help maintain the capital cushions and reserves required by their banking regulators to be able to absorb unanticipated losses.
- Nearly a third of the respondents reported that they used some TARP funds to invest in MBS, such as those backed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac. These actions provided immediate support of the lending and borrowing activities of other banks and positioned the banks for increased lending later.
- A smaller number reported using some TARP funds to repay outstanding loans — some because the TARP funds were a more cost-effective source of funds

than their outstanding debt and some because of pressure from a creditor to use the funds for that purpose.

- Several banks reported using some TARP funds to buy other banks. One reported that this was a cost-effective way to acquire additional deposits that, in turn, would facilitate an even greater amount of lending.
- Some banks reported that they had not yet allocated funds for lending and other activities due to the short time elapsed since the receipt of funds, the weak demand for credit, and the uncertain economic environment.

As discussed further in Section 5 of this report, in light of the audit findings, SIGTARP renews its recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury (“Treasury Secretary”) require all CPP recipients to submit periodic reports to Treasury on their use of TARP funds, including reports on their lending, investments, acquisitions, and other activities that were supported by or resulted from their receipt of TARP funds, as well as a description of what actions they were able to take as a result of TARP funding.

Audits Nearing Completion

Several additional audits are nearing completion, and SIGTARP plans to issue reports on the following audits over the next quarter:

- **Executive Compensation Compliance:** This audit, also based on SIGTARP’s survey of TARP recipients, examines evolving executive compensation requirements during the first nine months of TARP and efforts of CPP recipients to comply with the requirements as known at the time. This report is expected to be issued in August 2009.
- **External Influences:** This audit examines whether, or to what extent, external parties may have influenced decision making by Treasury or bank regulators in approving bank applications for funding under CPP. This report is also expected to be issued in August 2009.
- **Funding of the First Nine TARP Recipients, with a Special Focus on Bank of America:** This audit examines the review and approval process associated with TARP assistance to the first nine CPP recipients, with emphasis on additional assistance to Bank of America subsequently authorized under the Targeted Investment and the Asset Guarantee Programs (“TIP” and “AGP”). The audit also examines selected issues and interactions among Treasury, Federal Reserve, and Bank of America officials in connection with Bank of America’s acquisition of Merrill Lynch and the timing of Government assistance under the latter two programs following the acquisition. This report is expected to be issued in September 2009.
- **Executive Compensation Oversight (AIG Bonuses):** This audit examines payouts of large bonus payments to American International Group (“AIG”)

employees in March 2009, including the extent of knowledge and oversight of AIG compensation issues by Treasury and FRBNY in light of their respective programs involving AIG. This report is expected to be issued in September 2009.

- **AIG Counterparty Payments:** This audit examines payments made to AIG counterparties. AIG, which has received the largest amount of financial assistance from the Government during the current financial crisis, reportedly made counterparty payments at 100% of face value to other financial institutions, including some foreign institutions and other financial institutions that had received financial assistance under TARP. Questions exist whether any efforts were made to negotiate any reduction in those payments. This report is expected to be issued in September 2009.

New Audits Underway or Planned

SIGTARP has a number of recently announced audits and several others are planned. Recently announced audits include:

- **CPP Warrant Valuation and Disposition Process:** This audit seeks to determine (i) the extent to which financial institutions have repaid Treasury's investment under CPP and the extent to which the warrants associated with that process were repurchased or sold; and (ii) what process and procedures Treasury has established to ensure that the Government receives fair market value for the warrants, and the extent to which Treasury follows a clear, consistent, and objective process in reaching decisions where differing valuations of warrants exist. This audit complements a Congressional Oversight Panel ("COP") report released on July 10, 2009, that examines the warrant valuation process.
- **Follow-up Assessments of Use of Funds by TARP Recipients:** This audit follows up on SIGTARP's earlier use of funds audit. It focuses on use of funds by recipients receiving extraordinary assistance under the Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI") program, the Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP"), as well as insurance companies receiving assistance under CPP. This review seeks to provide a more complete picture of use of funds across a broader category of recipients to meet a Congressional mandate for a SIGTARP report on use of funds by TARP recipients.
- **Governance Issues Where U.S. Holds Large Ownership Interests:** SIGTARP recently received a request from Senator Max Baucus, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, to undertake a body of work examining the following issues: (i) What is the extent of Government involvement in management of companies in which it has made sizeable investments, including direction and control over such elements as governance, compensation, spending, and other corporate decision making? (ii) To what extent are effective risk management, internal controls, and monitoring in place to protect and balance

the Government's interests and corporate needs? (iii) Are there performance measures in place that can be used to track progress against long-term goals and timeframes affecting the Government's ability to wind down its investments and disengage from these companies? (iv) Is there adequate transparency to support decision making and to provide full disclosure to Congress and the public? SIGTARP is currently engaged in discussions and planning with the Government Accountability Office ("GAO") directed toward a potential joint or complementary effort in addressing this request.

- **Status of the Government's Asset Guarantee Program with Citigroup:** This review, recently requested by Representative Alan Grayson, addresses a series of questions about the Government's guarantee of certain Citigroup assets through the AGP such as: (i) How was the program for Citigroup developed? (ii) What are the current cash flows from the affected assets? (iii) What is the potential for losses to Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), and the Federal Reserve under the program? SIGTARP expects to launch a review of this program during this coming quarter.
- **Making Home Affordable Mortgage Modification Program:** According to Treasury, approximately three to four million homeowners could benefit from the Making Home Affordable ("MHA") mortgage modification program. SIGTARP plans to launch a broad review during this coming quarter to assess the status of the program, the effectiveness of outreach efforts, capabilities of loan servicers to provide services to eligible recipients, and challenges confronting the program as it goes forward.

SIGTARP Investigations Activity

SIGTARP's Investigations Division has developed rapidly and is quickly becoming a sophisticated white-collar investigative agency. Through June 30, 2009, SIGTARP has opened 37 and has 35 ongoing criminal and civil investigations. These investigations include complex issues concerning suspected accounting fraud, securities fraud, insider trading, mortgage servicer misconduct, mortgage fraud, public corruption, false statements, and tax investigations. Two of SIGTARP's investigations have recently become public.

Felony Charges Against Gordon Grigg

On April 23, 2009, Federal felony charges were brought against Gordon B. Grigg in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, charging Grigg with four counts of mail fraud and four counts of wire fraud. The charges are based on Grigg's role in embezzling approximately \$11 million in client investment funds. Grigg pled guilty to all charges and is scheduled for sentencing on August 6, 2009.

According to public documents, Grigg solicited approximately 60 investors to invest funds totaling approximately \$11 million. Grigg never purchased securities

or managed accounts for clients who invested funds with him; instead, he used the investor funds for his personal benefit and expenses and to disburse “fictitious” earnings and return of deposits to clients who cashed out or closed their accounts. As an inducement for clients to invest, Grigg promised that he would generate and sustain high rates of annualized returns on investment, and, as part of his solicitation, he falsely claimed that he had the ability to invest client funds in Government-guaranteed commercial paper and bank debt as part of TARP. SIGTARP investigators provided assistance in the case in coordination with the United States Attorney’s Office for the Middle District of Tennessee, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”), the United States Postal Inspection Service (“USPIS”), the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Franklin, Tennessee, Police Department.

Supporting FTC’s Action Enjoining Improper Use of “MakingHomeAffordable.gov”

On Friday, May 15, 2009, at the request of the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”), a Federal district court issued an order to stop an Internet-based operation that pretended to operate “MakingHomeAffordable.gov,” the official website of the Federal MHA program for mortgage loan assistance. The FTC alleged that the defendants deceptively diverted consumers who searched online for the free Government-assistance program to commercial websites that offer loan modification services for a fee.

According to the FTC’s complaint, the defendants purchased sponsored links for their advertising on the results pages of Internet search engines, including yahoo.com, msn.com, altavista.com, and alltheweb.com. When consumers searched for “making home affordable” or similar search terms, the defendants’ ads prominently and conspicuously displayed the website address “makinghomeaffordable.gov.” Consumers who clicked on this advertised hyperlink were not directed to the official website for the MHA program, but rather were diverted to websites that solicit applicants for paid loan modification services. These commercial websites, which are not part of or affiliated with the U.S. Government, require consumers to enter personally identifying and confidential financial information. The operators of these websites either purport to offer loan modification services themselves or sell the personally identifying information to others.

The FTC filed an emergency request for a temporary restraining order in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Case No. 1:09-cv-00894 (CKK). Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly entered a temporary restraining order, barring the defendants from using the “MakingHomeAffordable.gov” hyperlink or representing that they are affiliated with the U.S. Government. The order also requires the four search engine providers to identify those who paid them to place the ads and to refuse to place paid ads that contain active hyperlinks that are labeled

“MakingHomeAffordable.gov” or any other domain name containing “.gov.”

SIGTARP is providing assistance and support to the FTC during the investigation.

SIGTARP Hotline

One of SIGTARP’s primary investigative priorities is to operate the SIGTARP Hotline and thus provide an interface with the American public to facilitate the reporting of concerns, allegations, information, and evidence of violations of criminal and civil laws in connection with TARP. Over the past quarter alone, the SIGTARP Hotline has received and analyzed more than 3,200 contacts on the Hotline. These contacts run the gamut from expressions of concern over the economy to serious allegations of fraud involving TARP, and more than half of SIGTARP’s investigations were generated in connection with Hotline tips. The SIGTARP Hotline is capable of receiving information anonymously, and confidentiality can and will be provided to the fullest extent possible. The American public can provide information by telephone, mail, fax, or online. SIGTARP has established a Hotline connection on its website at www.SIGTARP.gov. SIGTARP honors all whistleblower protections.

TALF-PPIP Task Force

In a proactive initiative to get out in front of any efforts to profit criminally from the up to \$1 trillion TALF program, SIGTARP organized a multi-agency task force to deter, detect, and investigate any instances of fraud or abuse in TALF. In connection with the announcement of the Financial Stability Plan (“FSP”), Treasury announced the outlines of PPIP to deal with the problems posed by “toxic” legacy mortgages and MBS. The PPIFs set up through PPIP will be able to use TALF to obtain Federal Reserve financing to purchase such assets. Because of the expected use of TALF by PPIP and the significant subject-matter overlap, SIGTARP and its partners have expanded the TALF Task Force to also address the law enforcement challenges posed by PPIP.

The TALF-PPIP Task Force, comprising both civil and criminal law enforcement agencies, with both investigative and analytical resources, demonstrates that the agencies involved are meeting that challenge proactively and before the bulk of the money has been expended. In addition to SIGTARP, the TALF-PPIP Task Force consists of the Inspector General of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, FBI, Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division (“IRS-CI”), SEC, and the USPIS. The members of the TALF-PPIP Task Force combine their shared expertise in securities fraud investigations and maximize their resources to deter potential criminals, to identify and stop fraud schemes before they can fully develop, and to

bring to justice those who seek to commit fraud through TALF or PPIP. Although participants of these programs who play by the rules have nothing to fear from this Task Force, Federal law enforcement is ready now to detect, investigate, and bring to justice any who would try to steal from these important programs.

Representatives from each agency participate in regular briefings about TALF and PPIP, collectively identify areas of fraud vulnerability, engage in the training of agents and analysts with respect to the complex issues surrounding the program, and serve as points of contact within each agency for leads relating to TALF and any resulting cases that are generated. The TALF-PPIP Task Force has already received substantive briefings from FRBNY, Treasury, and SEC and has further training sessions scheduled.

The TALF-PPIP Task Force represents a historic law enforcement effort with an ambitious goal: to redefine the policing of complex Federal Government programs by proactively arranging a coordinated law enforcement response before fraud occurs.

Coordination with Law Enforcement Agencies

As part of its coordination role, SIGTARP has been active in forging partnerships with other criminal and civil law enforcement agencies. These relationships are designed to benefit both investigations originated by other agencies, when SIGTARP expertise can be brought to bear, and SIGTARP's own investigations, which can be improved by tapping into additional resources. In this regard:

- SIGTARP has continued to develop close working relationships with the FBI, IRS-CI, USPIS, ICE, SEC, and the FTC, both with each agency's headquarters and various field offices.
- SIGTARP has brought on a full-time detailee from the FBI's Washington Field Office ("WFO") to work on SIGTARP investigations and to serve as a liaison with the FBI-WFO.
- The Special Inspector General and Deputy Special Inspector General recently met with SEC's new Chief of the Enforcement Division and SIGTARP has several ongoing investigations with SEC.
- SIGTARP is in the process of bringing on board a detailee from SEC to assist in SIGTARP investigations and to serve as a liaison with SEC.
- SIGTARP has continued to develop relationships with the Department of Justice ("DOJ"), both at Main Justice and with U.S. Attorney's Offices across the country, concerning both criminal and civil enforcement, and is currently working with various DOJ components on many of its open investigations. The Special Inspector General recently gave the keynote address at DOJ/FDIC's annual conference on bank fraud.

- SIGTARP continues to coordinate with more than a dozen States Attorneys General.
- SIGTARP's Deputy Special Inspector General for Investigations established the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations ("AIGI") TARP Interagency Working Group. Its objective is to provide an active forum for heads of investigative divisions within the Inspector General ("IG") community and other law enforcement agencies whose agency mission is in some way affiliated with TARP, to coordinate and share relevant investigative information at the national level.
- SIGTARP continues to work closely with the New York High Intensity Financial Crime Area ("NY HIFCA"). NY HIFCA provides SIGTARP with two dedicated financial analysts, supervised by a Senior Special Agent from ICE, to provide database search and analytical support, and the Special Inspector General recently gave the keynote address at the NY HIFCA's annual conference. This relationship has already generated several complex ongoing investigations.
- SIGTARP obtains access to Bank Secrecy Act (31 U.S.C. § 5311 *et seq.*) database services through FinCEN. SIGTARP is working with FinCEN to develop an advisory regarding TARP programs that will be sent to thousands of financial institutions, and SIGTARP's Deputy Special Inspector General gave a presentation at FinCEN's Bank Secrecy Act Working Group annual meeting.

Coordination with Other EESA Oversight Bodies

EESA, as amended, is explicit in mandating that SIGTARP coordinate audits and investigations into TARP with the other primary oversight bodies: the Financial Stability Oversight Board ("FSOB"), COP, and GAO. Numerous other agencies, both in the IG community and among criminal and civil law enforcement agencies, potentially have responsibilities that touch on TARP as well. SIGTARP takes seriously its mandate to coordinate these overlapping oversight responsibilities, both to ensure maximum coverage and to minimize duplicative requests of TARP managers. SIGTARP and its partners have continued to have significant success on this front since the April Quarterly Report. These coordination efforts include:

- bi-weekly conference calls with staff from FSOB
- regular meetings with staff from COP and the launching of a complementary effort to address Treasury's repurchase of warrants from TARP recipients
- frequent interactions with GAO to coordinate ongoing and planned work to avoid any unnecessary duplication of efforts and to better facilitate their individual responsibilities

TARP-IG Council

Due to the scope of the various programs under TARP, numerous Federal agencies have some role in administering or overseeing TARP programs. To further facilitate SIGTARP's coordination role, the Special Inspector General founded and chairs the TARP Inspector General Council ("TARP-IG Council"), made up of the Comptroller General and those IGs whose oversight functions are most likely to touch on TARP issues. The Council meets monthly to discuss developments in TARP and to coordinate overlapping audit and investigative issues. The TARP-IG Council currently comprises:

- The Special Inspector General
- Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury
- Inspector General of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- Inspector General of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Inspector General of the Securities and Exchange Commission
- Inspector General of the Federal Housing Finance Agency
- Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
- Inspector General for the Small Business Administration
- Comptroller General of the United States (head of GAO) or designee

Communications with Congress

One of SIGTARP's primary functions is to ensure that Members of Congress are kept informed of developments in TARP programs and SIGTARP's oversight activities. To fulfill that role, the Special Inspector General and SIGTARP staff regularly brief Members and staff. More formally, over the past quarter, the Special Inspector General testified before the Joint Economic Committee ("JEC") on April 23, 2009; entitled "Following the Money: A Quarterly Report by the Special Inspector General for the TARP," the testimony focused on the findings and recommendations of SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report. Copies of all of the Special Inspector General's written testimony, hearing transcripts, and a variety of other materials associated with Congressional hearings since SIGTARP's inception are posted at www.SIGTARP.gov/reports.

BUILDING SIGTARP'S ORGANIZATION

From the day that the Special Inspector General was confirmed by the Senate, SIGTARP has worked to build its organization through various complementary strategies, including hiring experienced senior executives who can play multiple

roles during the early stages of the organization, leveraging the resources of other agencies, and, where appropriate and cost-effective, obtaining services through SIGTARP's authority to contract. Since the April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP has continued to make substantial progress in building its operation.

Hiring

Each of SIGTARP's divisions has continued the process of filling out its ranks. As of June 30, 2009, SIGTARP had approximately 60 personnel, including detailees from other agencies, with several new hires to begin over the coming weeks. SIGTARP's employees hail from many Federal agencies, including DOJ, FBI, IRS-CI, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, GAO, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, SEC, DOJ, U.S. Secret Service, United States Postal Service, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Treasury-Office of the Inspector General, Department of Energy-Office of the Inspector General, Department of Transportation-Office of the Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security-Office of the Inspector General, FDIC-Office of the Inspector General, Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of the Inspector General. Hiring is actively ongoing, building to SIGTARP's current goal of approximately 160 full-time employees. The SIGTARP organizational chart, as of June 30, 2009, is included in Appendix H.

SIGTARP Budget

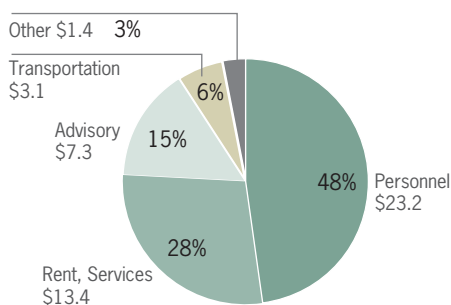
Section 121(j) of EESA provided \$50 million in initial operating funds to SIGTARP. When SIGTARP was established and its initial operating resources were allocated, TARP was envisioned as a \$700 billion asset-purchase and -guarantee program. In the months that followed, however, TARP evolved into 12 separate programs that have been estimated to involve up to approximately \$3 trillion, significantly expanding the necessary scope of SIGTARP's oversight operations and resource needs. SIGTARP anticipates that its total budget for FY 2010 will be \$48.4 million, based on the assumption that it will reach its target of 160 staff by early 2010. Approximately 50% of SIGTARP's non-personnel costs will be payments to other Government agencies for services provided. For a detailed breakdown of SIGTARP's FY 2010 budget, see Figure 1.1.

SIGTARP estimates that its initial operating funds will be expended by approximately the second quarter of FY 2010 and that an additional \$28.3 million will be needed to fully fund operations through the fiscal year. Taking into account a portion of the \$15 million in additional funds made available by the Ensign-Boxer Amendment, which SIGTARP expects to spend over three years (*i.e.*, \$5 million per year), SIGTARP has submitted a request to Treasury for a \$23.3 million amendment to the FY 2010 budget submission.

FIGURE 1.1

SIGTARP FY2010 PROPOSED BUDGET

\$ Millions, % of \$48.4 Million



SIGTARP's Physical and Technical Infrastructure

SIGTARP has begun the process of moving into office space at 1801 L Street, NW, in Washington, D.C., the same office building in which the Treasury officials managing TARP are located. SIGTARP is already occupying temporary quarters in that building while its two permanent floors are being renovated. SIGTARP anticipates occupying its permanent space by early 2010.

SIGTARP operates a website, www.SIGTARP.gov, on which it posts all of its reports, testimony, audits, investigations (once such investigations are made public), contracts, and more. The website prominently features SIGTARP's Hotline, which can also be accessed by phone at 877-SIG-2009 (877-744-2009).

From the website's inception through June 30, 2009, more than 12 million visitors have accessed SIGTARP's website, and SIGTARP's first two reports have been downloaded more than 670,000 times.

SECTION 2

TARP OVERVIEW

This section summarizes the activities of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) in its management of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”). It includes a financial overview and provides updates on established TARP programs, including the status of TARP executive compensation restrictions.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF TARP

As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had announced commitments to spend \$643.1 billion of the \$700 billion authorized by Congress in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”).¹ Of this amount, approximately \$441 billion had been expended through nine implemented programs to provide support for U.S. financial institutions, companies, and individual borrowers.² On May 6, 2009, Congress passed the Helping Families Save Their Home Act of 2009 (Public Law No. 111-22),³ which amended EESA and reduced TARP’s authorized \$700 billion by \$1.2 billion.⁴ Therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury (“Treasury Secretary”) now “has the authority to purchase and hold up to roughly \$699 billion in assets at one time.”⁵

Treasury interprets the \$699 billion maximum funding for TARP, as authorized in EESA, as a cap on the amount that can be “outstanding” at any one time. Therefore, as funds are repaid, they become available for other EESA-authorized purposes.⁶ As of June 30, 2009, \$70.3 billion⁷ in TARP funds had been repaid to the Government. In total, 46.9% of TARP’s available \$699 billion was outstanding.⁸ Any interest or dividends received from Treasury’s investments, as well as revenues from the sale, exercise, or surrender of the **warrants**, are deposited into Treasury’s general fund for the reduction of public debt and are not available to be re-used by Treasury.⁹ As of June 30, 2009, \$6.9 billion in interest and dividends had been received by the Government, and \$20.3 million in profits had been received from the sale of warrants and preferred stock (received as a result of exercised warrants).¹⁰

The 12 announced programs within TARP can be categorized in 4 general groups depending on the type of support they were designed to provide:

- **Financial Institution Support Programs** — These programs share a common, stated goal of stabilizing the financial market to avoid disruption and provide for a healthy economy.
- **Asset Support Programs** — These programs attempt to support asset values and liquidity in the market by providing funding to purchase securities.
- **Automotive Industry Support Programs** — These programs all have a universal goal to stabilize the American automotive industry, promoting market stability and a vigorous economy.
- **Homeowner Support Programs** — These programs encourage homeowner affordability by providing loan modification and refinancing assistance.

Warrant: The right, but not the obligation, to purchase a certain number of shares of common stock at a fixed price.

Systemically Significant: A financial institution whose failure would impose significant losses on creditors and counterparties, call into question the financial strength of other similarly situated financial institutions, disrupt financial markets, raise borrowing costs for households and businesses, and reduce household wealth.

Preferred Stock: Equity ownership that usually pays a fixed dividend, gives the holder a claim on corporate earnings superior to common stock owners, and has no voting rights. Preferred stock also has priority in the distribution of assets in the case of liquidation of a bankrupt company.

Financial Institution Support Programs

The primary tool of TARP for assisting financial institutions thus far has been a direct investment of capital. Financial institutions include bank holding companies and certain **systemically significant** institutions, such as American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”).

- **Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”).** Treasury created CPP to provide funds to “stabilize and strengthen the U.S. financial system by increasing the capital base of an array of healthy, viable institutions, enabling them [to] lend to consumers and business[es].”¹¹ As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had invested \$203.2 billion in institutions through CPP out of a maximum projected funding total of \$218 billion under the program, of which \$70.1 billion had been repaid.¹² See the “Capital Purchase Program” discussion in this section for more detailed information.
- **Capital Assistance Program (“CAP”).** Similar to CPP, the goal of CAP is to “ensure the continued ability of U.S. financial institutions to lend to creditworthy borrowers in the face of a weaker than expected economic environment and larger than expected potential losses.”¹³ As originally envisioned by Treasury, CAP investments were to be targeted to financial institutions with more than \$100 billion in assets and would be sized to provide a capital buffer to be determined by a Supervisory Capital Assessment Program (“SCAP” or “stress test”).¹⁴ Treasury applied SCAP to 19 of the largest financial institutions and concluded that 10 of those institutions will be required to seek additional capital.¹⁵ Those failing to raise such capital in the private market will be required to take CAP funds; however, many financial institutions have raised significant funds on their own, which could seemingly limit their need for CAP. In addition to the required participants, all qualifying financial institutions may apply under CAP for additional capital without the stress-test requirement. As of June 30, 2009, no transactions had occurred under this program. See the “Capital Assistance Program” part of this section for a detailed discussion of the stress tests and their results.
- **Systemically Significant Failing Institutions (“SSFI”) Program.** Under the stated terms of the SSFI program, Treasury invests in systemically significant institutions to prevent their failure and the market disruption that would follow.¹⁶ As of June 30, 2009, Treasury, through SSFI, had made, and is committed to make investments in, one institution — AIG. This support was provided through two transactions — \$40 billion¹⁷ for the purchase of **preferred stock** from AIG and approximately \$29.8 billion for an equity capital facility that AIG can draw on as needed.¹⁸ As of June 30, 2009, AIG had drawn down \$1.15 billion in equity from the capital facility.¹⁹ See the “Systemically Significant

Failing Institutions” part of this section for a detailed discussion of the AIG transactions.

- **Targeted Investment Program (“TIP”).** The stated objective of TIP is to make targeted investments in financial institutions “to avoid significant market disruptions resulting from the deterioration of one financial institution that can threaten other financial institutions and impair broader financial markets and pose a threat to the overall economy.”²⁰ As reported in SIGTARP’s Initial Report to Congress (“Initial Report”), dated February 6, 2009, Treasury purchased \$20 billion of **senior preferred stock** and received warrants of common stock from both Citigroup and Bank of America, for a total expenditure of \$40 billion in TARP funds.²¹ As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had made no additional funding available under this program. Subsequent to SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, Citigroup finalized an exchange offering that will convert preferred stock, including preferred shares acquired by Treasury through TIP/AGP and CPP, to trust preferred shares and common stock, respectively. See the “Targeted Investment Program and Asset Guarantee Program” portion of this section for a detailed discussion of Citibank’s exchange offering.
- **Asset Guarantee Program (“AGP”).** Through AGP, Treasury’s stated goal is to use insurance-like protections to help stabilize at-risk financial institutions. AGP provides certain loss protections on a select pool of mortgage-related or similar assets held by participants whose portfolios of distressed or **illiquid assets** pose a risk to market confidence.²² As discussed in SIGTARP’s Initial Report, Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), and the Federal Reserve agreed to provide certain loss protections with respect to \$301 billion in troubled assets held by Citigroup.²³ Treasury’s projected TARP investment through this program accounted for \$5 billion in protection for Citigroup as of June 30, 2009.²⁴ A similar arrangement with Bank of America was announced on January 16, 2009; Bank of America, however, recently requested not to go forward with the program. As of June 30, 2009, the matter had not yet been resolved.²⁵ See the “Targeted Investment Program and Asset Guarantee Program” discussion in this section for more information on Citigroup’s transactions.

Senior Preferred Stock: Shares that give the stockholder priority dividend and liquidation claims over junior preferred and common stockholders.

Illiquid Assets: Assets that cannot be quickly converted to cash.

Asset Support Programs

The purpose of these programs is to support the liquidity and market value of assets owned by financial institutions. These assets may include various classes of asset-backed securities (“ABS”) and several types of loans. These programs seek to bolster the balance sheets of the financial firms and help free up capital so that financial institutions can extend more credit to support the U.S. economy.

- **Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”).** TALF was originally designed to increase the credit available for consumer and small-business loans

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”): A financial instrument that is backed by a commercial real estate mortgage or a group of commercial real estate mortgages that are packaged together.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (“RMBS”): A financial instrument that is backed by a group of residential real estate mortgages that are packaged together.

Legacy Assets: Also commonly referred to as troubled or toxic assets, legacy assets are real estate-related loans and securities (legacy loans and legacy securities) that remain on banks’ balance sheets that have lost value but are difficult to price due to the recent market disruption.

Legacy Loans: Loans that are often underperforming real estate-related loans held by a bank that it wishes to sell, but recent market disruptions have made difficult to price.

Legacy Securities: Troubled real estate-related securities (RMBS, CMBS), and other asset-backed securities (“ABS”) lingering on institutions’ balance sheets because their value could not be determined.

Secondary Market: The secondary market, also known as the aftermarket, is the financial market where previously issued securities and financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, options, and futures are bought and sold.

through a Federal Reserve loan program backed by TARP funds. TALF provides non-recourse loans to investors secured by certain types of asset-backed securities. Treasury and the Federal Reserve expanded TALF to cover additional asset classes, including newly issued and legacy **commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”)** with the potential to expand into **residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”)**. TALF as originally announced was to be a \$200 billion program that included \$20 billion of TARP funds to be used for purchasing surrendered collateral.²⁶ The facility can be expanded to \$1 trillion of lending; according to Treasury, it will provide up to \$80 billion of TARP funds to support this program,²⁷ but according to the Federal Reserve, the amount for which Treasury would be responsible would be up to \$100 billion.²⁸ As of June 30, 2009, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) had facilitated four TALF subscriptions of non-mortgage-related ABS, totaling approximately \$28.5 billion of TALF borrowing.²⁹ TALF had also launched a subscription for newly issued CMBS in June, for which no loans were issued. An overview of TALF, later in this section, provides more information on these activities.

- **Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”).** As originally announced, Treasury, in coordination with FDIC and the Federal Reserve, intended PPIP to improve the health of financial institutions and restart frozen credit markets through the purchase of **legacy assets** (e.g., **legacy loans**, CMBS, RMBS).³⁰ In addition to the expansion of TALF to include **legacy securities**, as discussed previously, PPIP was intended to involve investments made through multiple Public-Private Investment Funds (“PPIFs”) in two subprograms — one to purchase real estate-related loans (“legacy loans”) and the other to purchase real estate-related securities (“legacy securities”) from financial institutions. However, as of June 30, 2009, the future of the legacy loans program is in doubt because FDIC has shelved the program.³¹ The legacy securities program is under development, and Treasury announced the selection of nine PPIF managers on July 8, 2009, that will receive up to \$30 billion in TARP funds. Treasury has stated that PPIP, originally intended to involve up to \$1 trillion in funds, is expected to utilize up to \$75 billion of TARP funds.³² See the “Public-Private Investment Program” discussion later in this section for details about the program structure and fund manager terms.
- **Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses (“UCSB”).** Under UCSB, Treasury announced that it will begin purchasing up to \$15 billion in securities backed by Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loans.³³ As demand has diminished in the **secondary market** for these securities due to adverse credit conditions, there has been a reduction in the volume of new small-business loans written by banks. As of June 30, 2009, no transactions had occurred under this program. See the discussion of “Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses” in this section for more information on the program.

Automotive Industry Support Programs

The stated objective of TARP's automotive industry support programs is to "prevent a significant disruption of the American automotive industry, which would pose a systemic risk to financial market stability and have a negative effect on the economy of the United States."³⁴

- Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP").** Under this program, Treasury made emergency loans to Chrysler Holding LLC ("Chrysler"), Chrysler Financial Services Americas LLC ("Chrysler Financial"), and General Motors Corporation ("GM"). In addition to these investments, Treasury purchased senior preferred stock from GMAC LLC ("GMAC"). Subsequent to SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, the manufacturers (Chrysler and GM) were unable to obtain necessary concessions from key stakeholders and, therefore, filed for bankruptcy on April 30, 2009, and June 1, 2009, respectively. These bankruptcies involved infusion of additional TARP funds. As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had expended or committed \$79.3 billion in AIFP investments, of which \$130.8 million had been repaid.³⁵ See the discussion of "Automotive Industry Financing Program" later in this section for a detailed discussion on the reorganizations of these companies.
- Auto Supplier Support Program ("ASSP").** The stated purpose of ASSP is to provide Government-backed financing to break the adverse credit cycle affecting the auto suppliers and the manufacturers by "providing suppliers with the confidence they need to continue shipping their parts and the support they need to help access loans to pay their employees and continue their operations."³⁶ Treasury's commitment under this program was \$5 billion as of June 30, 2009 — \$3.5 billion for GM and \$1.5 billion for Chrysler.³⁷ See the discussion of "Auto Supplier Support Program" in this section for more information.
- Auto Warranty Commitment Program ("AWCP").** The Auto Warranty Commitment Program was designed by the Administration with the intention of bolstering consumer confidence in automobile warranties on GM- and Chrysler-built vehicles. Under this program, Government-backed financing was to be provided for the warranties of cars sold during the GM and Chrysler restructuring periods. As of June 30, 2009, Treasury funded \$640.7 million toward this program — \$360.6 million was made available to GM and \$280.1 million was made available to Chrysler.³⁸ However, Treasury has stated that the funds are not expected to be used by the manufacturers. Treasury expects that after GM and Chrysler fully emerge from bankruptcy, the committed funds will be refunded to Treasury.³⁹ See the discussion of "Auto Warranty Commitment Program" in this section for more information.

Homeowner Support Programs

The homeowner support programs are aimed at assisting troubled homeowners and financial institutions holding the affected assets.

- **Making Home Affordable (“MHA”) Program.** According to Treasury, MHA is a foreclosure mitigation plan intended to “help bring relief to responsible homeowners struggling to make their mortgage payments while preventing neighborhoods and communities from suffering the negative spillover effects of foreclosure, such as lower housing prices, increased crime, and higher taxes.”⁴⁰ Treasury, along with other Federal agencies, “will undertake a comprehensive multiple-part strategy,” which will provide for (i) a \$75 billion loan modification program for homeowners in default on their payments or facing imminent default, (ii) a streamlined refinancing process for homeowners whose loans are serviced by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and (iii) approximately \$200 billion to support Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.⁴¹ The funds for this effort will be provided from both TARP- and non-TARP-related sources. Treasury announced that up to \$50 billion of TARP funds could be expended for this program.⁴² As of June 30, 2009, \$18 billion had been allocated to the program.⁴³

The following figures and tables provide a status summary of the implemented and announced TARP and TARP-related initiatives:

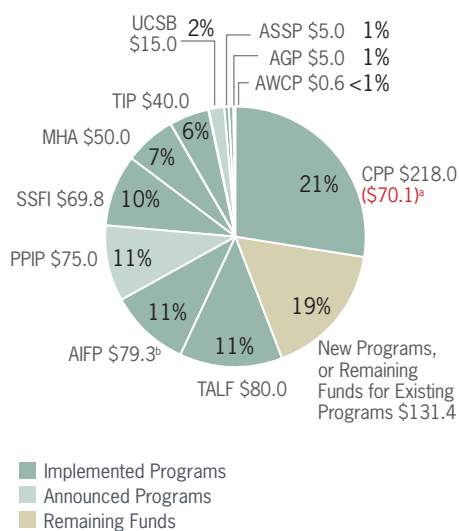
- total potential funds subject to SIGTARP oversight (Table 2.1)
- projected TARP funding by program (Figure 2.1)
- expenditure levels by program as of June 30, 2009 (Table 2.2)
- cumulative expenditures and repayments as of June 30, 2009 (Figure 2.2)
- cumulative expenditures over time for implemented programs (Figure 2.3)
- expenditures by program snapshot as of June 30, 2009 (Figure 2.4)
- summary of terms of TARP agreements (Table 2.3 and Table 2.4)
- summary of largest warrant positions held by Treasury by program as of June 30, 2009 (Table 2.5)
- summary of dividend and interest payments received by program (Table 2.6)

For a reporting of all purchases, obligations, expenditures, and revenues of TARP, see Appendix C: “Cross-Reference to Reporting Requirements.”

FIGURE 2.1

TARP PROJECTED FUNDING, BY PROGRAM

\$ Billions, % of \$699 Billion



Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. As of 6/30/2009, funding for Capital Assistance Program (“CAP”) to be determined.

^a As of 6/30/2009, \$70.1 billion of CPP funding had been repaid.

^b As of 6/30/2009, \$130.8 million of principal payments related to AIFP loans (Chrysler Financial) had been repaid.

Sources: See final endnote.

TABLE 2.1

TOTAL POTENTIAL FUNDS SUBJECT TO SIGTARP OVERSIGHT, AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)			
Program	Brief Description or Participant	Total Projected Funding at Risk (\$)	Projected TARP Funding (\$)
Capital Purchase Program ("CPP")	Investments in 649 banks to date; 8 institutions total \$134 billion; received \$70.1 billion in capital repayments	\$218.0 (\$70.1)	\$218.0 (\$70.1)
Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP")	GM, Chrysler, GMAC, Chrysler Financial; received \$130.8 million in loan repayments (Chrysler Financial)	79.3	79.3
Auto Suppliers Support Program ("ASSP")	Government-backed protection for auto parts suppliers	5.0	5.0
Auto Warranty Commitment Program ("AWCP")	Government-backed protection for warranties of cars sold during the GM and Chrysler bankruptcy restructuring periods	0.6	0.6
Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses ("UCSB")	Purchase of securities backed by SBA loans	15.0 ^a	15.0
Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI")	AIG investment	69.8 ^b	69.8 ^b
Targeted Investment Program ("TIP")	Citigroup, Bank of America investments	40.0	40.0
Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP")	Citigroup, ring-fence asset guarantee	301.0	5.0
Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF")	FRBNY non-recourse loans for purchase of asset-backed securities	1,000.0	80.0
Making Home Affordable ("MHA") Program	Modification of mortgage loans	75.0 ^c	50.0
Public-Private Investment Program ("PPIP")	Disposition of legacy assets; Legacy Loans Program, Legacy Securities Program (expansion of TALF)	500.0 – 1,000.0	75.0
Capital Assistance Program ("CAP")	Capital to qualified financial institutions; includes stress test	TBD	TBD
New Programs, or Funds Remaining for Existing Programs	Potential additional funding related to CAP; other programs	131.4	131.4
Total		\$2,365.0 – \$2,865.0	\$699.0

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a Treasury announced that it would purchase up to \$15 billion in securities under the Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses program.

^b Actual TARP expenditures as of 6/30/2009.

^c \$75 billion is for mortgage modification.

Sources: Treasury, Office of Financial Stability, Chief of Compliance and CFO, SIGTARP interview, 3/30/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009, http://www.financialstability.gov/docs/transaction-reports/transactions-report_070209.pdf, accessed 7/6/2009; Treasury, "Auto Supplier Support Program: Stabilizing the Auto Industry in a Time of Crisis," 3/19/2009, http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/docs/supplier_support_program_3_18.pdf, accessed 3/19/2009; Treasury, "Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses Fact Sheet," 3/17/2009, <http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/unlockingCreditforSmallBusinesses.html>, accessed 6/10/2009; Treasury, "Treasury, Federal Reserve, and FDIC Provide Assistance to Bank of America," 1/16/2009, <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp1356.htm>, accessed 1/16/2009; Treasury Press Release, "U.S. Government Finalizes Terms of Citi Guarantee Announced in November," 1/16/2009, <http://www.financialstability.gov/latest/hp1358.html>, accessed 6/8/2009; Treasury, "Financial Stability Plan Fact Sheet," 2/10/2009, <http://www.financialstability.gov/docs/fact-sheet.pdf>, accessed 6/8/2009; Treasury, "Making Home Affordable: Updated Detailed Program Description," 3/4/2009, http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/housing_fact_sheet.pdf, accessed 6/10/2009; Treasury, "Public-Private Investment Program," 4/6/2009, <http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/publicprivatefund.html>, accessed 6/9/2009.

TABLE 2.2

EXPENDITURE LEVELS BY PROGRAM, AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)			
	Amount	Percent (%)	Section Reference
Authorized Under EESA	\$700.0		
Released Immediately	\$250.0	35.8%	
Released Under Presidential Certificate of Need	100.0	14.3%	
Released Under Presidential Certificate of Need & Resolution to Disapprove Failed	350.0	50.1%	
Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	(1.2)	(0.2)%	
Total Released	\$698.8	100.0%	
Less: Expenditures by Treasury Under TARP ^a			
Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"):			
Bank of America ^b	\$25.0	3.6%	"Financial Institution Support Programs"
Citigroup	25.0	3.6%	
JPMorgan ^c	25.0	3.6%	
Wells Fargo	25.0	3.6%	
Goldman Sachs ^c	10.0	1.4%	
Morgan Stanley ^c	10.0	1.4%	
Other Qualifying Financial Institutions ^d	83.2	11.9%	
CPP Total	\$203.2	29.1%	
Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI") Program:			
AIG	\$69.8	10.0%	"Financial Institution Support Programs"
SSFI Total	\$69.8	10.0%	
Targeted Investment Program ("TIP"):			
Bank of America	\$20.0	2.9%	"Financial Institution Support Programs"
Citigroup	20.0	2.9%	
TIP Total	\$40.0	5.8%	
Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP"):			
Citigroup ^e	\$5.0	0.7%	"Financial Institution Support Programs"
AGP Total	\$5.0	0.7%	
Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF"):			
TALF LLC	\$20.0	2.9%	"Asset Support Programs"
TALF Total	\$20.0	2.9%	
Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP"):			
GM	\$49.5	7.1%	"Automotive Industry Support Programs"
GMAC	13.4	1.9%	
Chrysler	14.9	2.1%	
Chrysler Financial ^f	1.5	0.2%	
AIFP Total	\$79.3	11.3%	
Automotive Supplier Support Program ("ASSP"):			
GM Suppliers Receivables LLC ^g	\$3.5	0.5%	"Automotive Industry Support Programs"
Chrysler Holding LLC ^g	1.5	0.2%	
ASSP Total	\$5.0	0.7%	
Automotive Warranty Commitment Program ("AWCP"):			
GM	\$0.4	0.1%	"Automotive Industry Support Programs"
Chrysler	0.3	0.0%	
AWCP Total	\$0.6	0.1%	
Making Home Affordable ("MHA"):			
Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP	\$5.2	0.7%	"Homeowner Support Programs"
Chase Home Finance	3.6	0.5%	
Wells Fargo Bank, NA	2.4	0.3%	
CitiMortgage	1.1	0.2%	
GMAC Mortgage	1.0	0.1%	
Other Financial Institutions ^h	4.7	0.7%	
MHA Total	\$18.0	2.5%	
Subtotal - TARP Expenditures	\$441.0	63.1%	
TARP Repaymentsⁱ	\$(70.3)	(10.0)%	
Balance Remaining of Total Funds Made Available as of 6/30/2009	\$328.0	46.9%	

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a From a budgetary perspective, what Treasury has committed to spend (e.g., signed agreements with TARP fund recipients).

^b Bank of America's share is equal to two CPP investments totaling \$25 billion, which is the sum of \$15 billion received on 10/28/2008 and \$10 billion received on 1/9/2009.

^c These institutions repaid their CPP funds pursuant to Title VII, Section 7001(g) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

^d Other Qualifying Financial Institutions ("QFIs") include all QFIs that have received less than \$10 billion through CPP.

^e Treasury committed \$5 billion to Citigroup under AGP; however, this funding is conditional based on losses realized and may potentially never be expended. This amount is not an actual outlay of cash.

^f Treasury's \$1.5 billion loan to Chrysler Financial represents the maximum loan amount. This \$1.5 billion has not been fully expended because the loan will be funded incrementally at \$100 million per week.

^g Represents a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") created by the manufacturer. Balance represents the maximum loan amount, which will be funded incrementally.

^h Other Financial Institutions that have received less than \$1 billion through MHA.

ⁱ As of 6/30/2009, CPP repayments total \$70.1 billion and AIFP loan repayments (Chrysler Financial) total \$130.8 million.

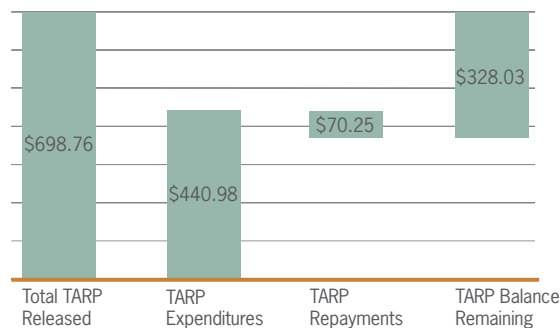
Sources:

Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, P.L. 110-343, 10/3/2008; Library of Congress, "A Joint Resolution Relating to the Disapproval of Obligations under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008," 1/15/2009, www.thomas.loc.gov, accessed 1/25/2009; Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, P.L. 111-22, 5/20/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009, http://www.financial-stability.gov/docs/transaction-reports/transactions-report_070209.pdf, accessed 7/6/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

FIGURE 2.2

CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE AND REPAYMENTS, AS OF 6/30/2009

\$ Billions



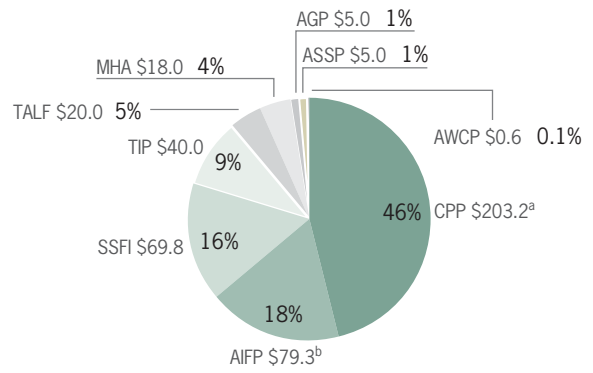
Note: Numbers affected by rounding.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

FIGURE 2.4

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM, SNAPSHOT

\$ Billions, % of \$441.0 Billion



Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a As of 6/30/2009, \$70.1 billion of CPP funding had been repaid.

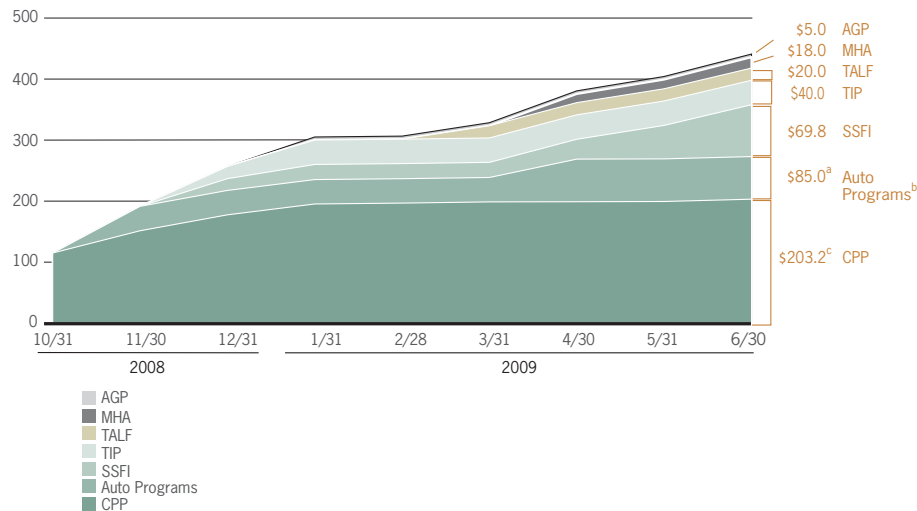
^b As of 6/30/2009, \$130.8 million of principal payments related to AIFP loans (Chrysler Financial) had been repaid.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

FIGURE 2.3

EXPENDITURES, BY PROGRAM, CUMULATIVE, 10/2008 – 6/2009

\$ Billions



Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a As of 6/30/2009, \$130.8 million of principal payments related to AIFP loans (Chrysler Financial) had been repaid.

^b Auto Programs include AIFP, ASSP, and AWCP.

^c As of 6/30/2009, \$70.1 billion of CPP funding had been repaid.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

TABLE 2.3

EQUITY AGREEMENTS				
TARP Program	Company	Date of Agreement	Cost Assigned	Description of Investment
CPP – Public	282 QFIs	10/14/2008 ^a and later	\$199.1 billion	Senior Preferred Equity
				Common Stock Purchase Warrants
CPP – Private	331 QFIs	11/17/2008 ^b and later	\$3.8 billion	Preferred Equity
				Preferred Stock Purchase Warrants that are exercised immediately
SSFI	AIG	4/17/2009	\$41.6 billion ^c	Non-Cumulative Preferred Equity
				Common Stock Purchase Warrants
SSFI	AIG	4/17/2009	\$29.8 billion ^d	Non-Cumulative Preferred Equity
				Common Stock Purchase Warrants
TIP	Citigroup	12/31/2008	\$20.0 billion ^e	Trust Preferred Securities
				Warrants
TIP	Bank of America	1/16/2009 ^f	\$20.0 billion	Senior Preferred Equity
				Warrants
AIFP	GMAC LLC	12/29/2008	\$5.0 billion	Senior Preferred Membership Interests
				Preferred Stock Purchase Warrants that are exercised immediately
AIFP	GMAC LLC	5/21/2009	\$7.5 billion	Mandatorily Convertible Preferred Stock
				Preferred Stock Purchase Warrants that are exercised immediately
AIFP	GMAC LLC	5/29/2009	\$0.9 billion	Common Equity Interest

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a Announcement date of CPP Public Term Sheet.

^b Announcement date of CCP Private Term Sheet.

^c AIG exchanged Treasury's \$40 billion investment in Cumulative Preferred Stock (obtained on 11/25/2008) for Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, effectively cancelling the original \$40 billion investment.

^d The Equity Capital Facility was announced as a \$30 billion commitment, but Treasury reduced this amount by the value of the AIGFP Retention Payment Amount of \$165 million.

^e Citigroup exchanged its \$20 billion Senior Preferred Equity (obtained on 12/31/2008) for Trust Preferred Securities.

^f Date as of Treasury's 1/27/2009 *Transactions Report*. The Security Purchase Agreement has a date of 1/15/2009.

Investment Information	Dividends	Term of Agreement
1% - 3% of risk-weighted assets, not to exceed \$25 billion for each QFI	5% for first 5 years, 9% thereafter	Perpetual
15% of senior preferred amount	—	Up to 10 years
1% - 3% of risk-weighted assets, not to exceed \$25 billion for each QFI	5% for first 5 years, 9% thereafter	Perpetual
5% of preferred amount	9%	Up to 10 years
\$41.6 billion aggregate liquidation preference	10%	Perpetual
2% of issued and outstanding common stock on investment date; \$2.50 exercise price	—	Up to 10 years
Up to \$29.8 billion aggregate liquidation preference. As of 6/30/2009, the aggregate liquidation preference was \$1.15 billion.	10%	Up to 5 years
150 common stock warrants outstanding; \$0.00002 exercise price	—	Up to 10 years
\$20 billion	8%	Perpetual
10% of total preferred stock issued; \$10.61 exercise price	—	Up to 10 years
\$20 billion	8%	Perpetual
10% of total preferred stock issued; \$13.30 exercise price	—	Up to 10 years
\$5 billion	8%	Perpetual
5% of preferred amount	9%	Up to 10 years
\$7.5 billion	9%	Perpetual
5% of preferred amount	—	Up to 10 years
This equity interest was obtained by exchanging a prior debt obligation with General Motors. See "Debt Agreements" table for more information.	—	Perpetual

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, "TARP Capital Purchase Program Agreement, Senior Preferred Stock and Warrants, Summary of Senior Preferred Terms," 10/14/2008; Treasury, "TARP Capital Purchase Program Agreement, (Non-Public QFIs, excluding S Corps and Mutual Organizations) Preferred Securities, Summary of Warrant Terms," 11/17/2008; Treasury, "Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of November 25, 2008 between American International Group, Inc. and United States Department of Treasury," 11/25/2008; Treasury, "TARP AIG SSFI Investment, Senior Preferred Stock and Warrant, Summary of Senior Preferred Terms," 11/25/2008; Treasury, "Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of January 15, 2009 between Citigroup, Inc. and United States Department of Treasury," 1/15/2009; Treasury, "Citigroup, Inc. Summary of Terms, Eligible Asset Guarantee," 11/23/2008; "Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of January 15, 2009 between Bank of America Corporation and United States Department of Treasury," 1/15/2009; Treasury, "Bank of America Summary of Terms, Preferred Securities," 1/16/2009; Treasury, "GMAC LLC Automotive Industry Financing Program, Preferred Membership Interests, Summary of Preferred Terms," 12/29/2008; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/13/2009; Treasury, "Factsheet on Capital Purchase Program," 3/17/2009.

TABLE 2.4

DEBT AGREEMENTS				
TARP Program	Company	Date of Agreement	Cost Assigned	Description of Investment
CPP – S-Corps	36 QFIs	1/14/2009 ^a	\$0.4 billion	Senior Subordinated Securities
				Senior Subordinated Security Warrants that are exercised immediately
AIFP	General Motors	12/31/2008	\$19.8 billion ^b	Debt Obligation with Warrants and Additional Note
AIFP	General Motors	1/16/2009	\$0.9 billion	Debt Obligation
AIFP	Chrysler	1/2/2009 ^c	\$4.8 billion ^b	Debt Obligation with Additional Note
AIFP	Chrysler Financial	1/16/2009	\$1.5 billion	Debt Obligation with Additional Note
AIFP	Chrysler	5/1/2009	\$3.8 billion	Debt Obligation with Additional Note
AIFP	Chrysler	5/27/2009	\$6.6 billion	Debt Obligation with Additional Note, Equity Interest
AIFP	General Motors	6/3/2009, amended 7/10/2009	\$30.1 billion	Debt Obligation with Additional Note
ASSP	GM Supplier Receivables LLC	4/9/2009	\$3.5 billion	Debt Obligation with Additional Note
ASSP	Chrysler Receivables SPV LLC	4/9/2009	\$1.5 billion	Debt Obligation with Additional Note

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a Announcement date of CPP S-Corporation Term Sheet.

^b Amount includes AWCP commitments.

^c Date as of Treasury's 1/27/2009 *Transactions Report*. The Security Purchase Agreement has a date of 12/31/2008.

Investment Information	Interest / Dividends	Term of Agreement
Each QFI may issue Senior Securities with an aggregate principal amount of 1% – 3% of its risk-weighted assets, but not to exceed \$25 billion.	7.7% for first 5 years; 13.8% thereafter	30 years
Treasury will receive warrants to purchase an amount equal to 5% of the Senior Securities purchased on the date of investment.	13.8%	10 years
This loan was funded incrementally; \$4 billion funded on 12/31/2008, \$5.4 billion funded on 1/21/2009, \$4 billion funded on 2/17/2009. Subsequently, this loan was then amended; \$2 billion on 4/22/2009 and \$4 billion on 5/20/2009. In addition, on 5/27/2009, \$361 million was set aside in an SPV for the AWCP.	LIBOR + 3%	12/29/2011
This loan was exchanged for a portion of GM's common equity interest in GMAC LLC on 5/29/2009. See "Equity Agreements" table for more information.	LIBOR + 3%	1/16/2012
Loan of \$4 billion; additional note of \$267 million (6.67% of the maximum loan amount). Subsequently, this loan was then amended; \$500 million on 4/29/2009. In addition, on 4/29/2009, \$280 million was set aside in an SPV for the AWCP.	3% or 8% (if the company is in default of its terms under the agreement) plus the greater of (a) three-month LIBOR or (b) LIBOR floor (2.0%)	1/2/2012
Loan is funded incrementally at \$100 million per week; additional note is \$75 million (5% of total loan size), which vests 20% on closing and 20% on each anniversary of closing.	LIBOR + 1% for first year LIBOR + 1.5% for remaining years	1/16/2014
Loan of \$3 billion committed to Chrysler for its bankruptcy period. Subsequently, this loan was amended; \$757 million was added on 5/20/2009. Treasury funded \$1.9 billion during bankruptcy period. The remaining amount will be de-obligated.	(i) the greater of (a) LIBOR for the related interest period or (b) two percent (2%) plus (ii) three and five-tenths percent (3.5%)	9/30/2009, subject to certain conditions
Commitment to New CarCo Acquisition LLC (renamed Chrysler Group LLC on or about 6/10/2009) of up to \$6.642 billion. The total loan amount is up to \$7.142 billion including \$500 million of debt assumed from Treasury's 1/2/2009 credit agreement with Chrysler Holding LLC. The debt obligations are secured by a first-priority lien on the assets of New CarCo Acquisition LLC (the company that purchased Chrysler LLC's assets in a sale pursuant to Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code).	For \$2 billion: (i) the Eurodollar Rate, plus (ii) (a) 5% or, on loans extended past the original maturity date, (b) 6.50%. For \$5.142 billion note: (i) the Eurodollar Rate plus 7.91% and (ii) an additional \$17 million in PIK interest per quarter. For other notes: Eurodollar Rate plus 7.91%	For \$5 billion note: 12/10/2011; provided that issuer may extend maturity for up to \$400 million of principal to 6/10/2017. For other notes: 6/10/2017
Original \$30.1 billion funded. Amended loan documents provided that \$986 million of the original DIP loan was left for the old GM.	LIBOR + 3%	Originally 10/31/2009, revised to remain outstanding during the pendency of the liquidation
Original loan amount was \$3.5 billion, but it was decreased permanently to \$2.5 billion on 7/8/2009.	(i) the greater of (a) LIBOR for the related interest period or (b) two percent (2%) plus (ii) three and five-tenths percent (3.5%)	4/9/2010
Original loan amount was \$1.5 billion, but it was decreased permanently to \$1 billion on 7/8/2009.	(i) the greater of (a) LIBOR for the related interest period or (b) two percent (2%) plus (ii) three and five-tenths percent (3.5%)	4/9/2010

Sources: Treasury, "Loan and Security Agreement By and Between General Motors Corporation as Borrower and The United States Department of Treasury as Lender Dated as of December 31, 2008," 12/31/2008; Treasury, "General Motors Corporation, Indicative Summary of Terms for Secured Term Loan Facility," 12/19/08; Treasury, "General Motors Promissory Note," 1/16/2009; Treasury, "Loan and Security Agreement By and Between Chrysler Holding LLC as Borrower and The United States Department of Treasury as Lender Dated as of December 31, 2008," 12/31/2008; Treasury, "Chrysler, Indicative Summary of Terms for Secured Term Loan Facility," 12/19/2008; Treasury, "Chrysler LB Receivables Trust Automotive Industry Financing Program, Secured Term Loan, Summary of Terms," 1/16/2009; OFS, response to SIGTARP draft report, 1/30/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 6/30/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/13/2009; Treasury, "Fact Sheet on Capital Purchase Program," 3/17/2009; Treasury Press Release, "Treasury Releases Capital Purchase Program Term," 1/14/2009; Treasury, "TARP Capital Purchase Program (Subchapter S Corporation), Senior Securities, Summary of Terms," 1/14/2009.

TABLE 2.5

LARGEST POSITIONS IN WARRANTS OUTSTANDING HELD BY TREASURY, BY PROGRAM, AS OF 6/30/2009							
Participant	Transaction Date	Stock Price as of Transaction Date	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Strike Price as Stated in the Agreements	Stock Price as of 6/30/2009	In or Out of the Money?	Amount "In the Money" or "Out of the Money" as of 6/30/2009
Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"):							
Citigroup	10/28/2008	\$13.41	210,084,034	\$17.85	\$2.97	OUT	\$(14.88)
Bank of America	10/28/2008	23.02	73,075,674	30.79	13.20	OUT	(17.59)
Bank of America	1/9/2009	12.99	48,717,116	30.79	13.20	OUT	(17.59)
Wells Fargo	10/28/2008	34.46	110,261,688	34.01	24.26	OUT	(9.75)
JPMorgan Chase ^a	10/28/2008	37.60	88,401,697	42.42	34.11	OUT	(8.31)
Morgan Stanley ^a	10/28/2008	15.20	65,245,759	22.99	28.51	IN	5.52
Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI") Program:							
AIG ^b	11/25/2008	35.40	2,689,938	50.00	23.20	OUT	(26.80)
AIG ^b	4/17/2009	32.40	150	0.00 ^c	23.20	IN	23.20
Targeted Investment Program ("TIP"):							
Citigroup	12/31/2008	6.71	188,501,414	10.61	2.97	OUT	(7.64)
Bank of America	1/16/2009	7.18	150,375,940	13.30	13.20	OUT	(0.10)
Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP"):							
GM	12/31/2008	3.20	122,035,597	3.47	1.09	OUT	(2.38)
Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP"):							
Citigroup	1/16/2009	3.50	66,531,728	10.61	2.97	OUT	(7.64)

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a These institutions repaid their CPP funds pursuant to Title VII, Section 7001(g) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Treasury still holds these warrants in its portfolio for these institutions.

^b All warrant and stock data for AIG are based on the 6/30/2009 reverse stock split of 1 for 20.

^c \$0.00002 strike price.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009; Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com.

TABLE 2.6

DIVIDEND AND INTEREST PAYMENTS, BY PROGRAM (\$ MILLIONS)	
Program	Amount
CPP	\$5,254.7
SSFI	—
TIP	1,128.9
AGP	107.6
AIFP ^a	361.3
ASSP	0.7
Total	\$6,853.2

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

^a Includes AWCP

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Treasury created five TARP programs that involve investment of capital or guarantee of assets in return for equity in financial institutions. Two investment programs, the Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”) and the Capital Assistance Program (“CAP”), are open to all **qualifying financial institutions (“QFIs”)**. The other three programs, the Systemically Significant Failing Institutions (“SSFI”) program, Targeted Investment Program (“TIP”), and Asset Guarantee Program (“AGP”) are made available on a case-by-case basis to specific institutions needing exceptional assistance above that of CPP and CAP.

Capital Purchase Program

Treasury currently anticipates that \$218 billion of CPP TARP funds will eventually be invested in QFIs, which include private and public U.S.-controlled banks, savings associations, **bank holding companies (“BHCs”)** (including insurance companies organized as BHCs), certain **savings and loan holding companies (“SLHCs”)**, **mutual banks**, and **mutual holding companies**. According to Treasury, the intention of CPP is to invest in healthy, viable banks to promote financial stability, maintain confidence in the financial system, and permit institutions to continue meeting the credit needs of American consumers and businesses.⁴⁴ For a summary of the distribution of CPP funding by participant — not including any repayment — see Figure 2.5.

Program Updates

CPP operations have remained similar to what has been outlined in SIGTARP’s Initial Report and April Quarterly Report; however, on April 7, 2009, Treasury announced an extension of the program to mutual holding companies,⁴⁵ and, one week later, it released a program term sheet for mutual banks.⁴⁶ On May 13, 2009, Treasury announced an expansion of CPP known as “CPP for Small Banks.”

Bank Holding Company (“BHC”): A company that controls a bank. Typically, a company controls a bank through the ownership of 25% or more of its voting securities.

Savings and Loan Holding Company (“SLHC”): A company (other than a BHC) that controls a savings association.

Mutual Banks: Depository institutions that are owned by their depositors and do not have a holding company associated with them.

Mutual Holding Company: A bank or savings and loan holding company that is part of a mutual bank that is owned by depositors; distributes income in proportion to the amount of business that members do with the company.

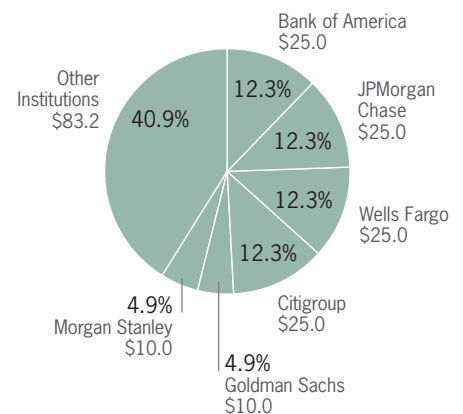
Qualifying Financial Institutions

(“QFIs”): Private and public U.S.-controlled banks, savings associations, bank holding companies, certain savings and loan holding companies, and mutual organizations.

FIGURE 2.5

CPP EXPENDITURES, BY PARTICIPANT, CUMULATIVE^a

\$ Billions, % of \$203.2 Billion



Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Bank of America = Bank of America Corporation; JPMorgan Chase = JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Wells Fargo = Wells Fargo and Company; Citigroup = Citigroup Inc.; Goldman Sachs = The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

^a \$203.2 billion represents total CPP funds expended before any CPP repayments. JPMorgan, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and some other institutions have repaid their TARP funds under CPP.

Source: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009.

For more information on the CPP application process, refer to SIGTARP's Initial Report, Section 3: "TARP Implementation and Administration."

TABLE 2.7

KEY DATES AND DEADLINES FOR CPP APPLICATION PROCESS, BY APPLICANT CATEGORY

Type	Announced Date	Application Deadline	Number of Participants
Publicly Held ^a	10/14/2008	11/14/2008	282
Privately Held ^b	11/17/2008	12/8/2008	331
"S" Corporation ^c	1/14/2009	2/13/2009	36
Mutual Organizations ^d	4/7/2009	5/7/2009	—
Mutual Banks ^e	4/14/2009	5/14/2009	—
Small Banks ^f (< \$500 million in assets)	5/13/2009	11/21/2009	10 ^g

Notes: Private QFIs are those that are non-public QFIs, excluding S Corporations and mutual organizations.

^a Treasury, "Treasury Announces TARP Capital Purchase Program Description," 10/14/2008, www.treas.gov, accessed 1/22/2009.

^b Treasury, "Process Related FAQs for Private Bank Capital Purchase Program," no date, www.treas.gov, accessed 1/22/2009.

^c Treasury, "S Corporation FAQs," no date, www.treas.gov, accessed 1/22/2009.

^d Treasury, "Process Related FAQs for the Capital Purchase Program, Mutual Holding Company FAQs," 4/7/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 4/7/2009.

^e Treasury, "Treasury Releases Capital Purchase Program Term Sheet for Mutual Banks," 4/14/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/1/2009.

^f Treasury, "Remarks by Secretary Geithner Before the Independent Community Bankers of America Annual Washington Policy Summit," 5/13/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/1/2009.

^g This number includes publicly held institutions, privately held institutions, and "S" Corps.

In addition, on May 14, 2009, insurance companies that organized themselves under the terms of a BHC and applied within the initial application window were granted preliminary approval to participate in CPP.⁴⁷ The application process for these qualified financial institutions is the same as the process for the previously funded QFIs. Key dates for each type of institution that has or may apply for CPP funding are outlined in Table 2.7.

Unique term sheets provide CPP guidance for these three types of mutual holding companies:

- publicly traded, subsidiary holding companies
- privately held, mid-tier subsidiary holding companies
- top-tier, mutual holding companies that do not have subsidiary holding companies

The terms for the publicly traded and privately held subsidiary holding companies are similar to those of public and private corporations receiving preferred shares and warrants currently under CPP.⁴⁸

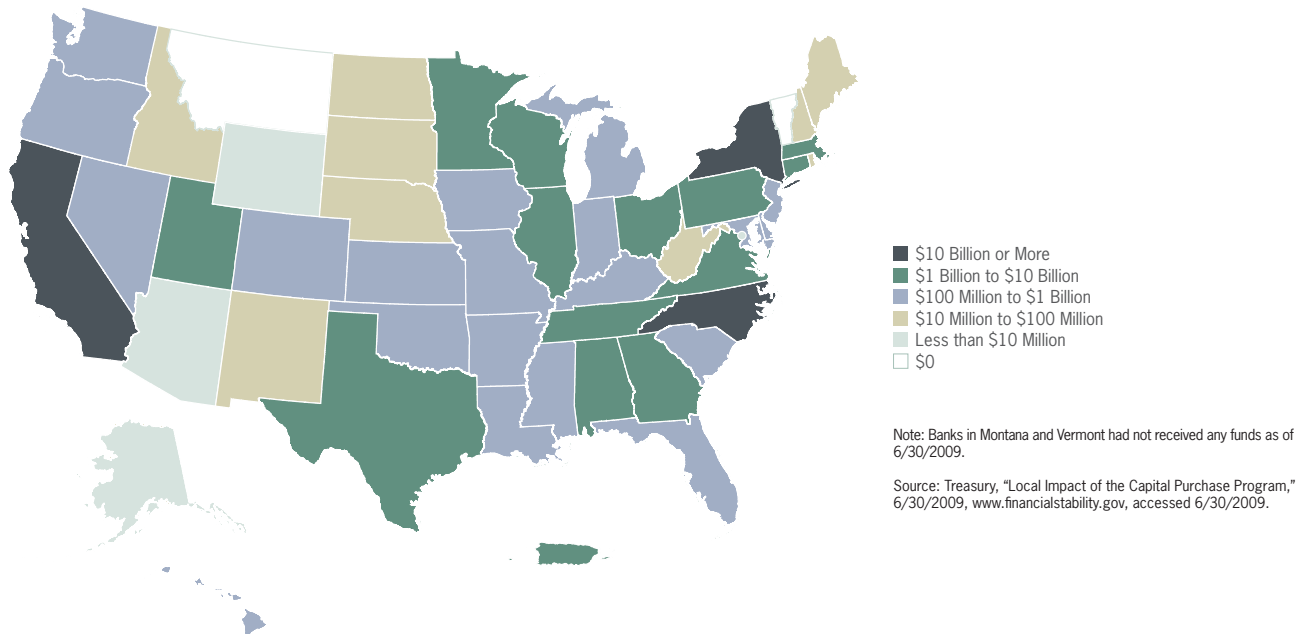
For its CPP investment in mutual banks and mutual holding companies, the Government will receive **senior securities** that carry a value equal to and not less than 1% of the recipient firm's **risk-weighted assets** and not more than \$25 billion or 3% of the recipient firm's risk-weighted assets. This is similar to the amount of preferred shares that are received by Treasury from participating public corporations. The senior securities have a maturity of 30 years and carry interest rates of

Senior Securities: A debt or equity security that has a higher priority over others.

Risk-Weighted Assets: The amount of a bank's total assets after applying an appropriate risk factor to each asset.

FIGURE 2.6

TRACKING CAPITAL PURCHASE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY



7.7% for the first five years and 13.8% for their remaining life. Due to the differing tax structures of mutual organizations, these interest rates approximate the economics of the 5% and 9% dividends required for many other CPP participants, including the publicly held BHCs. Just as it does with a private company under CPP, Treasury will receive warrants to purchase senior securities equal to 5% of the value of the CPP investment.⁴⁹ Additionally, on May 13, 2009, the Treasury Secretary announced that the CPP application window would be re-opened for banks with assets under \$500 million until November 21, 2009.⁵⁰ According to Treasury, it will be using the repayments of some of the largest banks to fund this expansion, which will permit small banks to receive an amount up to 5% of their risk-weighted assets. These increases apply to all QFIs with assets under \$500 million, including public and private corporations, S corporations, and mutual institutions.⁵¹

Status of CPP Funds

As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had purchased \$203.2 billion in preferred stock and subordinated debentures from 649 different QFIs in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Closings for CPP purchases generally occur each week on Friday, and information regarding the transactions are made publicly available by the following Tuesday. For geographical distribution of all the QFIs that have received funding see Figure 2.6. For a full listing of CPP recipients, see Appendix D: "Transaction Detail."

Although the original eight largest investments accounted for \$134.2 billion of the program, CPP has also had many more modest investments: 301 of 649 recipients received \$10 million or less.⁵² Table 2.8 and Table 2.9 show the distribution of the investments by size.

TABLE 2.8

CPP ORIGINAL INVESTMENT SUMMARY	
Largest Capital Investment	\$25 Billion
Smallest Capital Investment	\$301,000
Average Capital Investment	\$312.1 Million
Median Capital Investment	\$11.8 Million

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. These numbers are based on total Treasury CPP investment since 10/28/2008. Bank of America Corporation and SunTrust Banks, Inc., each received investments in two separate transactions.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009. Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft report, 7/13/2009.

TABLE 2.9

CPP ORIGINAL INVESTMENT SIZE	
\$10 Billion or More	6
\$1 Billion to \$10 Billion	19
\$100 Million to \$1 Billion	56
Less than \$100 Million	568
Total	649

Notes: Data as of 6/30/2009. These numbers are based on total Treasury CPP investment since 10/28/2008. Bank of America Corporation and SunTrust Banks, Inc., each received investments in two separate transactions.

Source: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009.

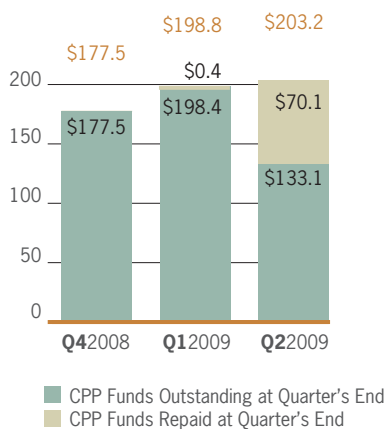
For more information on CPP repayment, see Section 2: “TARP Overview” in SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report.

Federal Banking Agency (“FBA”): One of four agencies:

- 1) Comptroller of the Currency
- 2) Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- 3) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- 4) Office of Thrift Supervision

FIGURE 2.7

SNAPSHOT OF CPP FUNDS
OUTSTANDING AND REPAID,
BY QUARTER
\$ Billions



Note: Numbers affected by rounding.

Source: Treasury, Transactions Report, 7/2/2009.

Repayment of Funds

According to the CPP contracts between Treasury and the institutions, banks were not permitted to repay their CPP funds, subject to certain limitations, within the first three years; however, this portion of the agreement was changed by the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (“ARRA”), which required Treasury to permit financial institutions to repay the capital infusions, subject to their consultation with the appropriate **Federal Banking Agency (“FBA”)**.⁵³

Institutions seeking to buy back their preferred shares, in essence repay their TARP funds, must meet the standards required by their respective banking supervisor. According to Treasury, FBA supervisors will determine if the interested CPP recipient has sufficient equity without the CPP funds, an ability to lend, and a comprehensive internal capital-assessment process.⁵⁴ On June 1, 2009, the Federal Reserve announced additional specific criteria that it will use to review any request for repayment of CPP funds from the top 19 BHCs included in the Supervisory Capital Assessment Program (“SCAP”) process:⁵⁵

- fulfill its role as an intermediary to provide lending to creditworthy households and businesses without TARP capital
- maintain levels of capital consistent with supervisory expectations
- serve as financial and managerial support to its subsidiaries
- be able to access equity on the private markets
- meet its obligations and lending without reliance on FDIC’s Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (“TLGP”) (For more information on this program, see “TARP in Context — Other Government Programs to Assist the Financial Sector,” in Section 3 of this report.)
- carry a capital level necessary to meet the more adverse economic scenarios under the SCAP testing

For further details on SCAP, refer to the “Capital Assistance Program” discussion later in this section.

As of June 30, 2009, 32 banks had repurchased their shares from Treasury. Treasury has received \$70.1 billion in principal and an additional \$316.1 million in accrued and unpaid dividends.⁵⁶ Figure 2.7 shows the amount of CPP funds outstanding, adjusted for repayments. For details of share repurchases conducted as of June 30, 2009, see Appendix D: “Transaction Detail.”

Repurchase of Warrants

To maximize the benefit to the taxpayer, EESA mandated that Treasury receive warrants when it invests in troubled assets. The warrants for publicly traded institutions provide Treasury the right to purchase shares of common stock, or, in the case

of non-publicly traded institutions, preferred stock or debt at a fixed price.⁵⁷ Under CPP, the warrants expire in 10 years. As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had not exercised its right under the warrants to purchase common shares in any of the public institutions but had done so for non-public institutions.⁵⁸

With institutions beginning to repay their CPP funds, the U.S. Government has clarified its treatment of warrant repurchases in various ways. Under the standard CPP Securities Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) and ARRA, publicly traded TARP recipients have the right to repurchase their warrants with proper notice to Treasury at the fair market value. Non-public TARP recipients have the right to repurchase the preferred shares and subordinated debt that Treasury took when it immediately exercised the warrants at the time their CPP transactions closed.⁵⁹ ARRA states that, following the repayment of TARP funding, Treasury “shall liquidate warrants associated with such assistance at the current market price.”⁶⁰ On May 20, 2009, Congress passed the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 (Public Law No. 111-22), which amended the ARRA provision requiring Treasury to liquidate its warrants immediately upon TARP repayment. Specifically, the phrase “shall liquidate” was changed to “may liquidate” — indicating that Treasury has discretion in deciding when it should sell or exercise its warrants.⁶¹

On June 26, 2009, Treasury announced guidance for the warrant repurchase process for publicly traded institutions. If an institution wishes to repurchase warrants from Treasury, it must first take the following steps:⁶²

Step 1: Notification to Treasury with Determination of Fair Market Value

Any institution wishing to repurchase its warrants must notify Treasury within 15 days of repayment of TARP funds.⁶³ According to the CPP SPA, the notification must include the number of warrants to be repurchased and the determination of fair market value from the board of directors. Moreover, the board of directors must be acting in good faith with reliance on an “independent investment banking firm.” The independent appraiser must be retained by the TARP recipient and approved by Treasury.⁶⁴

Step 2: Treasury Evaluates Repurchase Offer

According to the CPP SPA and the guidance announced by Treasury, Treasury will have 10 days to evaluate the TARP recipient’s offer of fair market value as required by ARRA.⁶⁵ According to Treasury, it will be using three different valuation methodologies to determine market values of the warrants:⁶⁶

- **market-price approach** — For those warrants listed on a securities exchange, current market value is used. However, many of the warrants that Treasury

holds are not listed on a securities exchange. In these cases, Treasury will use market prices of securities with similar characteristics to assess the market value of the warrants. Securities with similar characteristics include traded warrants, traded options, common equity, and securities listed by similar institutions. Treasury has stated that it will be using 5-10 market participants, such as investment banks and asset management firms, to provide quotes on the value of the warrants.

- **financial models** – Treasury stated that it will conduct valuations based on well-known, common financial models, such as the binomial and Black-Scholes models. The models use various known inputs as well as assumptions about the volatility and dividends of the common stock of the institution to calculate the value of the warrants. To measure the volatility and assumptions of the common stock, Treasury will be using a 60-day trailing volatility for the past 10 years of the common stock price.
- **third-party valuation** – Treasury will be using the three asset managers that it has hired to manage TARP assets and other outside consultants to assess independently the value of each institution's warrants.

Step 3: Negotiation Period

Should Treasury reject the TARP recipient's repurchase offer, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the TARP recipient and a representative of Treasury shall meet to discuss Treasury's objections to the valuation proposed by the TARP recipient and attempt to reach an agreement.⁶⁷ As of June 30, 2009, all of the warrant repurchases have occurred as a product of this negotiation period.⁶⁸

Step 4: Appraisal Procedure

If, in 10 days, no price is agreed upon, either the institution or Treasury may invoke the "Appraisal Procedure." This involves Treasury and the TARP recipient each choosing an independent appraiser to agree mutually upon the fair market value of the warrants. If, after 30 days, the two appraisers are not able to agree upon a fair market value, then a third independent appraiser will be chosen with the consent of the first two appraisers.⁶⁹ The third appraiser has 30 days to make a decision, and, subject to limitations — such as if one of the three valuations is significantly different from the other two — a composite valuation of the three appraisals is used to establish the fair market value.⁷⁰ Treasury and the institution will be bound by this price determination, but Treasury has stated that if the recipient is not satisfied with this price, it may withdraw its notification to repurchase the warrants.⁷¹ Under the CPP SPA, the costs of conducting any appraisal procedure "shall be borne by the Company."⁷²

Alternate Disposition of Warrants

If the institution and Treasury do not invoke the "Appraisal Procedure," or if the institution decides not to seek to repurchase its warrants, Treasury has various

options as to how it manages these investments over the 10-year exercisable period — it may sell them, exercise them, or hold them as it sees fit to otherwise maximize benefit to the taxpayers. When selling the warrants on the open market, Treasury has stated that it will do so through an auction process. As of June 30, 2009, guidance on this auction process has not yet been released.⁷³ Treasury has stated that it intends to liquidate the warrants of institutions that have redeemed their CPP preferred shares quickly.⁷⁴ While under the SPA, Treasury also has the right to auction 50% of the warrants of financial institutions that have not yet repaid TARP funds;⁷⁵ as of June 30, 2009, it had not done so.

As of June 30, 2009, 11 banks had repurchased their warrants for a total of \$18.7 million,⁷⁶ while three private institutions whose warrants were immediately exercised into preferred shares had repurchased those shares for a total of \$1.6 million.⁷⁷ For a list of institutions, both public and private, that have repaid their TARP funds and repurchased their warrants as of June 30, 2009, see Table 2.10. These institutions are no longer part of TARP.

TABLE 2.10

CPP WARRANT REPURCHASES (PUBLIC) (\$ MILLIONS)			
Repurchase Date	Institution	Number of Warrants Repurchased	Amount of Repurchase as of 6/30/2009
5/8/2009	Old National Bancorp	813,008	\$1.2
5/20/2009	Iberiabank Corporation ^a	138,490	1.2
5/27/2009	FirstMerit Corporation	952,260	5.0
5/27/2009	Sun Bancorp, Inc.	1,543,376	2.1
5/27/2009	Independent Bank Corp.	481,664	2.2
6/17/2009	Alliance Financial Corporation	173,069	0.9
6/24/2009	First Niagara Financial Group ^a	953,096	2.7
6/24/2009	Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc.	226,330	1.0
6/24/2009	Somerset Hills Bancorp	163,065	0.3
6/24/2009	SCBT Financial Corporation	303,083	1.4
6/30/2009	HF Financial Corp.	302,419	0.7
Total Warrants – Public		6,049,860	\$18.7
CPP WARRANT REPURCHASES (PRIVATE) (\$ MILLIONS)			
Repurchase Date	Institution	Number of Preferred Shares	Amount of Repurchase as of 6/30/2009
4/15/2009	Centra Financial Holdings, Inc./ Centra Bank, Inc.	750	\$0.8
4/22/2009	First ULB Corp.	245	0.2
5/27/2009	First Manitowoc Bancorp, Inc.	600	0.6
Total Preferred Shares – Private		1,595	\$1.6

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. This does not include the \$60 million warrant repurchase by State Street Corporation that occurred on 7/8/2009.

^a These institutions reduced the original amount of warrants issued through a qualified equity offering.

Source: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009.

Treasury Lending Snapshots

Treasury snapshots were instituted in January 2009 as a means to track progress toward the stated goal of CPP: “building a capital base of viable U.S. financial institutions, enabling them to continue lending to businesses and consumers during this unprecedented financial crisis and economic downturn.”⁷⁸ Treasury continues to measure the lending activities of CPP recipients by performing both monthly and quarterly data analysis.⁷⁹ There are currently two types of monthly reports issued on CPP. Originally, the monthly intermediation snapshots were conducted for the 21 largest CPP participants. In March 2009, Treasury announced that it would require all CPP participants to submit data for a new monthly lending report that complements the monthly intermediation snapshots. The first monthly lending report for all CPP participants was published on June 1, 2009, and included data for February and March of 2009. A second monthly lending report with April data was issued on June 19, 2009. Going forward, this report will be released around the 20th of each month.⁸⁰ As of June 30, 2009, information from the 21 largest CPP participants had been collected and released through April 2009.

April 2009 Monthly Intermediation Snapshot

The most recent monthly intermediation snapshot for the 21 largest CPP recipients was released on June 15, 2009, reporting data for the period of April 1, 2009, to April 30, 2009. The responses found a decline in total new lending of 7% from March to April; the report also included new information on small-business lending that will be reported in all surveys going forward. Treasury reviewed and analyzed the data and came to the following conclusions:⁸¹

- Consumer lending levels decreased as a result of a weakening labor market and declines in household wealth.
- Commercial and industrial lending was reportedly “well below normal levels.”
- Banks reported \$267 billion in outstanding small-business loan balances, with \$8 billion in small-business loan originations over the month.

Capital Assistance Program

On February 10, 2009, Treasury announced the Capital Assistance Program (“CAP”).⁸² The CAP process has two main steps for the 19 largest BHCs (all other QFIs need not participate in the first step but have the option to participate in the second step):⁸³

- a “stress test” (also known as the Supervisory Capital Assessment Program (“SCAP”)) to evaluate the 19 largest BHCs’ capital levels for their ability to withstand an adverse economic scenario

For more information on the Capital Assistance Program, refer to SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, Section 2: “TARP Overview.”

- an application to Treasury for funding in the form of additional capital infusions or as a means to convert CPP investments to CAP **mandatorily convertible preferred (“MCP”) shares** (available to all QFIs)

CAP’s stated goal is to “ensure the continued ability of U.S. financial institutions to lend to creditworthy borrowers in the face of a weaker-than-expected economic environment and larger-than-expected potential losses.”⁸⁴ As of June 30, 2009, one institution had applied for but had not yet been approved for CAP.

Since SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, the Federal Reserve released the results of SCAP and provided recommendations for further actions that certain institutions will need to take to meet enhanced capital requirements. Of the 19 institutions that participated in SCAP, the Federal Reserve determined that 10 needed approximately \$75 billion total in additional capital, and the other 9 institutions had sufficient capital to cover potential losses even in the more adverse scenario.⁸⁵

Upon publication of the SCAP results, Treasury announced a November 9, 2009, deadline for those 10 institutions that need to raise additional capital to meet the enhanced capital requirements. Treasury also extended the application deadline for all institutions wishing to participate in CAP to November 9, 2009.⁸⁶ For a timeline and description of the CAP process, see Figure 2.8 on the next page.

Supervisory Capital Assessment Program (“SCAP”)

SCAP, otherwise known as the “stress test,” was a key component of CAP. The stress test was conducted by the FBAs with the stated intention of ensuring that the largest financial institutions have sufficient capital to cover losses and continue lending in a more adverse economic scenario than was anticipated at the time the tests were conducted. All domestic BHCs with assets exceeding \$100 billion at the end of 2008 were required to participate. At the end of 2008, there were 19 BHCs with assets of more than \$100 billion, representing roughly two-thirds of aggregate U.S. BHC assets.⁸⁷

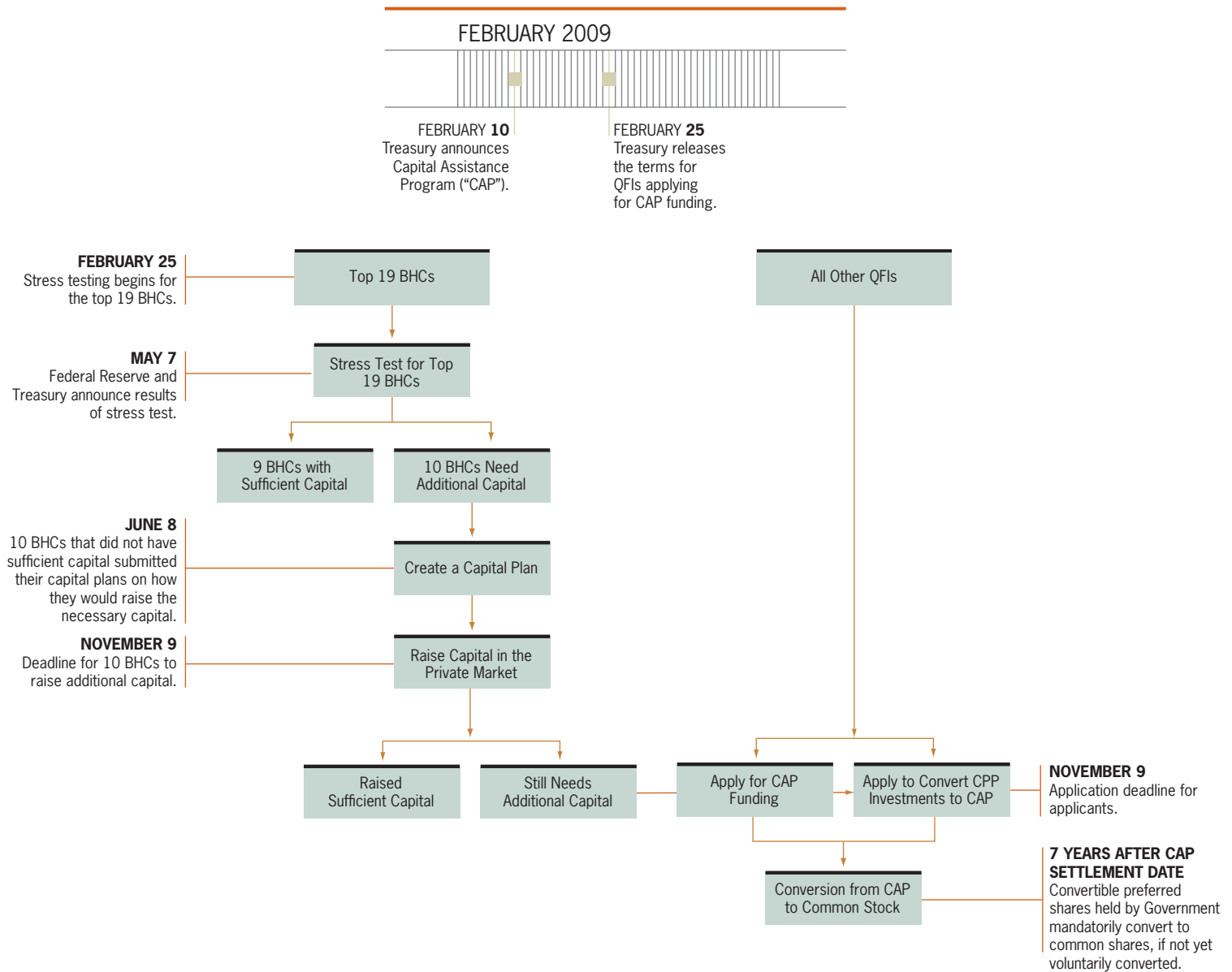
According to the Federal Reserve, the stress test was a forward-looking exercise utilizing both a baseline and adverse scenario of the economy for the next two years. The test was administered by various teams of supervisors and analysts from the FBAs with specialized knowledge of the participating firms or expertise in specific asset classes or securities.⁸⁸

On May 7, 2009, the Federal Reserve released the results of the SCAP process, revealing that 9 of the 19 BHCs had sufficient capital to withstand the most adverse scenario of the tests. As of June 30, 2009, eight of the nine institutions that had sufficient capital under SCAP were approved by their FBAs and had repaid their CPP funds, but had outstanding warrants owned by the Government. As of the drafting of this report, State Street Corporation repurchased its related warrants for \$60 million making it the only institution out of the nine to be out of

Mandatorily Convertible Preferred (“MCP”) shares: A type of preferred share (ownership in a company that generally entitles the owner of the shares to collect dividend payments) that can be converted to common stock under certain parameters at the discretion of the company — and *must* be converted to common stock by a certain time.

FIGURE 2.8

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROCESS AND TIMELINE



Note: Many of the 10 BHCs have raised significant funds on their own, which could seemingly limit their need for CAP.

Sources: Federal Reserve, "Banking Organizations Have Submitted Capital Plans To Bolster Their Capital," 6/8/2009, www.federalreserve.gov, accessed 6/8/2009; Treasury, "Statement from Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner Regarding the Treasury Capital Assistance Program and the Supervisory Capital Assessment Program," 5/7/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 5/7/2009; Treasury, "Secretary Geithner Introduces Financial Stability Plan," 2/10/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 3/25/2009; Treasury Press Release, "U.S. Treasury Releases Terms of Capital Assistance Program," 2/25/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 3/25/2009; Treasury, "Summary of Mandatorily Convertible Preferred Stock Terms," 3/25/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 3/25/2009.

TARP.⁸⁹ The ninth BHC, MetLife, is not a TARP recipient. The other 10 BHCs need to raise an additional \$75 billion total of new capital in order to meet the capital level deemed necessary to withstand a more adverse economic scenario. Options for raising the needed capital for these institutions include, but are not limited to: issuing common stock, exchanging preferred shares for common shares, selling non-core businesses, increasing corporate earnings, or applying for CAP investments. Those failing to raise private funds would be required to take CAP funds or convert their CPP funds to mandatory convertible shares; however, many financial institutions have raised significant funds on their own, which could seemingly limit their need for CAP.⁹⁰ Nine of the 10 BHCs needing additional capital have begun raising this capital in the private markets; the remaining BHC, Morgan Stanley, has already raised its additional capital and repaid its TARP funding.

SCAP Assumptions

The stress test was designed to determine how much additional capital each institution may need to remain well capitalized in adverse economic conditions until the end of 2010. Well capitalized was a standard defined as being able to maintain a 6% **tier one risk-based capital ratio** (“T1 Ratio”) and a 4% **tier one common risk-based ratio** (“T1 Common Ratio”), which is also known as a tangible common equity ratio (“TCE Ratio”).⁹¹ Generally, the Federal Reserve’s risk-based capital guidelines for BHCs require a minimum 4% T1 Ratio; however, supervisors expect BHCs to hold T1 well in excess of the minimum ratio. Supervisors have indicated that common equity (the component of T1 most able to absorb losses) should be the dominant component of T1. The calculation of a T1 Common Ratio assessed the composition of the BHCs’ T1 Ratio to determine whether common equity was sufficiently dominant. Once these two ratios were calculated, supervisors followed the normal supervisory evaluation process to determine whether a firm’s current capital was sufficient in light of its risk profile.⁹² SCAP’s required ratios are higher than current Federal regulations.

In SCAP, the regulators created two forward-looking economic scenarios. The first scenario was a baseline forecast for 2009 and 2010 based on the most recent projections available from three **professional forecasters** prior to the start of the stress test on February 25, 2009.⁹³ Although the baseline was intended to forecast likely economic metrics, the unemployment rate eclipsed the baseline assumption of an annual average of 8.4% unemployment with the June 2009 unemployment rate of 9.5%.⁹⁴ The second scenario evaluated the institutions under worse economic conditions than those provided in the baseline forecast — an “adverse case” scenario. The assumptions for the baseline and adverse case compared to the

“Tier One Capital” (“T1”) vs.

“Tier One Common” (“T1 Common”):

Two of the most relevant measures of capital adequacy are tier one capital (“T1”) and tier one common (“T1 Common”). For many TARP recipients, these two measures are significantly divergent in the current market, capturing different aspects of the institution’s health or lack thereof.

T1 or “core capital” consists primarily of common equity (including retained earnings), limited types and amounts of preferred equity, certain minority interests, and limited types and amounts of trust preferred securities. T1 does not include goodwill and certain other intangibles. Certain other assets are also excluded from T1. It can be described as a measure of the bank’s ability to sustain future losses and still meet depositor’s demands. Federal regulators look at T1 to calculate the **tier one capital ratio** (“**T1 Ratio**”), which determines what percentage of a bank’s total assets is categorized as T1. Under traditional Federal regulations, a bank with a T1 Ratio of 4% or greater is considered adequately capitalized.

T1 Common, also known as tangible common equity (“TCE”), is calculated by removing all non-common elements from T1, e.g., preferred equity, minority interests, and trust preferred securities. It can be thought of as the amount that would be left over if the bank were dissolved and all creditors and higher levels of stock, such as preferred stock, were paid off. T1 Common is the highest “quality” of capital in the sense of providing a buffer against loss by claimants on the bank. T1 Common is used in calculating the tier one common risk-based ratio (“T1 Common Ratio”) which determines what percentage of a bank’s total assets is categorized as T1 Common. The higher the percentage, the better capitalized the bank. Preferred stock is an example of capital that is counted in T1, but not in T1 Common. For more information on a bank’s capital structure, see the “Capital Structure Tutorial” in SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report.

Tier One Capital ("T1"): = Common stockholders' equity + Preferred equity (subject to regulatory limits) + Minority interests + Trust preferred securities (subject to regulatory limits) – Goodwill – Certain other assets (subject to regulatory limits).

Tier One Common Equity ("T1 Common"): = T1 – Preferred equity – Minority interests – Trust preferred securities.

Tier One Risk-based Capital Ratio ("T1 Ratio"): = T1/Risk-weighted assets

Tier-One Common Risk-based Ratio ("T1 Common Ratio"): = T1 Common / Risk-weighted assets

Professional Forecasters: Economic expert firms that use various economic data to publish their own projections. The three forecasters used for the purpose of the stress test were the Consensus Forecasts, the Blue Chip Survey, and the Survey of Professional Forecasters. They are independent of Treasury.

SCAP Buffer: The amount of capital needed for an institution to sustain a 6% Tier One Ratio and a 4% Tangible Common Equity Ratio under the more adverse economic scenario.

economic indicators as of June 30, 2009, are in Table 2.11, and demonstrate that as of June 30, 2009, two of the three indicators (Real GDP and Unemployment) indicate that the economic downturn may be more severe than even the adverse scenario for 2009.

To understand how much capital is needed to withstand a certain amount of losses and still maintain a capital buffer of at least a 6% T1 Ratio and at least a 4% T1 Common Ratio, the BHCs were asked by their FBA regulators to project estimated losses on loans, securities, and trading-related exposures based upon 2008 year-end financial data.⁹⁵

According to the Federal Reserve, under the more adverse scenario, together the 19 BHCs had approximately \$837 billion in T1, \$413 billion of which was T1 Common. These BHCs estimated their net losses to be \$185 billion for 2009 and 2010. That would leave them with a required **SCAP buffer** of \$74.6 billion under the adverse scenario. When calculating the required SCAP buffer, FBAs took into account financial results and any actions that BHCs may have taken during the first quarter of 2009.⁹⁶ For example, SCAP took into account Citigroup's announced exchange offer on February 27, 2009. The announced offer was to convert private preferred and Treasury's CPP investments to common equity, which

TABLE 2.11

	2009 Scenarios		2010 Scenarios		Economic Indicators, as of 6/30/2009
	Baseline	More Adverse	Baseline	More Adverse	
Real GDP (% Change in Annual Average)	(2.0%)	(3.3%)	2.1%	0.5%	(5.5%)
Annual Average Civilian Unemployment Rate	8.4%	8.9%	8.8%	10.3%	9.5% ^a
House Prices (% Change Relative to Q4 of Prior Year)	(14.0%)	(22.0%)	(4.0%)	(7.0%)	(18.6%) ^b

Notes: As reported by the source document, baseline forecasts for real GDP and the unemployment rate equal the average of projections released by Consensus Forecasts, the Blue Chip Survey, and the Survey of Professional Forecasters in February 2009.

^a 9.5% is the annualized rate, not the "annual average."

^b Number is based off of the S&P Case-Shiller 10-city Home Price Index for first quarter of 2009.

Sources: Federal Reserve, "The Supervisory Capital Assessment Program: Design and Implementation," 4/24/2009; Real GDP as of 6/30/2009: Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross Domestic Product, 1st quarter 2009 (final)," 6/25/2009, www.bea.gov, accessed 7/9/2009; Unemployment rate as of 6/30/2009: Department of Labor, "The Employment Situation: June 2009," 6/30/2009, www.bls.gov, accessed 7/9/2009; Changes in Housing Prices as of 6/30/2009: Treasury Office of Thrift Supervision, "First Quarter 2009 Thrift Industry Report — Economic Data," 6/2/2009, www.files.ots.treas.gov, accessed 7/10/2009.

in effect, increased its T1 Common. The terms of the exchange offer subsequently were finalized on June 9, 2009, and are described later in this section.

Table 2.12 shows the SCAP buffer calculation in aggregate for all 19 BHCs under the more “adverse” scenario. Table 2.13 shows the results of SCAP for the 10 BHCs needing additional capital, and Table 2.14 shows the results of SCAP for the 9 BHCs that have sufficient capital to withstand the more adverse scenario detailed under SCAP.

Post-SCAP Alternatives

On June 8, 2009, the 10 BHCs requiring additional capital to meet the capital buffer requirement submitted detailed capital plans to their FBAs outlining how they planned to raise the necessary capital. According to the Federal Reserve, these capital plans, when implemented, “would provide sufficient capital to meet the required buffer under the assessment’s more adverse scenario.”⁹⁷ The Federal Reserve has also stated that it will work with the institutions to ensure their plans get

TABLE 2.12

SCAP RESULTS FOR THE LARGEST 19 BHCs (\$ BILLIONS)	
Tier One Capital	\$836.7
Tier One Common Capital (included in above amount)	412.5
Total Estimated Losses	(599.2)
Add Purchase Accounting Adjustments	64.3
Add Resources other than Capital to Absorb Losses	362.9
SCAP Buffer as of 12/31/2008	\$185.0
Less Capital Actions and Effects of 1 st Quarter Results	110.4
Required SCAP Buffer	\$74.6

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, “The Supervisory Capital Assessment Program: Overview of Results,” 5/7/2009.

TABLE 2.13

SCAP RESULTS FOR INSTITUTIONS NEEDING ADDITIONAL CAPITAL (\$ BILLIONS)											
	Bank of America	Wells Fargo	GMAC	Citigroup	Regions	Sun Trust	Morgan Stanley	KeyCorp	Fifth Third	PNC	Total
Tier One Capital	\$173.2	\$86.4	\$17.4	\$118.8	\$12.1	\$17.6	\$47.2	\$11.6	\$11.9	\$24.1	
Tier One Common Capital	74.5	33.9	11.1	22.9	7.6	9.4	17.8	6.0	4.9	11.7	
Total Estimated Losses	136.6	86.1	9.2	104.7	9.2	11.8	19.7	6.7	9.1	18.8	
Purchase Accounting Adjustments	13.3	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	
Projected Non-Capital Resources ^a	74.5	60.0	(0.5)	49.0	3.3	4.7	7.1	2.1	5.5	9.6	
SCAP Shortfall as of 12/31/2008	46.5	17.3	6.7	92.6	2.9	3.4	8.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	
1 st Quarter Results and Actions	12.7	3.6	(4.8)	87.1	0.4	1.3	6.5	0.6	1.5	1.7	
Additional Capital Required	\$33.9	\$13.7	\$11.5	\$5.5	\$2.5	\$2.2	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$1.1	\$0.6	\$74.6

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a Resources include Pre-provision Net Revenue (“PPNR”) and the resources available from the allowance for loan and lease losses.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, “The Supervisory Capital Assessment Program: Overview of Results,” 5/7/2009.

TABLE 2.14

SCAP RESULTS FOR INSTITUTIONS NOT NEEDING ADDITIONAL CAPITAL (\$ BILLIONS)									
	American Express	BB&T Co.	Bank of NY Mellon	CapitalOne	Goldman Sachs	JPMorgan Chase	MetLife	State Street	USB
Tier One Capital	\$10.1	\$13.4	\$15.4	\$16.8	\$55.9	\$136.2	\$30.1	\$14.1	\$24.4
Tier One Common Capital	10.1	7.8	11.0	12.0	34.4	87.0	27.8	10.8	11.8
Total Estimated Losses	11.2	8.7	5.4	13.4	17.8	97.4	9.6	8.2	15.7
Purchase Accounting Adjustments	—	—	—	1.5	—	19.9	—	—	—
Projected Non-Capital Resources ^a	11.9	5.5	6.7	9.0	18.5	72.4	5.6	4.3	13.7
SCAP Shortfall as of 12/31/2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 st Quarter Results and Actions	0.2	0.1	(0.2)	(0.3)	7.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
Additional Capital Required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a Resources include PPNR and the resources available from the allowance for loan and lease losses.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, "The Supervisory Capital Assessment Program: Overview of Results," 5/7/2009.

implemented quickly and are completed by the November 9, 2009, capital-raising deadline.⁹⁸ The capital plan must include the following:⁹⁹

- detailed description of the actions that will be taken to raise the amount of capital and/or type of capital needed to meet the SCAP buffer
- list of steps to address weaknesses in the BHC's internal processes for managing and maintaining effective capital
- outline of steps that the BHC will take to repay TARP funds over an allotted time and reduce reliance on guarantees through FDIC's TLGP

Should a BHC not meet its required SCAP buffer by November 9, 2009, it will have to take additional capital assistance through CAP. This may include either Treasury-approved conversion of the BHCs' CPP investment to CAP MCP shares or the issuance of new CAP MCP shares.¹⁰⁰ As of June 30, 2009, many financial institutions have raised significant funds on their own, which could seemingly limit their need for CAP. Table 2.15 shows how the following banks have already begun to raise capital in different ways.

Status of CAP

According to Treasury, those institutions that were not part of SCAP have until November 9, 2009, to apply for the CAP program. When applying for CAP, QFIs can either apply directly for additional TARP funding in the form of CAP MCP shares or apply to convert their CPP preferred shares in exchange for CAP MCP shares.¹⁰¹ As of June 30, 2009, only one institution had applied for CAP, and none had yet been funded.

For more information on the Capital Assistance Program terms and conditions, see SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, Section 2: "TARP Overview."

TABLE 2.15

SCAP PROGRESS AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)				
Financial Institution	Capital Needed per SCAP^a	Capital Raised/Announced as of 6/30/2009	Capital Needed by 11/9/2009	Method of Raising Capital
Bank of America ^a	\$33.9	\$33.9	—	Exchange offering, common equity offering, reduced dividends, gain from dispositions
Citigroup ^b	5.5	5.5	—	Expanded already announced exchange offer
Fifth Third Bancorp ^c	1.1	2.2	—	Exchange offering, tender offering
GMAC LLC ^d	11.5	3.5	8.0	Received \$7.5 billion from MCP share issuance to Treasury through AIFP (\$3.5 billion used to meet capital requirements)
Keycorp ^e	1.8	1.3	0.5	Exchange offering
Morgan Stanley ^{f,g}	1.8	2.2	—	Public equity offering
PNC ^h	0.6	0.6	—	At-the-market equity offering
Regions Financial Corp ⁱ	2.5	2.5	—	Exchange offering
SunTrust ^j	2.2	2.1	0.1	Equity offering, tender offering
Wells Fargo ^k	13.7	8.6	5.1	Equity offering
Total	\$74.6	\$62.5	\$13.7	

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

Sources:

^a Bank of America, "Press Release," 6/25/2009, newsroom.bankofamerica.com/index.php?s=43&item=8485, accessed 6/23/2009.

^b Citigroup Inc., "Press Release," 5/7/2009, www.citigroup.com/citi/press/2009/090507f.htm, accessed 6/30/2009.

^c Fifth Third Bancorp, 8-K, 6/4/2009, www.sec.gov, accessed 6/23/2009.

^d Treasury, Transaction Report, 7/2/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 7/2/2009.

^e Keycorp, "Press Release," 6/3/2009, www.snl.com/irweblinkx/file.aspx?ID=100334&FID=7893270, accessed 6/23/2009.

^f Morgan Stanley, "Press Release," 6/2/2009, www.morganstanley.com/about/press/articles/beb071fc-4f61-11de-96f6-3f25a44c9933.html, accessed 6/23/2009.

^g Morgan Stanley has since repaid its TARP funds on 6/17/2009.

^h PNC, "Press Release," 5/27/2009, <http://pnc.mediaroom.com/index.php?s=43&item=635>, accessed 6/23/2009.

ⁱ Regions Financial, "Press Release," 6/18/2009, www.regions.com/about_regions/IR_newsreleases.html, accessed 6/30/2009.

^j SunTrust, 8-K, 6/8/2009, www.sec.gov, accessed 6/23/2009.

^k Wells Fargo, "Press Release," 5/8/2009, www.wellsfargo.com/press/2009/20090508_stock_raise_results, accessed 6/23/2009.

^l Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, "The Supervisory Capital Assessment Program: Overview of Results," 5/7/2009.

Equity Capital Facility: A commitment to invest equity capital in a firm under certain future conditions.

Securities Exchange: An agreement between a firm and investors, permitting the investors to exchange one class of securities for another.

Systemically Significant Failing Institutions Program

According to Treasury, the Systemically Significant Failing Institutions (“SSFI”) program was established to “provide stability and prevent disruptions to financial markets from the failure of institutions that are critical to the functioning of the nation’s financial system.”¹⁰² As of June 30, 2009, \$69.8 billion has been allocated through the SSFI program to American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”), the sole participant.

American International Group, Inc.

The \$69.8 billion of TARP funds allocated to AIG includes \$40 billion of preferred stock purchased from AIG on November 25, 2008, and the more recent establishment of a \$29.8 billion **equity capital facility**. AIG used the proceeds of Treasury’s initial stock purchase to reduce the amount it had previously borrowed from the Federal Reserve.¹⁰³ On March 2, 2009, Treasury and the Federal Reserve announced a restructuring and sale of certain assets that will allow the company to repay a portion of the Federal Reserve’s assistance packages to AIG. This overall restructuring of the Government’s interests included a **securities exchange**, the previously mentioned \$29.8 billion equity capital facility, and an amendment to the Federal Reserve’s Revolving Credit Facility. According to Treasury, the restructuring will strengthen the company’s finances and is a long-term solution for AIG, its customers, U.S. taxpayers, and the financial system as a whole.¹⁰⁴ On April 17, 2009, Treasury and AIG signed the securities exchange agreement and the equity facility agreement as part of AIG’s ongoing restructuring efforts.¹⁰⁵ According to Treasury, “orderly restructuring is essential to AIG’s repayment of the support it has received from U.S. taxpayers and to preserving financial stability.”¹⁰⁶

Restructuring

AIG’s “orderly restructuring” goes beyond the restructuring of its Government assistance to include an internal restructuring plan for the company’s assets and risk positions. This internal restructuring, which includes asset sales, is an attempt by AIG to “protect and enhance the value of its key businesses, and position these franchises for the future as more independently run, transparent companies.”¹⁰⁷ Subsequent to SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, the following restructuring transactions have transpired:¹⁰⁸

- **Government Agreements:** Agreements for a securities exchange and equity capital facility have been executed, and changes to the Federal Reserve Revolving Credit Facility have been made.
- **Separation Activities:** Two of AIG’s largest foreign life insurance businesses — American International Company Ltd. (“AIA”) and American Life Insurance Company (“ALICO”) — have been put into special purpose vehicles (“SPVs”),

with significant preferred stock interests in those SPVs used to pay down the Federal Reserve Revolving Credit Facility.

- **Financial Products Corp. Unwind:** AIG continues to reduce the risk of its derivatives portfolios held by its subsidiary, Financial Products Corp.
- **Asset Sales:** AIG continues to sell off subsidiaries that are not part of its core business.

Government Agreements

The restructuring of the Government's assistance package for AIG involved three new agreements with two Government agencies. The securities exchange and equity capital facility are Treasury agreements, and the amended Revolving Credit Facility is with the Federal Reserve. All three agreements are subject to Government inspection and control requirements. Provisions for the AIG-Treasury contracts include, among others, inspection rights, internal control establishment, executive compensation limits, limited lobbying activity, use of funds reporting, and dividend rate adjustments. Table 2.16 illustrates these provisions in more detail.

TABLE 2.16

STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR AIG TREASURY CONTRACTS	
Provision	Description
Inspection Rights	Treasury, SIGTARP, and the Comptroller General of the United States have access to personnel, and any books, papers, records, or other data.
Internal Controls	AIG must establish internal controls to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract, and must report on the implementation of the internal controls quarterly.
Executive Compensation	AIG must comply with all EESA executive compensation requirements and any amendments. AIG must also make its best efforts to comply with the executive compensation restrictions to non-U.S.-based senior employees.
Limited Lobbying Activity	AIG shall continue to maintain and implement its policy on lobbying, governmental, ethics, and political activities.
Dividend Rate Adjustment	Treasury can change the dividend rate with the objective of protecting the U.S. taxpayer.
Preferred Stock Directors	In the event that the board does not declare dividends for four quarters (does not need to be consecutive), Treasury has the right to elect the greater of (a) two members of the board of directors or (b) 20% of the entire board (currently there are 11 directors). Upon the receipt of four consecutive full dividend payments, the board members will step down.

Note: The executive compensation requirements released on 5/15/2009 apply to AIG.

Source: Treasury, "Securities Exchange Agreement dated as of April 17, 2009, between American International Group, Inc. and United States Department of the Treasury," 4/17/2009, www.financialstability.gov/docs/agreements/Series.E.Securities.Exchange.Agreement.pdf, accessed 6/8/2009.

Cumulative Preferred Stock: A type of stock that requires a defined dividend payment. If the company does not pay the dividend, it still owes the missed dividends to the owner of the stock.

Non-cumulative Preferred Stock: Unpaid dividends do not accrue on shares of stock when a company does not make a dividend payment.

Reverse Stock Split: A method used by corporations to reduce the number of shares outstanding and increase the share price proportionally. The total value of the shares outstanding remains the same. Based on the AIG reverse stock split, if a shareholder owned 100 shares of common stock valued at \$1 before the 1-for-20 reverse stock split, after the reverse stock split the shareholder would own 5 shares of stock valued at \$20 each.

Securities Exchange Agreement

The securities exchange allows AIG to replace the 4 million shares of **cumulative preferred stock** issued to Treasury in November 2008 (“Series D stock”) worth \$40 billion with 400,000 shares of **non-cumulative preferred stock** (“Series E stock”) worth \$41.6 billion.¹⁰⁹ The price of the Series E stock was set at the total value of the Series D stock plus any unpaid dividends.¹¹⁰ The Series D stock paid a 10% annual dividend (paid quarterly), and the new Series E stock will pay a 10% dividend if the board of directors declares dividends.¹¹¹ AIG may only repurchase the new Series E stock with the proceeds of new sources of private capital.¹¹² In addition to the newly issued preferred stock, AIG has issued warrants to Treasury. These warrants are exercisable for 2,689,938.3 shares of common stock, which represent 2% of AIG’s outstanding common stock as of June 30, 2009.¹¹³ The warrants have a strike price of \$50, and, on June 30, 2009, the current price of AIG stock was \$23.20. On June 30, 2009, AIG had a 1-for-20 **reverse stock split**, which increased the stock price by a multiple of 20 and reduced the shares outstanding by a quotient of 20. The warrants adjust by the same multiple as the stock; the previously stated terms of the warrants reflect this reverse stock split.

Equity Capital Facility

The equity capital facility was announced as a five-year, \$30 billion agreement between AIG and Treasury.¹¹⁴ Under the agreement, AIG agrees to issue and sell to Treasury 300,000 shares of 10% non-cumulative preferred stock (“Series F stock”), plus warrants to purchase 150 shares of common stock.¹¹⁵ Dividends on the Series F stock do not accumulate and are only owed when declared by the board of directors. The strike price of the warrants is \$0.00002 per share.¹¹⁶ On June 30, 2009, AIG’s common stock price was \$23.20 per share. The agreement terms reflect the June 30, 2009, reverse stock split.

Technically, Treasury has already acquired all 300,000 shares of Series F stock, but the shares had no value until cash was disbursed from Treasury to AIG. Upon such disbursements, the facility is said to be “drawn upon,” and the value of Series F stock increases by the amount of the drawdown.¹¹⁷ In order to draw down the equity capital facility, AIG must provide an outline of the expected uses of the funds.¹¹⁸ As of June 30, 2009, AIG has drawn down \$1.15 billion to improve the capitalization of its domestic life insurance and retirement services businesses.¹¹⁹

In March 2009, AIG made \$165 million in retention payments to certain employees in its Financial Products Corp. and Trading Group Inc. subsidiaries (“AIGFP Retention Payment Amount”).¹²⁰ In an attempt to recoup the \$165 million from AIG, Treasury reduced the amount of capital available through the equity capital facility by \$165 million. This reduced the \$30 billion value of the facility to \$29.835 billion. In addition to the AIGFP Retention Payment Amount, Treasury assigned a \$165 million commitment fee to AIG for the use of the facility.¹²¹ The

commitment fee is due in three installments of \$55 million on each of the following dates: December 17, 2010; August 17, 2012; and April 17, 2014, and must be paid from the operational capital of AIG.¹²²

Federal Reserve Revolving Credit Facility

The Federal Reserve will make several modifications to the Revolving Credit Facility established in September 2008:

- The credit facility will be repaid and reduced in exchange for up to approximately \$26 billion in preferred interests in two special purpose vehicles created to hold all of the outstanding common stock ALICO and AIA.¹²³
 - The total amount available under the Revolving Credit Facility will be reduced to \$25 billion.
- The Federal Reserve will make up to \$8.5 billion in new loans to AIG. The loans will be repaid by the cash flow received from designated blocks of the domestic life insurance subsidiaries of AIG.¹²⁴
- The interest rate on the facility is the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 300 basis points. The previous interest rate floor of 3.5% will be removed from the credit facility.¹²⁵

AIG Financial Products Corp. Unwind

AIG Financial Products Corp. (“AIGFP”) is a subsidiary of AIG whose primary business is trading in **derivatives** of stocks, bonds, credit, and commodities as well as energy trading and trading in the foreign exchange markets. Derivatives are financial instruments that “derive” their value from something else (residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, *etc.*). AIG’s financial woes were largely a result of AIGFP’s position as underwriter of one type of derivative, **credit default swaps (“CDSs”)**, that sustained substantial losses in 2008. AIGFP’s CDS exposure on multi-sector **collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”)** alone accounted for approximately \$19 billion of the \$24.5 billion in losses AIG announced in the third quarter of 2008.

The downgrade of AIG’s AAA credit rating by the rating agencies triggered a credit event under many of its derivative contracts. This event required AIGFP to post additional collateral to its counterparties. As of November 5, 2008, AIGFP had posted or agreed to post \$37.3 billion in collateral to its counterparties. These collateral postings payments exceeded the funds AIG had available, and that is when the Federal Reserve and Treasury began providing assistance to stabilize the company. Part of AIG’s restructuring plan involves the unwinding of AIGFP’s derivative exposure. According to AIG’s first-quarter financial statements, released May 7, 2009, AIGFP has begun to reduce the exposed risk of AIG; the **notional** amount of AIG’s derivative portfolio exposure has been reduced by more than 40% — from approximately \$2.7 trillion to approximately \$1.5 trillion.

Derivative: A financial instrument whose value is based on (“derived from”) a different underlying asset, indicator, or financial instrument.

Credit Default Swap (“CDS”): A contract where the seller receives a series of payments from the buyer in return for agreeing to make a payment to the buyer when a particular credit event outlined in the contract occurs (for example, if the credit rating on a particular bond or loan is downgraded or goes into default). It is commonly referred to as an insurance product where the seller is providing the buyer insurance against the failure of a bond. The buyer, however, does not need to own the asset covered by the contract, which means it can serve essentially as a “bet” against the underlying bond.

Collateralized Debt Obligation (“CDO”): A financial instrument that entitles the purchaser to some portion of the cash flows from a portfolio of assets, which may include bonds, loans, mortgage-backed securities, or other CDOs.

Notional: Face value.

Asset Sales

AIG has also begun a large-scale asset divestiture plan in a move to “protect and enhance the value of its key business.”¹²⁶ AIG has completed the sale of eight subsidiaries and one large office building in Tokyo. When AIG sells an asset, the total sale price could be in the form of cash or AIG debt assumed by the purchaser. The total sales price of the nine completed sales is approximately \$5.3 billion, including approximately \$4.6 billion cash and notes and \$726 million debt assumed by the purchasers. Table 2.17 lists the assets and the respective sale prices with the applicable debt assumptions by the purchasers.¹²⁷

TABLE 2.17

AIG ASSET SALES (\$ MILLIONS)			
Subsidiary	Cash	Debt Assumed by Purchaser	Total Sale Price
AIG PhilAm Savings Bank, PhilAm Auto Financing and Leasing, and PFL Holdings	\$43	\$ —	\$43
Hartford Steam Boiler	739	76	815
AIG Insurance Company of Canada	263	—	263
AIG Retail Bank Public Company Limited and its credit card operations, AIG Card (Thailand) Company Limited, in Thailand	45	495	540
AIG Private Bank Limited	253	55	308
Deutsche Versicherungs-und Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft	26	—	26
AIGFP Commodity Index Business	150	—	150
21 st Century Insurance Group	1,900	100	2,000
Tokyo Office Building	1,200	—	1,200
Total	\$4,619	\$726	\$5,345

Note: These numbers and announcements are from the unaudited quarterly report and press releases.

Sources: American International Group, Inc., 10-Q, “Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,” 3/31/2009, www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/5272/000095012309008272/y76976e10vq.htm, accessed 7/9/2009, pp. 3-4; AIG Press Release, “AIG Completes Sale of Prime Tokyo Real Estate Asset to Nippon Life Insurance Company,” 5/28/2009, ir.aigcorporate.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=76115&p=irol-newsArticle&ID=1293557&highlight=, accessed 7/10/2009; AIG Press Release, “AIG Financial Products Corp Completes Sale of Commodity Index Business,” 5/7/2009, ir.aigcorporate.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=76115&p=irol-newsArticle&ID=1285771&highlight=, accessed 7/10/2009.

Targeted Investment Program and Asset Guarantee Program

Under the Targeted Investment Program (“TIP”), Treasury had invested, as of June 30, 2009, \$40 billion of TARP funds in Citigroup and Bank of America. Furthermore, under the Asset Guarantee Program (“AGP”), Treasury had committed a total of \$5 billion to support \$301 billion of assets held by Citigroup. As of June 30, 2009, Citigroup is the sole participant in AGP.

- **Stated goal of TIP:** To invest funds, on a case-by-case basis, “to strengthen the economy and protect American jobs, savings, and retirement security” where “the loss of confidence in a financial institution could result in significant market disruptions that threaten the financial strength of similarly situated financial institutions.”¹²⁸
- **Stated goal of AGP:** To use insurance protections to help stabilize at-risk financial institutions. Treasury insures a select pool of troubled assets and collects premiums in return. This program differs from other financial institution solvency programs in that Treasury does not invest TARP funds in the institution directly; rather, TARP funds are reserved to cover a portion of the possible losses in the selected assets.¹²⁹

Citigroup Inc.

Treasury has provided no financing to Citigroup beyond its earlier CPP, TIP, and AGP funding. Citigroup has received a total of \$50 billion in TARP funding over three installments:

- CPP: \$25 billion on October 28, 2008
- TIP: \$20 billion on December 31, 2008
- AGP: \$5 billion loss protection on January 15, 2009

The \$5 billion AGP commitment is for Treasury’s portion of the loss exposure on the **ring-fencing** of approximately \$301 billion worth of troubled Citigroup assets. This amount has not been paid directly to Citigroup, but rather, has been placed in reserve against the possibility of future losses on the assets in the ring-fence.¹³⁰ There have been no additional TARP funds allocated to Citigroup since SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report. However, Treasury’s investments in Citigroup have been modified through a set of **exchange** offerings that were finalized on June 9, 2009.¹³¹ The effects of these exchange offers are mixed. The CPP exchange will reduce the dividends payable to Treasury, and Treasury will receive a more junior position on the conversion of those shares in the event of a bankruptcy. The TIP and AGP exchange to trust preferred securities will result in Treasury having a

Ring-Fencing: Segregating assets from the rest of a financial institution, often so that asset problems can be addressed in isolation.

Exchange: In reference to Citigroup agreement, taking one type of stock (e.g., preferred) and converting it at a specific rate to another type of stock (e.g., common).

For more information on Treasury's original investments in Citigroup, see SIGTARP's Initial Report and SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

Loss Carry-Forward: Technique used to apply a loss from the current year to a future year in order to reduce the company's future tax liability.

Interim Security: In the case of the Citigroup exchange, a preferred stock that is convertible and designated as a common stock equivalent.

Treasury-Owned Preferred Stock: Comprises CPP preferred stock, AGP preferred stock, and TIP preferred stock.

more senior claim in bankruptcy and Treasury will have a higher priority to receive regular interest payments.¹³² Additionally, Citigroup is implementing a Tax Benefit Preservation Plan to protect its shareholders from the potential loss of value of tax benefits through the dilution that is caused by the exchanges. If followed by shareholders, this plan will protect a large amount of tax benefits — such as **loss carry-forwards** — that Citigroup can use to offset future income.¹³³ A more detailed description of this plan is provided later in this section.

Citigroup Exchange Offering

On June 9, 2009, Citigroup finalized several private and public preferred securities exchange offers that were announced on February 27, 2009. These exchanges generally involve arranging for preferred shareholders, including Treasury, to trade in their shares for new **interim securities** that can be converted to common stock at the request of Citigroup.¹³⁴ This will permit the interim securities to be counted as “tangible common equity,” thus strengthening Citigroup’s capital structure. When Citigroup originally announced this exchange offering in February 2009, it intended to exchange up to \$27.5 billion of its non-Treasury held preferred securities, and Treasury had announced that it would match up to \$25 billion of the non-Treasury held shares exchanged with its CPP preferred shares (**Treasury-owned preferred stock**). Since then, Citigroup participated in Treasury’s stress test (Supervisory Capital Asset Program, or SCAP) to determine an appropriate capital buffer for the firm in case of adverse economic conditions. Treasury concluded that Citigroup needed to raise \$5.5 billion in tangible common equity, even after receiving credit, during the SCAP testing, for the \$52.5 billion to be exchanged. On May 7, 2009, Citigroup announced it will expand the original private portion of its exchange offering by \$5.5 billion to meet the required buffer under SCAP.¹³⁵ Refer to the “Capital Assistance Program” discussion in this section for more detail on SCAP.

Citigroup has offered the exchange until July 24, 2009, to both its private and public preferred shareholders, with Treasury agreeing to match up to \$25 billion of its CPP preferred shares in the transactions. Should there be full (private, public, and Treasury) participation, Citigroup would convert approximately \$58

TABLE 2.18

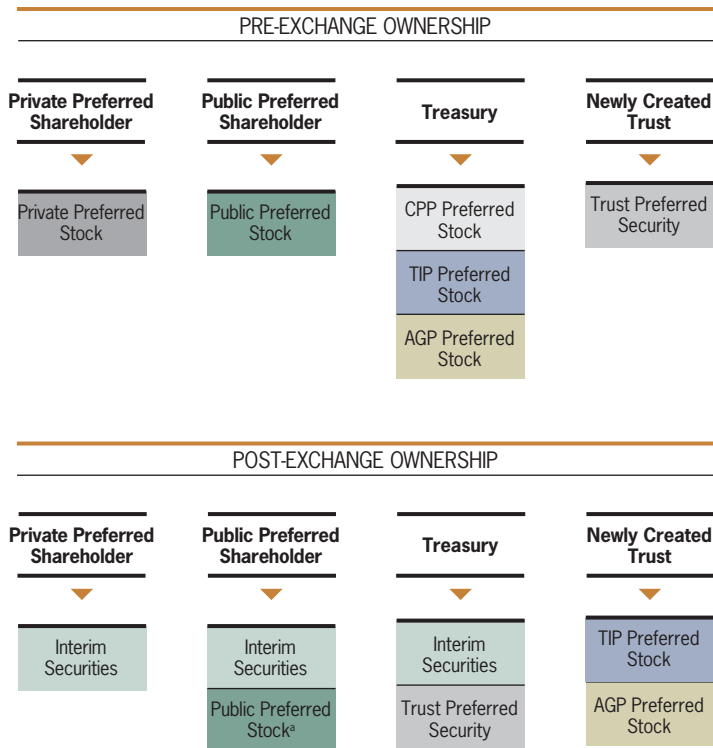
CITIGROUP PREFERRED STOCK EXCHANGE PARTICIPANTS (\$ BILLIONS)		
	Outstanding	Maximum Participation
Private Preferred	\$12.5	\$12.5
Public Preferred and Trust Preferred	30.6	20.5
Treasury-Owned Preferred	50.0	25.0
Total	\$93.1	\$58.0

Note: Public preferred and trust preferred are combined because public preferred shareholders will exchange first during the exchange of public preferred shares, and trust preferred will make up the difference to complete the transaction.

Source: Citigroup, Schedule 14A, 6/10/2009, www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/831001/000119312509128779/dprer14a.htm, accessed 6/15/2009.

FIGURE 2.9

CITIGROUP EXCHANGE OVERVIEW



Notes: Private preferred stock, public preferred stock, and CPP preferred stock will be exchanged for interim securities until shareholders approve the transaction.

^a If the Public Preferred Exchange has maximum participation, there will be \$10.05 billion of Public Preferred Stock outstanding.

Source: Citigroup, Exchange Agreement, 6/9/2009, www.sec.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

billion of its preferred stock.¹³⁶ Table 2.18 lists the total value of the outstanding preferred stock by exchange participants and the maximum participation allowed by Citigroup in the exchange agreement.

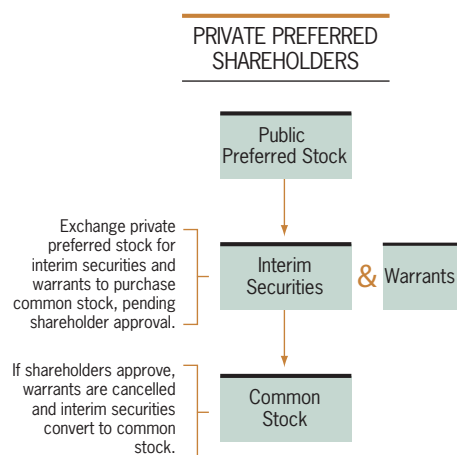
The exchange offer closing and conversion to common stock is dependent on many factors, including regulatory and shareholder approvals. Figure 2.9 illustrates the ownership of the participating shareholders pre- and post-exchange. Treasury, public shareholders, and private shareholders are holding interim securities until they receive shareholder approval. The details of each transaction are discussed in the following sections.

Private Preferred Exchange Offer

According to the exchange agreements, the private preferred shareholders will exchange their shares first on the condition that they elect to exchange at least

FIGURE 2.10

CITIGROUP PRIVATE PREFERRED EXCHANGE PROCESS



Source: Citigroup, "Exchange Agreement," 6/9/2009, www.sec.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

\$11.5 billion of preferred shares. Under the exchange, Treasury will convert a portion of its CPP investment that is matched to the amount of preferred shares being exchanged by private preferred shareholders and will receive from Citigroup the following assets in exchange:¹³⁷

- interim securities that will convert to common stock upon shareholder approval
- a warrant to purchase common shares should shareholder approval not be obtained

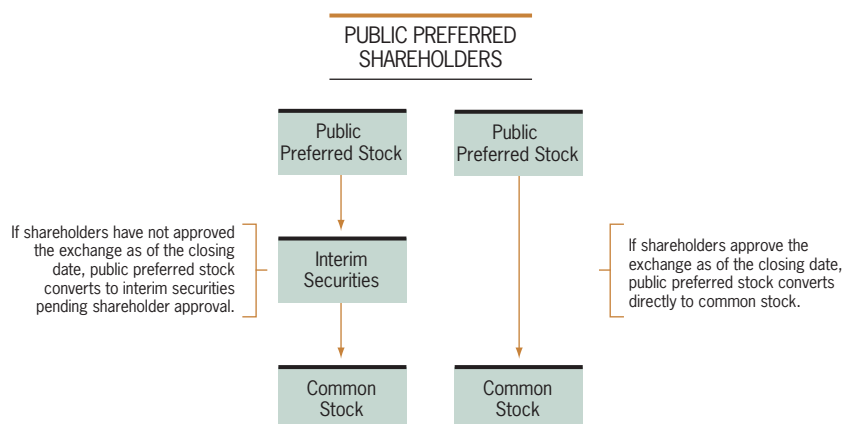
The interim securities are designed to encourage shareholder approval of their exchange. For example, they will pay a 9% dividend that, should shareholder approval not be obtained within six months, will increase by two percentage points each quarter to a maximum of 19%. For example, during the first quarter following the six-month deadline, the dividends will be increased from 11% to 13% if the shareholder approval is not obtained. The warrant will have \$0.01 exercise price and permit purchase up to 790 million shares of common stock. Should shareholder approval be obtained, the warrants will be cancelled.¹³⁸ For a more detailed description on the private preferred exchange process, see Figure 2.10.

Public Preferred Exchange Offer

After the private preferred shareholders have exchanged their shares, Citigroup will provide exchanges to its public preferred shareholders. Treasury will match both the public and private exchanges dollar-for-dollar up to \$25 billion at a conversion rate of \$3.25 per share. If shareholder approval is not obtained upon closing, Citigroup will issue to Treasury interim securities that will be convertible

FIGURE 2.11

CITIGROUP PUBLIC PREFERRED EXCHANGE PROCESS



Source: Citigroup, Exchange Agreement, 6/9/2009, www.sec.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

to common stock upon approval.¹³⁹ For a more detailed description on the public preferred exchange process, see Figure 2.11.

In addition to the exchange of up to \$25 billion of its preferred shares obtained under CPP, Treasury will be exchanging the preferred stock it received under the TIP and AGP programs, to new **trust preferred securities**. According to Treasury, the new securities will have “greater structural seniority,” than the existing stock; for example, they will have a more senior claim in bankruptcy and will have a higher priority to receive regular monthly interest payments.¹⁴⁰ They will have an annual **coupon rate** of 8% maturing in 2039 — meaning Citigroup will be paying 8% interest payments on Treasury’s investments.¹⁴¹ Citigroup will also create a new trust that will issue and sell the trust preferred securities to Treasury in exchange for the TIP and AGP shares, as well as any remaining CPP shares that are not exchanged to interim securities or common stock.¹⁴²

Tax-Benefits Preservation Plan

On June 9, 2009, Citigroup announced that the Board of Directors had unanimously adopted a tax-benefits preservation plan. Citigroup cited this as an effort to protect Citigroup’s ability to utilize certain tax assets, such as operating loss carry-forwards to offset future income.¹⁴³ Under current tax law, should there be an **ownership change**, Citigroup’s ability to offset future income with its current and recent losses for tax purposes could be eliminated or drastically reduced.

In order to preserve the value of these potential tax benefits, Citigroup must avoid certain events that might be deemed to be a change of ownership. Accordingly, Citigroup’s plan contains two provisions that discourage the following changes in ownership:¹⁴⁴

- any person or group from becoming a 5% shareholder
- existing 5% (or more) shareholders from acquiring more than a specified number of additional shares of Citigroup

In an attempt to preserve the future tax benefits of the losses, Citigroup prepared a strategy to dilute any increase in ownership that could jeopardize any of the tax loss carry-forward. Citigroup’s strategy included declaring a stock dividend on the interim securities and common stock allowing shareholders to purchase more stock thus permitting the dilution of the stock to avoid a change in control, thereby protecting the tax benefits.

Bank of America Corporation

As of June 30, 2009, Treasury has provided no financing to Bank of America beyond its earlier CPP and TIP funding. Bank of America has received a total of \$45 billion in three installments:

- CPP: \$15 billion on October 28, 2008
- CPP: \$10 billion on January 9, 2009
- TIP: \$20 billion on January 16, 2009

Trust Preferred Security: A security that has both equity and debt characteristics, created by establishing a trust and issuing debt to it. A company would create a trust preferred security to realize tax benefits, since the trust is tax deductible.

Coupon Rate: Interest rate to be paid as a percentage of the face value of the security. For example, if a \$100 security has an 8% coupon, the owner of the security will receive \$8 each year for the life of the security.

Ownership Change: Under U.S. income tax law, an ownership change will occur if an owner that controls at least 5% of the company increases its holding by 50% or more over a rolling three-year period.

On January 16, 2009, Treasury had announced the potential participation by Bank of America in AGP. On May 7, 2009, Bank of America announced it was no longer seeking such assistance.¹⁴⁵ As of June 30, 2009, according to Treasury officials, the matter remains unresolved.

Use of Funds Reports

Under their TIP agreements, based on SIGTARP's recommendations, both Citigroup and Bank of America are required to submit a quarterly "use of funds report." The use of funds report must include the following information:¹⁴⁶

- how TARP funds were used
- the implementation of internal controls for TARP funds
- compliance or non-compliance with restrictions on use of TARP funds

Use of Funds Report: Citigroup, Inc.

On May 12, 2009, Citigroup released its second use of funds report. The 60-page "TARP Progress Report for First Quarter 2009," describes the steps taken to deploy TARP capital received.¹⁴⁷ According to the report, Citigroup's Special TARP Committee (the "TARP Committee") of senior executives had approved nearly \$45 billion in initiatives to support the U.S. economy and expand the flow of credit.¹⁴⁸ The report lists and describes its procedures for deployment of TARP capital as well as executive compensation reductions.¹⁴⁹ Included in Citigroup's report is a list of some of the internal controls put in place in connection with TARP-related lending. The internal controls include the following guidelines:¹⁵⁰

- The TARP Committee may approve deployment of TARP-related capital for authorized purposes, up to a certain maximum, without gaining further approval.
- Businesses are required to report quarterly to the TARP Committee on TARP-related activities, the performance of any investments, and the benefit of any activities to the flow of credit and the U.S. housing system.
- The TARP Committee will report quarterly to Citigroup's board of directors on the specific uses of TARP funds.
- Use of TARP capital must be reported to Head of Financial Planning and Analysis with appropriate supporting materials to ensure effective monitoring.
- The committee will ensure that the Citigroup Finance Department has appropriate financial reporting concerning the uses of TARP capital.
- The TARP Committee will meet as often as required but no less than every quarter.

The report details Citigroup activities, including approximately \$8.25 billion in TARP-related new loans for the first quarter between **municipal lending**, **supplier**

Municipal Lending: Loans to city and state governments.

Supplier Financing: The purchase of accounts receivables of small- and medium-sized businesses.

financing, residential mortgages, and auto loans. Citigroup further reported that it expanded its assistance to homeowners by modifying mortgages for approximately 80,000 homeowners with a total combined debt of more than \$9 billion.¹⁵¹ Table 2.19 lists the TARP-related use of funds reported by Citigroup.

Use of Funds Report: Bank of America Corporation

On May 11, 2009, Bank of America submitted a four-page use of funds report pursuant to its TIP agreement. Included in the report is a certification by the Chief Accounting Officer (“CAO”) that the required internal controls are in place, a description of the requirements stated in the contract, and a one-page discussion of the use of funds.

According to the report submitted by Bank of America, the internal controls are described as “incorporated.”¹⁵² In contrast to Citigroup’s use of funds report, Bank of America’s report does not provide any details of its lending or the amount of lending that has occurred as a result of the increased capital provided by TARP. Bank of America acknowledged that it did not segregate the \$20 billion of TARP funds on its balance sheet and included it as part of the operating capital, stating that, “since all TARP investment funds are part of our operating capital, they cannot effectively be segregated and they cannot be ‘unspent.’”¹⁵³ According to Bank of America, the additional \$20 billion was used to “bolster the company’s capital and liquidity positions.”¹⁵⁴ In its report, Bank of America listed the contract requirements as part of its internal controls relating to executive compensation, lobbying, and other expenses. It did not provide detail as to how it is implementing the internal controls.

TABLE 2.19

CITIGROUP USE OF FUNDS, AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)	
Conforming Mortgage Securities	\$10.0
Non-Conforming Mortgage Loans	8.2
U.S. Prime Residential Mortgage Securities	7.5
Credit Cards	5.8
Municipal Financing	5.0
Business and Personal Loans	2.5
Supplier Financing	2.0
Corporate Loan Securitization	1.5
Student Loans	1.0
Residential Mortgages	1.0
Auto Loans	0.3
Total	\$44.8

Source: Citigroup, “What Citi is Doing to Expand the Flow of Credit, Support Homeowners and Help the U.S. Economy, TARP Progress Report for First Quarter 2009,” 5/12/2009, www.citigroup.com, accessed 6/1/2009.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”): A financial instrument that is backed by a commercial real estate mortgage or a group of commercial real estate mortgages that are packaged together.

ASSET SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Treasury, either on its own or in conjunction with the Federal Reserve, has created three programs to support demand in financial markets for hard-to-value assets and to restart the credit markets by supporting new loans: the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”), the Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”), and Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses (“UCSB”).

The Federal Reserve’s TALF program will provide up to \$1 trillion in funding to institutions pledging asset-backed securities (“ABS”) as collateral. According to Treasury, it will provide \$80 billion of TARP funds to absorb losses on TALF (although the Federal Reserve characterized Treasury’s commitment as up to \$100 billion).¹⁵⁵ As announced on May 1, 2009, TALF was expanded to include **commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”)** as eligible collateral for TALF loans.¹⁵⁶ Through June 30, 2009, the Federal Reserve had facilitated five TALF subscriptions: four subscriptions related to non-mortgage-backed ABS totaling approximately \$28.5 billion in TALF loans, and one commercial mortgage-backed subscription with no TALF loans issued.

In addition to the expansion of TALF, PPIP, as announced, included two sub-programs, the Legacy Loans Program and the Legacy Securities Program. The Legacy Loans Program was intended to utilize equity provided by Treasury and debt guarantees provided by FDIC to facilitate purchases of legacy mortgage loans held by banks; the program, however, has been shelved by FDIC. The Legacy Securities Program utilizes equity provided by Treasury and debt potentially provided by Treasury, through TARP, and/or the Federal Reserve, through TALF, to facilitate purchases of legacy mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) held by various financial institutions.

Through the UCSB program, Treasury will purchase up to \$15 billion in securities backed by Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loans.

Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility

Program Summary

In November 2008, the Federal Reserve and Treasury announced TALF, under which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) would issue up to \$200 billion in loans to make credit available to consumers and small businesses, backed by \$20 billion of TARP funds.¹⁵⁷ Subsequently, in February 2009, Treasury and the Federal Reserve announced that they were prepared to expand TALF up to \$1 trillion, which, according to Treasury, will include up to \$80 billion of TARP funds.¹⁵⁸ TALF is divided organizationally into two parts:

- **lending program** – originates loans to eligible institutions
- **asset disposition facility** – an SPV used by FRBNY to purchase and manage any collateral surrendered by borrowers from the TALF lending program

FRBNY will manage both the lending program and the asset disposition facility. The funding for the lending program comes from FRBNY. According to Treasury, the funding for the asset disposition SPV will first come from interest payments made by borrowers from the lending program, then from Treasury's use of up to \$80 billion in TARP funds to purchase subordinated debt from the SPV, and finally, from FRBNY non-recourse loans.

TALF Mechanics

As discussed in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report to Congress, borrowers in the TALF lending program post ABS as collateral for non-recourse loans issued by FRBNY. The eligibility of the TALF borrower and the TALF collateral is determined through an application process.

Prior to SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, only certain newly issued ABS — securities issued on or after January 1, 2009 — were eligible for TALF. The loans supporting the ABS were limited to:

- auto, student, and credit-card loans
- equipment loans
- **floorplan** loans
- commercial and rental fleet leases
- receivables related to residential mortgage servicing advances (**servicing advance receivables**)
- small-business loans guaranteed by the SBA

On May 1, 2009, the Federal Reserve added **insurance premium finance loans** and CMBS to the list of eligible ABS for TALF. Additionally, the Federal Reserve announced the inclusion of select legacy CMBS for the July TALF subscription; this marks the first time that legacy securities will be included in TALF. Legacy securities are those securities issued before January 1, 2009, and account for a large percentage of the ABS currently lingering on the books of financial institutions. For a more detailed discussion about collateral eligibility, see the "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility" discussion in Section 2: "TARP Overview" in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

Once the collateral is deemed to be eligible, a **haircut** is assigned to the collateral. Haircuts represent the borrower's "skin in the game" — or the amount of money the borrower must invest — and are required for all TALF loans in varying amounts based on the type and riskiness of the ABS securing the TALF loan. Under TALF, FRBNY will lend each borrower the amount of the purchase price of the pledged ABS minus the haircut, subject to certain limitations. The initial haircuts for non-mortgage-backed collateral as a percentage of collateral value are posted on FRBNY's website.

For more information on TALF mechanics, see Section 2: "TARP Overview" of SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

Floorplan: Revolving lines of credit used to finance inventories of items.

Servicing Advance Receivables: Receivables related to residential mortgage loan securitizations that grant the servicer first priority in any insurance or liquidation proceeds from a loan, and, if those proceeds are insufficient, grants the servicer a first priority to general collections of the related securitization.

Insurance Premium Finance Loan: Loan issued to small businesses so they may obtain property or casualty insurance.

Haircut: Difference in the value of the collateral and the value of the loan (the loan value is less than the collateral value).

Much like haircuts, the interest rates for TALF loans are based on the loan asset class, and most are quoted at a spread over LIBOR, which is a generally accepted interest rate standard. Interest payments on the TALF loans are payable monthly or quarterly, depending on the frequency of the interest payments on the collateral. TALF loan interest rates may be fixed or floating, as determined by the collateral, and are generally below what is currently available in the private markets. FRBNY posts the interest rates for TALF loans on its website.

Program Developments

As the TALF program matures, a number of updates have been introduced, which, according to the Federal Reserve, serve three primary purposes:

- to maximize TALF's impact on all sectors of the ABS market
- to provide transparency to investors and the marketplace
- to protect the taxpayers' interests

Subsequent to SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, the following program-related developments occurred and are discussed in greater detail in this section:

- Three additional TALF **subscriptions** (for a total of five) were conducted by FRBNY.
- TALF-eligible collateral criteria were expanded to include: insurance premium finance loans and CMBS — both legacy and newly issued.
- Two new nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") were added to provide ratings for CMBS only: Realpoint, LLC, and DBRS.
- A proposed change to Standard & Poor's ("S&P's") current ratings methodology for CMBS could result in ratings downgrades for CMBS that might otherwise have been eligible collateral for TALF loans.
- CMBS-specific haircut methodology was established.
- The role of collateral monitor for CMBS was created to act as another layer of risk mitigation.
- Updated program mechanics were introduced for risk mitigation through mandatory pre-payment of principal on loans collateralized by CMBS.
- The Federal Reserve hired a law firm to assist in the performance of a fraud risk assessment for TALF.

Subscription: Process of investors signing up and committing to invest in a financial instrument before the actual closing of the purchase.

TALF Subscription Activity

As of June 30, 2009, FRBNY had conducted five subscriptions of TALF. Four of these subscriptions related to newly issued, non-mortgage-backed ABS (and occurred in the first part of March, April, May, and June), and one subscription related to newly issued CMBS (which occurred on June 16, 2009) for which there was no activity.

TABLE 2.20

TALF LOANS BY ABS SECTOR, 3/2009 – 6/2009 (NON-MORTGAGE-BACKED COLLATERAL) (\$ BILLIONS)					
ABS Sector	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	Total
Auto Loans	\$1.9	\$0.8	\$2.2	\$3.3	\$8.2
Student Loans	—	—	2.4	0.2	2.6
Credit Card Receivables	2.8	0.9	5.5	6.2	15.4
Equipment Loans	—	—	0.5	0.6	1.1
Floorplan Loans	—	—	—	—	—
Small-Business Loans	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Servicing Advance Receivables	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Premium Finance	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Total	\$4.7	\$1.7	\$10.6	\$11.5	\$28.5

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

As of 6/25/2009, \$25.2 billion in TALF loans were outstanding. The 7/7/2009 subscription was for approximately \$5.4 billion in TALF loans.

Sources: FRBNY, "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: Operation Announcement," 6/2/2009, www.ny.frb.org/markets/talf_operations_090602.html, accessed 6/3/2009. FRBNY, "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: Operation Announcement," 5/5/2009, www.newyorkfed.org/markets/TALF_operations_090512.html, accessed 5/29/2009. FRBNY, "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: Operation Announcement," 4/7/2009, www.newyorkfed.org/markets/TALF_operations_090407.html, accessed 5/29/2009. FRBNY, "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: Operation Announcement," 3/19/2009, www.newyorkfed.org/newsevents/news/markets/2009/ma090319.html, accessed 5/29/2009. FRBNY, "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: non-CMBS," 7/7/2009, www.newyorkfed.org/markets/TALF_operations.html, accessed 7/8/2009.

Subscriptions Using Non-Mortgage-Backed Collateral

As of June 30, 2009, FRBNY had facilitated four TALF non-mortgage-backed ABS subscriptions, totaling approximately \$28.5 billion. As Table 2.20 illustrates, TALF lending for non-mortgage-backed ABS has grown since the initial subscription in March 2009.

TALF loans issued for the purchase of ABS backed by student loans and ABS backed by loans guaranteed by the SBA may have up to five-year maturities, as opposed to up to three-year maturities for the non-mortgage-backed loans extended thus far.

Subscriptions Using Mortgage-Backed Collateral

On June 16, 2009, FRBNY concluded the first subscription of TALF related to newly issued CMBS. This was the first subscription with mortgage-backed securities as collateral. No loans were issued to borrowers during the subscription. Prior to the subscription, during public remarks, the President of FRBNY indicated that participation would be minimal because there had been little advance notice. According to industry sources, for commercial real estate "it can take as long as six months from the time a loan is originated to when it's securitized."¹⁵⁹

Amortization Schedule: A complete schedule of periodic blended loan payments, showing the amount of principal and the amount of interest in each payment so that the loan will be paid off over a certain time period.

Term: The period of time assigned as the lifespan of any investment.

Bullet Payment: A one-time, lump-sum repayment of an outstanding loan, typically made by the borrower after very little, if any, amortization of the loan.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

On May 1, 2009, the Federal Reserve issued a press release announcing the expansion of TALF to include qualifying newly issued CMBS as eligible collateral for TALF loans.¹⁶⁰ On May 19, 2009, the Federal Reserve announced that legacy CMBS would also be included.¹⁶¹ According to the Federal Reserve, “The CMBS market came to a standstill in mid-2008. The inclusion of CMBS as eligible collateral for TALF loans will help prevent defaults on economically viable commercial properties, increase the capacity of current holders of maturing mortgages to make additional loans, and facilitate the sale of distressed properties.”¹⁶²

Commercial real estate mortgages that back CMBS are typically structured so that mortgage borrowers are required to make monthly payments consistent with a 20- to 30-year **amortization schedule**, but have a shorter **term**, which requires the borrower to make a **bullet** or balloon payment as the term reaches maturity. In other words, the term of the mortgage may be five years, but unlike most residential mortgages, at the end of the commercial real estate loans, most of the principal has not yet been repaid, leaving a very large final payment. As a result, most commercial mortgages are refinanced, that is, a new loan is sought at the end of the term. Commercial lenders often make mortgage loans with the understanding that borrowers will seek to refinance when the bullet becomes due.

As discussed in further detail in “TARP Tutorial: Securitization” in Section 2: “TARP Overview” of SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, securities issuance provides financial institutions a significant source of liquidity to make new loans and refinance existing loans. When the CMBS market shut down last year, commercial mortgage borrowers discovered that commercial lenders were not willing to refinance commercial real estate loans. Because many borrowers are unable to make the final bullet payment without financing, this has created a potential crisis in the commercial real estate market.

Which CMBS Will Meet Collateral Eligibility Requirements?

In order to qualify as TALF collateral, newly issued CMBS and legacy CMBS must meet a number of eligibility requirements. Some eligibility requirements are the same for both newly issued and legacy CMBS:¹⁶³

- Eligible CMBS must evidence an interest in a trust fund consisting of fully funded mortgage loans and not other CMBS, other securities, interest rate swap or cap instruments, or other hedging instruments.
- Eligible CMBS must have a credit rating in the highest long-term investment-grade rating category from at least two TALF CMBS-eligible rating agencies and must not have a credit rating below the highest investment-grade rating category from any TALF CMBS-eligible rating agency.
- Eligible CMBS must entitle its holders to payments of principal and interest.

- Eligible CMBS must not be issued by an agency or instrumentality of the United States or a Government-sponsored enterprise.
- Eligible CMBS must include a mortgage or similar instrument on a fee or leasehold interest in one or more income-generating commercial properties.

Some eligibility requirements for newly issued CMBS are similar to requirements for legacy CMBS with minor, but important, differences:

Newly issued CMBS:¹⁶⁴

- Eligible newly issued CMBS must evidence first-priority mortgage loans that are current in payment at the time of securitization.
- Eligible newly issued CMBS must not be junior to other securities with claims on the same pool of loans.
- Each property underlying eligible newly issued CMBS must be located in the United States or one of its territories.

Legacy CMBS:¹⁶⁵

- Eligible legacy CMBS must not have been junior to other securities with claims on the same pool of loans upon issuance.
- As of the TALF loan subscription date, at least 95% of the properties underlying eligible legacy CMBS, by related loan principal balance, must be located in the United States or one of its territories.
- If issued during or after 2005, eligible legacy CMBS must be “super senior” in priority at the time of the TALF loan, meaning the holder is entitled to first payment. It became common practice in 2005 to sub-tranche (or further subdivide cash flows), and TALF will only accept the most senior of these sub-tranches in the highest rating category.¹⁶⁶

For CMBS, the Federal Reserve has retained the services of a **collateral monitor** to evaluate ABS to ensure that specific risks to the Federal Reserve and Treasury are mitigated. For more on the role of the collateral monitor, refer to the “Compliance and Fraud Prevention” discussion later in this section.

Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations for CMBS

The ratings assigned by NRSROs to CMBS are developed through methodologies intended to provide a depiction of a financial instrument’s likelihood of default, or riskiness. NRSRO methodologies often involve proprietary models, drawing on basic assumptions about the MBS and comparisons of similarly structured investments, which may periodically be reviewed and could result in changes to ratings issued by an NRSRO.

Collateral Monitor: Independent third party engaged by the Federal Reserve to assess the riskiness of the underlying mortgage pools.

The ratings issued by NRSROs are integral to participation in the TALF program. The terms and conditions of TALF have two distinct requirements related to ratings for pledged collateral:

- At the time of subscription for the TALF loan, pledged collateral must have the highest long-term investment-grade rating category (*e.g.*, AAA) from two or more TALF-eligible rating agencies.
- Collateral cannot have a credit rating less than the highest rating from any TALF-eligible rating agency, nor can it be currently on review or on watch for downgrade by any of the approved NRSROs.

If collateral pledged for a TALF loan does not possess the necessary ratings, the borrower may not pledge that collateral as security for a TALF loan.

Prior to the expansion of TALF, the Federal Reserve would accept ratings from S&P's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings for non-mortgage-backed ABS. On May 19, 2009, the Federal Reserve announced the addition of two new NRSROs to its list of acceptable NRSROs — DBRS and Realpoint, LLC — specifically for their experience in dealing with CMBS.¹⁶⁷ These five NRSROs are known as TALF-eligible ratings agencies, because the ratings they issue may be relied on for determining collateral eligibility. In light of TALF's expansion to additional asset classes, "the Federal Reserve will periodically review its use of NRSROs for the purpose of determining TALF-eligible ABS."¹⁶⁸

Potential Downgrade of CMBS

On May 26, 2009, S&P's proposed changes to the methodology it uses to rate CMBS.¹⁶⁹ The change in methodology will likely cause significant downgrades for CMBS issued within the past three years, particularly with respect to the highest long-term rating. It is being reported that, "25%, 60%, and 90% of the most senior tranches of the 2005, 2006, and 2007 issuances, respectively, could be downgraded."¹⁷⁰ On June 26, 2009, S&P affirmed that it would adopt this stance.¹⁷¹ Because of the eligibility requirement that collateral cannot have a credit rating less than the highest rating from any major TALF-eligible rating agency, these downgrades by S&P will render a significant portion of the legacy CMBS market ineligible for participation in the TALF program. SIGTARP will follow these developments closely and report on substantive changes to program design in subsequent reports.

Haircuts for Legacy CMBS Collateral

Similar to collateral requirements for other types of ABS collateral, TALF loans secured by CMBS require borrowers to put up a portion of their own money, or the haircut. The amount of the haircut is designed to reflect the inherent riskiness of the collateral and the potential for it to decline in value. Haircuts for newly issued CMBS will be at 15%, increasing by one percentage point for each year of

TABLE 2.21

EXAMPLE CMBS EFFECTIVE HAIRCUT CALCULATION							
CMBS Value	Expected Life	Par Value	Market Value	Haircut %	Haircut \$	TALF Loan	Effective Haircut
High	Five Years	\$1,000	\$1,000	15%	\$150	\$850	15%
Medium	Five Years	1,000	700	15%	150	550	21%
Low	Five Years	1,000	400	15%	150	250	38%

additional average life over five years.¹⁷² Although also at 15%, haircuts on legacy CMBS provide an additional technical-downside protection in that “the haircuts are based on a percentage of par value, but applied on a dollar basis to market prices.”¹⁷³ For example, assume that a TALF borrower pledges legacy CMBS with a **par value** of \$1,000 for a TALF loan. The CMBS have an average life of five years, which would require a 15% haircut from the borrower. If the legacy CMBS were trading at full value, the borrower could get a loan for \$850, putting up \$150 (taking a \$150 haircut). If, however, the legacy CMBS are trading at \$700, the borrower will only be able to secure a \$550 TALF loan (the haircut is still \$150 but it now represents 21% of the now-lower market value). This formulation creates an “effective haircut” that considers the proportion of the haircut to loan amount. The lower the market value of the legacy CMBS, the higher percentage of market value will be the haircut. See Table 2.21 for scenarios based on differing market values for legacy CMBS.

Calculating haircuts in this manner acknowledges that legacy CMBS with large differences between par value and market value are generally likely to be experiencing performance problems with the underlying assets. This approach to calculating the required haircut minimizes the loan amount extended by the Federal Reserve and thus the potential exposure to loss.

Haircuts are designed to consider the **weighted average life** of a security, which provides insight regarding how many years it will take to repay the principal. The loans underlying a CMBS typically have a longer life than those of non-mortgage ABS. The standard haircut for CMBS is 15%. To see the CMBS haircut percentages across a range of average life for the underlying collateral, see Table 2.22.

Compliance and Fraud Prevention

As discussed in detail in Section 4: “Looking Forward: SIGTARP’s Recommendations to Treasury” of SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP made a series of recommendations regarding TALF program mechanics and fraud prevention procedures. Subsequently, in two letters to SIGTARP, dated May 5, 2009, and May 22, 2009, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve responded to many of the recommendations from the past quarterly report and outlined plans to implement procedures to address these concerns in subsequent

Par Value: The dollar value assigned to a security by the issuer.

Weighted Average Life: The average number of years for which each dollar of unpaid principal on a loan or mortgage remains outstanding.

TABLE 2.22

CMBS HAIRCUT PERCENTAGES						
Average Life (years)						
0–5	6	7	8	9	10	
15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	

Source: FRBNY, “Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility: Terms and Conditions” 5/19/2009, www.newyorkfed.org/markets/talf_terms.html, accessed 5/19/2009.

Primary Dealers: Banks and securities broker-dealers that trade in U.S. Government securities with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the purpose of carrying out open market operations. There are currently 16 primary dealers.

For further detail regarding the primary dealer's role in TALF, see Section 2: "TARP Overview" of SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

TALF operations. Those letters are included in Appendix G: "Correspondence Regarding SIGTARP Recommendations."

Compliance Summary

Under TALF, the **primary dealers** are responsible for many of the compliance-related activities, including performing due diligence regarding the eligibility of pledged ABS and the TALF applicant. Specifically, each primary dealer is responsible for applying its "Know Your Customer" / "Anti-Money Laundering" identification program to each TALF borrower and making a representation to FRBNY that the borrower is eligible for participation in TALF.¹⁷⁴

CMBS Risk Mitigation through Collateral Monitoring

In addition to haircuts, which are predetermined, fixed percentages, FRBNY will conduct an actual valuation of any pledged collateral using adverse economic assumptions to determine the maximum price at which it will be willing to lend. This may lead to lower TALF loan values than would have been issued relying solely on haircuts for risk mitigation, and this practice is designed to ensure that the total amount of money lent to the borrower will not exceed the total value of the CMBS should the market continue to deteriorate. The process will also help to deter collusion, in that a proposed price that is deemed too high may be rejected by the Federal Reserve. FRBNY has retained the services of a collateral monitor to assist with this collateral evaluation using certain eligibility requirements provided by the Federal Reserve. According to FRBNY, the collateral monitor will also assess the pledged collateral pool for diversity of loan size, geography, property type, and borrower sponsorship to avoid over-concentration in any particular sector. The collateral monitor will "estimate the value of the collateral under adverse economic conditions, and the FRBNY will not make a loan that exceeds the stressed valuation."¹⁷⁵

For example, a stressed valuation performed by the collateral monitor may evaluate the performance of CMBS in light of increased unemployment. Any increase to the unemployment rate would likely decrease the need for corporate office space, thus increasing vacancies and reducing rent collection. Commercial borrowers that recently took out a mortgage for the development of office space may thus default on the mortgage because of less income, which subsequently would harm the performance of CMBS. The collateral monitor's evaluation may show that CMBS with a market value of \$600 under current economic conditions would be worth \$400 if the unemployment rate increases. Under this scenario, a TALF borrower pledging the CMBS as collateral for a TALF loan would not be granted a loan greater than the stressed value of \$400. Specific information about the Federal Reserve's stress valuation of CMBS will not be made public.

On June 16, 2009, FRBNY announced the retention of Trepp LLC as its first collateral monitor for the assessment of CMBS eligibility, both newly issued and legacy. According to FRBNY, Trepp will “assist the New York Fed by providing valuation, modeling, analytics and reporting.”¹⁷⁶ FRBNY further clarified that it may rely upon other firms as collateral monitors.

Risk Mitigation through Prepayment

The expansion of TALF includes additional protections to limit the Federal Reserve’s exposure to losses from collateral declining in value and to encourage borrowers to repay principal instead of abandoning the collateral at the end of the TALF loan term.

Any remittance of principal for legacy CMBS must be used immediately to pay down the TALF loan in proportion to the haircut of that loan.¹⁷⁷ In the case of CMBS, these principal remittances occur when a borrower prepays the mortgage, entitling the security holder to payment beyond the security’s normal cash flow. For example, if a TALF borrower obtained a three-year TALF loan with a 15% haircut, the borrower would keep only 15% of any principal remittance, and the remaining 85% would go to FRBNY to pay down the loan. In other words, if \$1,000 of principal was remitted, the TALF borrower would receive \$150, and \$850 would go to FRBNY to pay down principal on the borrower’s TALF loan.

A second CMBS risk mitigation involves the use of interest payments received by the holder of the CMBS. The interest generated by the CMBS is received by FRBNY’s custodian and distributed in the following order:

- pay interest on TALF loan
- pay the TALF borrower subject to a cap
- pay down outstanding principal on the TALF loan

Assuming the interest received from CMBS is greater than interest payable on the TALF loan, interest will be remitted to the TALF borrower until the following limits are reached (on a five-year TALF loan) after which interest will go to pay down remaining principal on the TALF loan:

- 25% of the haircut amount (annually) for the first three years of the TALF loan
- 10% of the haircut amount during the fourth year of the TALF loan
- 5% of the haircut amount during the fifth year of the TALF loan

For example, if a TALF borrower puts up a haircut of \$100 for a five-year TALF loan, the interest remitted to the borrower from the CMBS — above and beyond the interest that is paid to the Federal Reserve for the loan — cannot exceed \$25 for the first year, \$25 for the second year, \$25 for the third year, \$10 for the fourth year, and \$5 for the fifth year. All payments more than these amounts go to the Federal Reserve to repay the principal on the loan. In this way, the surrendering of assets at the end of the TALF loan term will be discouraged as some principal will

have been repaid and the borrower will have retained some “skin in the game.” Otherwise, a borrower could recoup its entire haircut and profit, and have no incentive to pay off the loan, and reacquire the CMBS, at the end of the loan.

Fraud Risk Assessment

In a May 22, 2009, letter to SIGTARP, the Federal Reserve indicated that FRBNY had retained the services of a law firm to assist in the performance of a comprehensive fraud risk assessment for TALF.¹⁷⁸ According to the Federal Reserve, the assessment “will include a review of fraud cases and investigation consultation with a wide range of relevant law enforcement, government agencies, academics, law firms and public and private investors and recommendations regarding additional measures, strategies or controls to reduce the potential fraud risk associated with the program.”¹⁷⁹ SIGTARP has met with FRBNY and a representative of the law firm.

Additionally, FRBNY is developing an inspection program of the primary dealers facilitating TALF loans to ensure they are performing the required due diligence of collateral and borrowers.

Performance of ABS Markets

On June 4, 2009, the president and chief executive of FRBNY, William C. Dudley, addressed the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and Pension Real Estate Association’s Public-Private Investment Program Summit in New York City regarding TALF.

During the remarks, Mr. Dudley stated, “TALF loans have accounted for a bit more than half of total issuance volume of ABS (since the initial TALF subscription)...this means that the TALF is helping to restart the market, rather than the TALF being the market.”¹⁸⁰ Additionally, Mr. Dudley noted that, “spreads on consumer ABS have been coming down sharply from their peak levels reached late last year. For example, the spreads on AAA-rated credit card ABS have narrowed from a peak of about 600 basis points over LIBOR to slightly above 200 basis points currently.”¹⁸¹

Public-Private Investment Program

On March 23, 2009, Treasury, in combination with FDIC and the Federal Reserve, announced the Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”), a \$500 billion to \$1 trillion effort to improve the health of financial institutions holding **legacy assets** on their balance sheets and to restart frozen credit markets.¹⁸² As noted by FDIC, these troubled loans and securities “have depressed market perceptions of banks and impeded new lending.”¹⁸³ PPIP is designed to purchase these legacy assets from institutions through multiple Public-Private Investment Funds (“PPIFs”) funded by Government and private-investor capital as well as desirable debt financing. PPIP will initially focus on assets related to mortgages on residential and commercial real estate.¹⁸⁴ At program announcement, Treasury declared its intention to commit up to \$100 billion to PPIP and the expansion of TALF to legacy assets.¹⁸⁵ On July 8, 2009, Treasury announced that it will initially invest up to \$30 billion of equity and debt in nine PPIFs for the purchase of legacy securities.¹⁸⁶

Understanding the Current Environment

PPIP’s success in meeting its goal of taking toxic assets off of banks’ books is dependent on banks’ willingness to sell such assets. In order to assess the incentive for banks to participate and sell their troubled assets, it is necessary to understand how institutions must account for these assets. Companies have traditionally held certain assets — like stocks of other companies and asset-backed securities (“ABS”) — on their books at **market value**. Accounting standards required banks to value certain assets at the current market price (*i.e.*, **mark-to-market**). Consequently, if the market value decreased, the company had to recognize a loss on its balance sheet equal to the amount of the drop in value of the security, even though it has not sold it. Similarly, if the market value increased, banks could recognize a gain, or profit, on their balance sheet, improving their capital position with no actual sale taking place. The mark-to-market methodology is a snapshot of value — it does not capture the expected future earnings or the expected lifetime losses of the securities.¹⁸⁷ **Illiquid** and inactive markets make this **fair value** determination more difficult. The recent turmoil in the economy caused the market value of ABS to drop significantly, and, for some legacy securities, the market ceased to exist. As a result, institutions have had to **recognize** losses on their balance sheets reflective of the much lower market value of these assets.

The economic crisis focused scrutiny on the **Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”)**, which sets corporate accounting principles, and on mark-to-market accounting. This scrutiny is based on the belief that the current market is priced for a “fire sale,” and not an “orderly transaction” between “informed parties.”¹⁸⁸ As a result, Section 133 of EESA mandated that the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) conduct a study on mark-to-market accounting standards and whether it should be a governing accounting standard. On

Legacy Assets: Also known as troubled or toxic assets, legacy assets are real estate-related loans and securities (legacy loans and legacy securities) that remain on banks’ balance sheets and that have lost value, but are difficult to price due to the recent market disruption.

Market Value: Price at which a security could be bought or sold.

Mark-to-market: Assets are carried at fair market value on a continual basis with periodic changes in the fair value. Fluctuations in value are shown in the corporate earnings.

Illiquid market: A market in which assets cannot be quickly converted to cash.

Fair Value: The price that would be received by the holder of that asset in an orderly transaction.

Recognized: Gains or losses that occur when an asset is re-valued or sold.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”): Established in 1973, FASB is the regulatory body responsible for establishing rules for financial accounting and the reporting of public, private, and not-for-profit companies. Those standards “govern the preparation of financial reports and are officially recognized as authoritative by the Securities and Exchange Commission [“SEC”] and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants [regulators].”¹⁸⁹ These standards are necessary for investors, creditors, and others to rely on the accuracy, transparency, timeliness, and comparability of financial statements.¹⁹⁰

Financial Accounting Standard 157-4 ("FAS157-4"): On April 9, 2009, FASB issued FAS157-4 to offer more clarity on valuing and accounting for assets in an inactive market when pricing represents distressed conditions.

Legacy Loans: Underperforming real estate-related loans held by a bank that it wishes to sell, but recent market disruptions have made difficult to price.

Legacy Securities: Troubled real estate-related securities (residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities) lingering on institutions' balance sheets because their value could not be determined.

December 30, 2008, the SEC provided a study resulting in recommendations for improvement in mark-to-market rules relating to the application of fair value measures in illiquid or inactive markets.¹⁹¹

There are arguments for and against mark-to-market accounting for legacy assets. According to the Chairman of FASB, the mark-to-market accounting is seen in the current environment by financial institutions and their trade groups as "overstating the extent of losses and capital erosion and as a factor exacerbating the crisis."¹⁹² On the other side of the argument, investors, financial analysts, and other users of financial reporting "have urged [FASB] not to suspend or weaken the current requirements, fearing that would enable institutions to improperly avoid or delay the recognition of economic losses and depleted capital."¹⁹³

On April 9, 2009, FASB issued **Financial Accounting Standard 157-4 ("FAS157-4")** to "establish a consistent definition of fair value"¹⁹⁴ and provide a framework for valuing assets in differing market conditions.¹⁹⁵ FAS157-4 offers further clarification on which type of assets (*i.e.*, company stock) should rely on market price and which assets (*i.e.*, ABS) can use other valuation methods when the markets are not orderly. This clarification directly affects the legacy assets being purchased by the PPIFs. FAS157-4 may allow banks to hold assets on their balance sheets at a higher value than the previous rule. With the legacy assets now valued higher on their balance sheets, institutions may be less willing to sell their assets to PPIFs because they would have to recognize as a loss (and a reduction in their capital), the difference between the value at which they held the asset on their books and the price at which they sold it.

Program Details

In response to the economic crisis and the problems with legacy assets, Treasury has announced programs intended to help remove the troubled assets from the balance sheets of banks and to restart illiquid markets. PPIP, as originally announced, would provide between \$500 billion and \$1 trillion of capital for the purchase of legacy assets through the following programs:

- **Legacy Loans Program:** PPIFs purchase **legacy loans** with TARP funds and private-equity capital combined with FDIC-guaranteed debt.
- **Legacy Securities Program:** PPIFs purchase **legacy securities** using TARP funds and private investment capital combined with TARP-issued debt and/or optional leveraging from the expanded TALF for TALF-eligible securities.
- **Expanded TALF:** The Federal Reserve has expanded eligible ABS to include CMBS and is considering expansion to RMBS.

Legacy Loans Program

As announced, the Legacy Loans Program was designed to purchase hard-to-value real estate-related loans from financial institutions.¹⁹⁶ In the Legacy Loans Program, Treasury would form PPIFs with private investors and would match the private investment dollar-for-dollar (*i.e.*, for every \$1 invested by the private investor, Treasury would also invest \$1). FDIC would provide a debt guarantee of up to a 6-to-1 leverage ratio (*i.e.*, debt-to-equity ratio) on the pool of loans. The allowed amount of leverage would be predetermined by FDIC after an independent, third-party analysis of the loans.

On June 3, 2009, FDIC announced that, although it is continuing to develop the Legacy Loans Program, the program would be postponed indefinitely. It cited recent successful capital-raising efforts by financial institutions as reflecting “renewed investor confidence in our banking system.”¹⁹⁷ SIGTARP will provide updates when more information on the Legacy Loans Program is available.

For more information on the Legacy Loans Program, see Section 2: “TARP Overview” in SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report.

Legacy Securities Program

According to Treasury, “the Legacy Securities Program is intended to restart the market for legacy securities, allowing banks and other financial institutions to free up capital and stimulate the extension of new credit.”¹⁹⁸ Legacy securities are ABS supported by a pool of real estate-related loans, and for the purposes of PPIP, issued before January 1, 2009.¹⁹⁹ Private investors and Treasury will co-invest to purchase these assets from banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, pension funds, and any other eligible institutions.²⁰⁰

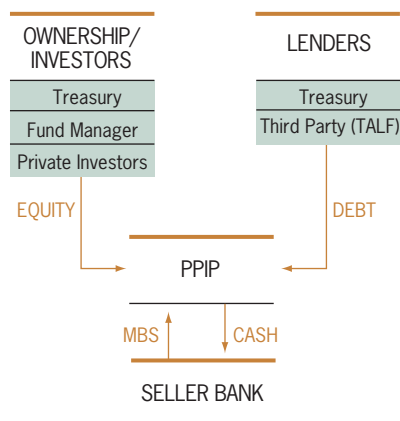
In the Legacy Securities Program, Treasury will invest equity alongside private investors in a PPIF. In addition to the equity investment, Treasury will also offer debt financing equal to or double the amount of the private investment. Furthermore, Treasury and the Federal Reserve will allow the PPIFs to obtain additional financing, up to certain limits, from the Federal Reserve’s TALF program for those assets that are eligible for TALF (currently only CMBS).²⁰¹

Expanded TALF

The Federal Reserve, as described in the previous “Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility” discussion in this report, has expanded its eligible asset classes to include legacy CMBS. This expansion allows, but does not require, participants in PPIP’s Legacy Securities Program to also participate in TALF, subject to applicable haircuts. According to OFS, “haircuts will be increased so that the combination of Treasury- and TALF-supplied debt will not exceed the total amount of TALF debt that would be available leveraging the PPIF equity alone.”²⁰² See the previous “Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility” discussion in this section for more information on the mechanics and the eligible collateral of TALF. Treasury and the Federal Reserve are continuing to assess whether to expand TALF to new and legacy RMBS, but, as of June 30, 2009, no final decision has been made.

FIGURE 2.12

PPIP ASSET/CASH FLOW



Sources: OFS, "Legacy Securities Public-Private Investment Partnership Summary of Indicative Terms and Conditions," received from SIGTARP 7/1/2009; OFS, "Public-Private Investment Program: White Paper," 3/23/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 6/15/2009.

Legacy Securities Program Process

The following steps detail the process for participation in the Legacy Securities Program and Figure 2.12 details the flow of cash and assets:

1. Fund managers apply to Treasury to participate in the program.
2. Approved fund managers must raise necessary private capital for the PPIF.
3. Treasury matches the capital raised, dollar-for-dollar (up to a predetermined maximum amount, currently \$1.1 billion).
 - Treasury also receives warrants so it can further participate if profits are earned by the PPIF.
4. Fund managers can borrow additional money from Treasury.
 - Managers can borrow 50-100% of the total equity investment (currently \$1.1 billion or up to \$2.2 billion).
 - If managers take no more than 50% financing from Treasury, PPIF may receive TALF loans for TALF-eligible assets (subject to leverage limits) or other third-party debt.
5. Fund manager purchases and manages the legacy securities and provides monthly reports to Treasury.

There are many participants in the operation and oversight of PPIP. Treasury, in particular, has many roles. Table 2.23 describes the participants and their respective roles.

TABLE 2.23

PPIP PARTICIPANTS AND ROLES

Role	Participant	Description
Investor	Private Investor	Invests in a PPIF to purchase legacy assets
	Treasury	Provides an equity investment matching the contributions made by the private investors and fund manager
	Fund Manager	Required to invest at least \$20 million in the PPIF — limited to 9.9% ownership of the total capital provided by private investors
Lender	Treasury	Lends PPIF either 50% or 100% of the value of the total equity investment
	Third Party	Lends to PPIF — can be private lender or FRBNY via TALF — subject to leverage caps
PPIF Manager	Fund Manager	Will make investment decisions and manage the operation of the PPIF — paid management fees
Administrator	Custodian	Provides reports on the PPIF and provides asset test on the purchased securities
	Valuation Agent	Values assets purchased by the PPIF
Oversight	SIGTARP	
	Treasury-OFS	Allows access to all personnel and records involved in the activities of the PPIF
	GAO	

Source: Treasury, "Letter of Intent and Term Sheet," 7/8/2009, www.financialstability.gov/docs/S-PPIP_LOI_Term-Sheets.pdf, accessed 7/8/2009.

PPIF Manager Selection

According to Treasury officials, fund manager selection was a multistep process that began with the initial applications; followed by minimum criteria review; then final committee review, interviews, and comparison; and culminated in the selection of fund managers. All of the applicants were reportedly evaluated by a committee of five voting members and two non-voting members.²⁰³

Treasury reported that it initially received 141 applications and narrowed them down to 104 applicants based on incomplete or duplicative applications and other eligibility criteria. The 104 applicants were then compared against the minimum criteria. Failure to meet any two of the five criteria reportedly disqualified an applicant. According to Treasury officials, these criteria included, but were not limited to:²⁰⁴

- a demonstrated ability to raise \$500 million of private capital
- a demonstrated experience investing in eligible assets
- having \$10 billion in eligible assets under management
- a demonstrated capacity to manage the fund consistent with Treasury's goals for the program
- being headquartered in the United States

After eliminating the non-conforming applicants and dropouts, the committee narrowed the possible fund managers to 11 for further review, interviews, and ranking.²⁰⁵ Upon completion, Treasury announced the following fund managers:²⁰⁶

- AllianceBernstein, L.P. and its sub-advisors Greenfield Partners, LLC, and Rialto Capital Management, LLC
- Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P., and GE Capital Real Estate
- BlackRock, Inc.
- Invesco Ltd.
- Marathon Asset Management, L.P.
- Oaktree Capital Management, L.P.
- RLJ Western Asset Management, L.P.
- The TCW Group, Inc.
- Wellington Management Company, L.L.P.

In addition to the 9 announced fund managers, 10 leading small-, veteran-, minority-, and women-owned businesses will provide “meaningful” partnership roles to the PPIFs.²⁰⁷ These roles include, but are not limited to, asset management, capital raising, broker-dealer, investment sourcing, research, advisory, cash management, and fund administration.²⁰⁸

Terms Agreed to by Fund Managers

On July 8, 2009, Treasury announced the terms of its equity and debt term sheets with the newly selected PPIF managers that will work to “generate attractive returns” through “long-term opportunistic investments.”²⁰⁹ The debt term sheet set forth three financing options with respective leverage limits for the PPIF. The PPIF will purchase originally AAA-rated CMBS and non-agency RMBS issued prior to 2009 and other approved **temporary investments**.²¹⁰ The three financing options are:

1. equity matching, 100% debt financing as a percentage of total equity, and no additional debt financing is allowed
2. equity matching, 50% debt financing as a percentage of total equity, and a leverage cap for borrowing from a third party at 5:1
3. equity matching, 50% debt financing as a percentage of total equity, and leverage from the Federal Reserve through TALF at an amount in combination with Treasury that will “not exceed the total amount of TALF debt that would be available leveraging the PPIF equity alone”²¹¹

Temporary Investments: For the purposes of PPIP, they are cash, Treasuries, money market mutual funds, and interest rate hedges.

A fund manager has several options to leverage PPIF funds, depending on whether it seeks to purchase TALF-eligible securities. For example, if a fund manager raises \$50 in equity and receives a matching \$50 Treasury equity investment, it has three different options to seek Government leverage to buy MBS:

1. The fund manager can borrow 100% of equity (\$100) from Treasury as a non-recourse loan and buy a total of \$200 worth of MBS. Under this option, the fund manager may not borrow from TALF.
2. The fund manager can borrow nothing from Treasury and apply the full \$100 of equity to TALF as a haircut. If a particular MBS has a 20% haircut, the fund manager could obtain a maximum non-recourse loan from FRBNY of \$400 and purchase \$500 of MBS.
3. The fund manager can borrow 50% of the total equity (\$50) from Treasury under PPIP and seek additional funding from TALF to purchase MBS. However, because of the prohibition of leverage-on-leverage in the interaction between PPIP and TALF, the total leverage for the PPIF (using both Treasury and TALF debt) is based on the original equity. In this example, because the equity is \$100, the maximum leverage at a 20% TALF haircut is \$400. Because the PPIF fund manager has already received a \$50 loan from Treasury through PPIP, the maximum additional leverage that it can receive from TALF is an additional \$350, giving the fund manager the ability to purchase \$500 worth of MBS. As the program was originally designed, the PPIF would have been able to apply both the PPIP debt and equity (\$150 total) to TALF as the haircut, and in this

example, would have been able to receive a \$600 loan under TALF and thus able to purchase \$750 worth of MBS.

If a PPIF is going to use third-party debt, the PPIF must form a subsidiary to finance, acquire, and hold the assets. Any recourse from the third-party debt is restricted to the subsidiary, and no further actions can be taken against the PPIF or its investors.

As the PPIFs begin to have normal operations, the fund managers will be required to submit an audited annual report, unaudited quarterly reports, monthly reports, and in some cases, weekly reports on behalf of the PPIFs. In the monthly reports the PPIF is required to report on the following:

- PPIF holdings (including **CUSIP** or **ISIN**, security description, par value, cost, fair market value, and accrued income)
- purchases and sales
- capital activity including contributions and withdrawals of securities and cash
- a summary of the change in the fair market value of the PPIF's investments
- performance data (including 1-month, 3-month, year-to-date, latest 12-months, since inception [cumulative] and since inception [annualized])
- management discussion and analysis of the partnership's investment activities
- an analysis of current market conditions

All PPIFs are required to have continuous testing of their **solvency** and liquidity. These tests include an **asset coverage test**, and, for PPIFs that choose debt financing, a **leverage ratio test**. The asset coverage test requires total assets to be proportionally larger than total debt, and the leverage ratio test, if applicable, requires the total debt to be proportionally larger than the total equity. Based on the requirements, a PPIF choosing 50% leverage must have an asset coverage ratio of at least 225% (*i.e.*, if the PPIF has \$100 in debt, then the asset value of its portfolio must be at least \$225). On the other hand, if the PPIF chooses 100% debt financing, then it must have an asset coverage ratio of at least 150% (*i.e.*, if the PPIF has \$100 debt, then the asset value must be at least \$150). Those PPIFs that do not comply with the standards set by the asset coverage test or the leverage test cannot purchase any more assets until the PPIF is in compliance and must submit weekly reports until the PPIF is in compliance. To determine the value of the assets, Treasury will employ a valuation agent that will report to Treasury its estimate of the value of the assets in the funds.

PPIP Safeguards and Conflict Mitigation

As SIGTARP noted in its April Quarterly Report, there are numerous potential opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse in PPIP. On July 8, 2009, Treasury issued

CUSIP: Unique identifying number assigned to all registered securities in the United States and Canada.

International Securities Identification Number ("ISIN"): Unique identifying number assigned to all internationally traded securities.

Solvency: A company's ability to pay its debts with available cash.

Asset Coverage Test: For the purposes of PPIP, a requirement that the total assets of a PPIF be proportionally larger than total debt. The asset coverage ratio is calculated as: $([\text{market value of PPIF assets}] + [\text{market value of any assets held by a subsidiary}] - [\text{any debt associated with those subsidiary assets}]) / \text{total debt}$.

Leverage Ratio Test: For the purposes of PPIP, the application of the leverage cap to determine if a PPIF exceeds its debt limit. Calculated as: $\text{total debt} / \text{net assets}$.

Net Assets: The value of all of the assets minus any debt associated with those assets.

For more information on PPIP vulnerabilities and SIGTARP's recommendations, see Section 4: "Looking Forward: SIGTARP's Recommendations to Treasury" in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

updated guidance on safeguards put in place to protect the taxpayer against losses. Table 2.24 describes some of the safeguards included in the PPIP debt and equity agreements. In addition, Treasury announced specific conflict standards for PPIF managers. Table 2.25 describes these conflicts and the possible mitigating efforts put in place by Treasury to protect its investment in the PPIFs.

TABLE 2.24

PPIP SAFEGUARDS	
Interest Reserve	PPIF must set aside three months of expected interest payments to Treasury.
Investor Withdrawal Prevention	Investors cannot withdraw investment. The PPIF is supposed to be a long-term investment.
Fund Manager Investment	Fund managers must have at least \$20 million invested so they have some "skin in the game." Investment cannot exceed 9.9% of the total private investment.
Independent Valuation	A valuation agent is responsible for calculation of market value of eligible assets and temporary investments on a monthly basis. The same valuation agent will be used for all of the PPIFs.
Leverage Cap	There is a limit to the amount of debt a PPIF can take on.
Distribution Waterfall	When distributions are made, there is a defined order to ensure repayment of Treasury debt prior to distributions to private investors.
Ethics	Fund managers are required to develop, implement, and monitor an ethics standard.
Conflict Standards	Fund managers are required to develop, implement, and monitor a conflicts standard.
Eligible Asset Watch List	In addition to the PPIP transactions, the fund manager and its affiliates must disclose information on all transactions with eligible assets outside of the PPIF.

Source: Treasury, "Letter of Intent and Term Sheet," 7/8/2009, www.financialstability.gov/docs/S-PPIP_LOI_Term-Sheets.pdf, accessed 7/8/2009.

Leverage Cap: For the purposes of PPIP, a limit to the amount of debt a PPIF can assume based on its equity. Calculated as: total debt / net assets.

TABLE 2.25

PPIF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND MITIGATING EFFORTS		
Conflict:	PPIF manager may have proprietary interest and/or interest for other clients in eligible collateral which could lead to a more favorable treatment of non-PPIF clients over PPIF investors and Treasury.	
Mitigating Efforts:	Investment Advisors Act of 1940	Shall comply with act, including, but not limited to: anti-fraud provisions, rules regarding record keeping, contracts, advertising, custody of client funds and assets, disclosure and transparency.
	Allocation and Valuation Pricing Policy	Shall adopt a fair trade allocation policy that requires a pro rata or comparably equitable allocation of trades and investment opportunities between the PPIF and non-PPIF funds that invest in eligible assets.
	Co-investment	Required to invest a minimum of \$20 million.
	Fiduciary Duty	Acknowledge that it owes Treasury and the private investors fiduciary duties of loyalty and care when performing services for the PPIF.
	Record Access	Treasury and SIGTARP have access to books and records of the PPIF.
	Reviews	Treasury and SIGTARP can conduct an annual or <i>ad hoc</i> review of compliance with these policies.
	Eligible Assets Watch List	Will establish a list of securities in which the PPIF manager, its clients, and/or its named affiliates hold positions, or they are analyzing for current investment.
	Disclosure of Conflicts	Shall disclose to Treasury all actual and potential conflicts of interest and who within the PPIF manager's firm will have access to PPIF investment and strategy decisions.
	Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership Interest	Will disclose to Treasury all information regarding the beneficial owners of equity in a PPIF.
	Disclosure of Top 10 PPIF Positions	Will report to Treasury and SIGTARP quarterly on the 10 largest positions of the PPIF.
	Investor Diligence	Will comply with "Know Your Customer" regulations, Office of Foreign Asset Control statutes and regulations, and all relevant Federal securities screening laws.
	Independent Oversight	Internal controls will be audited annually, with reports submitted to Treasury and SIGTARP. Valuation and return calculations and methodology will also be independently verified.
Conflict:	PPIF manager may have conflicts with named affiliates holding or servicing eligible assets. The PPIF manager could have control over the affiliate's decisions, or the affiliate could have control over the PPIF manager's decisions.	
Mitigating Efforts:	All controls from above.	
	Transaction Restrictions	May not acquire or sell eligible assets to: (1) fund manager (2) sub-advisors of the fund manager (3) any named affiliates of the fund manager (4) any other PPIF
	Disclosure regarding asset acquisition	Cannot inform PPIF investors or any other fund managed by the PPIF manager of potential acquisitions except to the extent necessary to facilitate a transaction for the PPIF
	Quarterly Disclosure	Disclose quarterly when any affiliates: (1) service eligible assets (2) invest in any of the same categories of securities
Conflict:	PPIF manager may have conflicts with fund raisers and broker-dealer relationships. These relationships could have revenue-sharing relationships which could improperly influence the decisions of the PPIF manager.	
Mitigating Efforts:	All controls from above.	
	Relationship Restrictions	(1) no trades for PPIF allowed by broker-dealer affiliates (2) must disclose any such relationships and the terms of the relationship (3) compliance department to put controls in place to prohibit, monitor, and test for such transactions

Continued on next page.

PPIF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND MITIGATING EFFORTS (CONTINUED)

Conflict:	PPIF managers may have personal conflicts of interest.	
Mitigating Effort:	Personal Conflicts Policies	All related parties, employees, and the like subject to conflict rules and code of ethics
Conflict:	The PPIF manager may engage in asset crossing, flipping, or round tripping.	
	All controls from above	
Mitigating Efforts:	Transaction Restrictions	(1) best price and/or best execution to be achieved (2) no crossing trades (3) no purchases with the intent of selling within one week (4) no resale of assets within limited window of time of purchase
Conflict:	PPIF manager could be involved in other recovery-related programs.	
Mitigating Efforts:	Disclosure Requirement	Must disclose to Treasury activities such as asset acquisition, disposition, or management services to the Federal Reserve or FDIC
Conflict:	PPIF manager may improperly represent its relationship with Treasury.	
Mitigating Efforts:	Marketing Restrictions	Cannot advertise its relationship with Treasury except for its participation in PPIF

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft report, 7/13/2009.

Asset Crossing: Buying or selling assets from affiliates, either directly or through third parties.

Asset Flipping: buying assets with the intention of reselling these assets in the short term.

Round Tripping: Buying an asset from an entity and reselling the asset back to the entity or its affiliates.

7(a) Program: SBA loan program guaranteeing a percentage of loans for small businesses that cannot otherwise obtain conventional loans at reasonable terms.

504 Community Development Loan Program: SBA program combining Government-guaranteed loans with private-sector mortgage loans to provide loans of up to \$10 million for community development.

Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses

On March 16, 2009, Treasury initiated the Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses (“UCSB”) program to encourage banks to extend more credit to small businesses.²¹² Under the UCSB program, Treasury announced that it would purchase up to \$15 billion in securities backed by pools of Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loans from two SBA participating programs: the **7(a) Program** and the **504 Community Development Loan Program**. According to Treasury, the UCSB program was designed to provide banks the liquidity necessary to start writing new small-business loans again.²¹³ As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had not expended any funds under the UCSB program.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

For the U.S. automotive industry, the quarter ending June 30, 2009, was dominated by the bankruptcy filings of Chrysler and General Motors (“GM”). TARP is playing a key role in the financing of these companies as they undergo and emerge from bankruptcy, as well as in the support of critical related industries.

Through TARP, Treasury has initiated three distinct programs to support the automotive industry: the Automotive Industry Financing Program (“AIFP”) to assist automakers and their financing arms,²¹⁴ the Auto Supplier Support Program (“ASSP”) to assist the firms that supply them,²¹⁵ and the Auto Warranty Commitment Program (“AWCP”) to support consumer confidence in these companies.²¹⁶ Investments in these three programs are summarized in Table 2.26.

TABLE 2.26

TARP AUTOMOTIVE PROGRAMS FUNDING COMMITTED AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)					
	Bankrupt Entities		Non-Bankrupt Entities		
	Chrysler	GM	Chrysler Financial	GMAC	Total
Pre-Bankruptcy:					
AIFP	\$4.5 ^a	\$19.4	\$1.5	\$13.4	\$38.8
ASSP	1.5 ^b	3.5 ^c	–	–	5.0
AWCP	0.3	0.4	–	–	0.6
	\$6.3	\$23.3	\$1.5	\$13.4	\$44.4
In-Bankruptcy (DIP Financing):					
AIFP	\$3.8^d	\$30.1	–	–	\$33.9
Post-Bankruptcy (Working Capital):					
AIFP	\$6.6^e	–	–	–	\$6.6
Subtotals by Program:					
AIFP					\$79.3
ASSP					5.0
AWCP					0.6
Total	\$16.7	\$53.4	\$1.5	\$13.4	\$85.0

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

^a \$500 million of this commitment was never funded.

^b Commitment was decreased to \$1 billion on 7/8/2009.

^c Commitment was decreased to \$2.5 billion on 7/8/2009.

^d \$1.9 billion of this commitment was never funded.

^e Approximately \$4.7 billion of this commitment was provided in working capital; approximately \$2 billion was used to pay senior secured lenders.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/10/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft, 7/13/2009.

TABLE 2.27

AIFP FUNDING COMMITTED TO AUTO COMPANIES AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)	
Institution	Total
Chrysler	\$14.9
GM	49.5
Chrysler Financial	1.5 ^a
GMAC	13.4
Total	\$79.3

Notes: Does not include funds invested under ASSP or AWCP. Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

^a As of 6/30/2009, \$130.8 million of principal payments related to the Chrysler Financial loan had been repaid.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

For more information regarding the background of AIFP, refer to the AIFP discussions in SIGTARP's Initial Report and SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

Automotive Industry Financing Program

The Automotive Industry Finance Program (“AIFP”), under which Treasury invests in automakers and their financial arms, was created on December 19, 2008, with the stated goal of preventing a significant disruption to the American automotive industry that would pose a systemic risk to financial market stability and have a negative effect on the U.S. economy.²¹⁷

Status of Funds

As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had committed, through AIFP, \$79.3 billion to two automakers and their two financial affiliates of which, \$130.8 million has been repaid.²¹⁸ Treasury has received \$160 million in dividends and \$202 million in interest payments from its AIFP investments.²¹⁹ Table 2.27 summarizes Treasury’s commitments under AIFP.

Auto Supplier Support Program

Because of the rapid decline in auto sales, many auto parts suppliers are struggling to access credit, and they face uncertainty regarding the future of their businesses. In a typical sales cycle, auto suppliers ship parts to manufacturers 45 to 60 days before receiving payment. The suppliers typically fund operations by borrowing from banks, using their receivables as collateral while payments are outstanding. However, the current credit crisis has made it very difficult for suppliers to get loans from banks. According to Treasury, the Auto Supplier Support Program (“ASSP”) will provide select suppliers with access to Government-backed protection that guarantees money owed to them will be paid.²²⁰

Program Goals

On March 19, 2009, Treasury announced the formation of ASSP to provide up to \$5 billion in financing to suppliers to the U.S. auto manufacturing industry. The program was designed to give suppliers confidence to continue shipping parts, paying employees, and maintaining operations.²²¹ Although all domestic auto companies were eligible to participate, Chrysler and General Motors are the only two that decided to take advantage of the program. However, any domestic supplier that ships parts to Chrysler or General Motors is also eligible, as well as any receivables for goods shipped after March 19, 2009, purchased on qualifying terms between an eligible manufacturer and an eligible supplier. The auto companies can select the suppliers and specific receivable accounts that will be included in the program. Selected suppliers sell their receivable accounts into the program at a small discount, as a fee for participation.²²²

Status of Funds

On April 9, 2009, Treasury executed agreements to fund \$5 billion under ASSP. Both Chrysler and General Motors created **special purpose vehicles (“SPVs”)** to receive these funds. Chrysler Receivables SPV, LLC received a commitment for \$1.5 billion and GM Supplier Receivables, LLC received a commitment for \$3.5 billion.²²³ Table 2.28 summarizes the ASSP funds that were committed as of June 30, 2009.

Because most suppliers have been paid during the course of the companies’ bankruptcies, a diminished amount of activity is expected under the program going forward. Under the original loan agreements for each SPV, the Treasury commitments could be decreased if the outstanding amounts did not exceed the commitments made on June 30, 2009. At the request of Chrysler and GM, on July 8, 2009, the original commitments were reduced to \$1.0 billion and \$2.5 billion respectively.²²⁴

Special Purpose Vehicle (“SPV”): An off-balance sheet legal entity that holds the transferred assets presumptively beyond the reach of the entities providing the assets (e.g., legally isolated).

TABLE 2.28

ASSP FUNDING COMMITTED AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)	
Institution	Original Commitment
Chrysler Receivables SPV, LLC	\$1.5
GM Supplier Receivables, LLC	3.5
Total	\$5.0

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Data does not include reductions that took place on 7/8/2009.

Source: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009.

Auto Warranty Commitment Program

How to maintain consumer confidence during their respective restructuring periods was a major issue for both Chrysler and GM. With the long-term futures of Chrysler and GM in doubt, there were concerns that some consumers would be reluctant to purchase vehicles because the manufacturers might not be able to honor the warranties. The Auto Warranty Commitment Program (“AWCP”) was created to alleviate these concerns and encourage consumers to continue buying Chrysler and GM vehicles.

Program Goals

On March 30, 2009, Treasury announced the creation of AWCP to give retail consumers confidence that their automobile warranties would be honored. The program covers all warranties on new vehicles purchased during the participating manufacturers’ restructuring period. Any retail consumer who purchases a new vehicle during this time will be automatically eligible for the program. According to Treasury, the program is designed to encourage the continued viability of restructuring auto companies by mitigating consumer uncertainty and increasing vehicle sales.²²⁵

Status of Funds

Prior to Chrysler’s bankruptcy filing on April 30, 2009, Treasury made \$280 million available through an SPV to backstop warranties on new car sales. Similarly, Treasury made \$361 million available to GM prior to its bankruptcy.²²⁶ Table 2.29 summarizes the funds that have been invested under AWCP.

As of June 30, 2009, the AWCP remains operational but Treasury has stated that the funds are not expected to be used by the manufacturers. Both companies are continuing to honor consumer warranties while in bankruptcy. Treasury expects that after Chrysler and GM emerge from bankruptcy, their respective SPVs will refund the committed funds back to Treasury.²²⁷

TABLE 2.29

AWCP FUNDING COMMITTED AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ MILLIONS)	
Institution	Investment Amount
Chrysler Warranty SPV LLC	\$280
GM Warranty LLC	361
Total	\$641

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

Source: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009.

TARP TUTORIAL: BANKRUPTCY

As reported in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, Chrysler and GM were given 30- and 60-day extensions, respectively, to submit revised restructuring plans to the President's Auto Task Force. After the April Quarterly Report, both manufacturers were unable to obtain the voluntary stakeholder concessions needed to implement restructuring plans that would achieve long-term viability; each company thus filed for bankruptcy as a means to bring those plans to fruition. A basic tutorial on the bankruptcy process is provided below.

For more information on the President's Auto Task Force see Section 2: "TARP Overview" in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report.

Alternatives Available to a Financially Troubled Business

When a company's total liabilities are greater than its assets, it is considered **insolvent** and it has several options:

- pursuit of operational solutions such as merging with another company, refinancing business loans, or cutting costs
- dissolution of the company
- negotiations or some form of out-of-court arrangement with its creditors to pay off debts
- bankruptcy

Dissolution

Among the alternatives available to financially troubled businesses (*i.e.*, businesses that are or may become insolvent) is dissolution. Dissolution is the orderly **liquidation** of a company's operations under state law and involves the liquidation of the company's assets to pay, or partially pay, debts. Depending upon the nature of the business (*e.g.*, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, corporation, *etc.*), dissolution may not fully release the business from its liability for debts not paid in full.

Negotiations with Creditors

If a business is in financial trouble but wishes to continue operations, it may first request a meeting with **creditors**, the people or entities to whom it owes money, to try to come to an agreement (*i.e.*, workout) regarding on how the business can pay back or settle outstanding debt. During these negotiations, the business discusses the reasons for the failure and tries to convince the creditors that working out an agreement would benefit all

Insolvent: A company's total liabilities (debts) are greater than its total assets.

Liquidation: The sale of a company's assets in order to pay off outstanding debts with the remaining amount being distributed to shareholders. Once this process is complete, the company goes out of business.

Creditor: A person or entity that is owed money by another person or entity.

Moratorium: An authorized period to delay the payment of a debt obligation.

Composition: A settlement reached between a debtor and a creditor prior to bankruptcy. The settlement discharges the debt owed to the creditor for an amount less than the original amount owed.

Discharge: A court action that releases a debtor from liability for certain types of debts.

parties because creditors would receive more money through a workout than if the business was forced to go into bankruptcy. A workout usually involves “an extension of time (a **moratorium**), a *pro rata* settlement (**composition**), or a combination of the two.”²²⁸ The objective of a workout is similar to a formal reorganization bankruptcy proceeding in that the company is attempting to resolve its obligations to creditors and continue in business; however, it is generally much faster, less expensive, and more flexible than bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy

If a business fails to reach an agreement with its creditors to restructure obligations in order to achieve more manageable payment terms, it may have to file for bankruptcy relief. The principal purpose of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Code”) is to grant a “fresh start” to the “honest but unfortunate debtor.”²²⁹ In this context, a fresh start signifies “a new opportunity in life and a clear field for future effort, unhampered by the pressure and discouragement of preexisting debt.”²³⁰

The **discharge** of debts in bankruptcy is a “permanent order prohibiting the creditors of the debtor from taking any form of collection action” against the discharged debts.²³¹ It is important to note that not all debts are discharged in a bankruptcy proceeding; but rather each form of bankruptcy (discussed in detail below) identifies the various categories of debts that are granted a discharge.

The Code is a series of Federal statutes codified under Title 11 of the United States Code and is the “uniform federal law that governs all bankruptcy cases.”²³² Within Title 11, several subsections define the different types of bankruptcy proceedings (e.g., Chapter 7, Chapter 9, Chapter 11, Chapter 12, etc.) available to individuals, businesses, and other entities.

What Happens in Bankruptcy

Two common forms of bankruptcy available to businesses are liquidation and reorganization.

Liquidation

Chapter 7 of the Code relates to liquidation in bankruptcy, which is the most common form of bankruptcy filed by businesses in the United States.²³³ According to a press release from the U.S. Courts, Chapter 7 – Liquidation “is used only when the corporation sees no hope of being able to operate successfully or to obtain the necessary creditor agreement.”²³⁴

The process of liquidation refers to the sale of a company’s assets for the satisfaction of creditors and the subsequent dissolution of the business. Under Chapter 7, a

bankruptcy **trustee** gathers and sells a bankrupt company's **nonexempt assets** and uses the proceeds of such assets to pay creditors in accordance with the priority of creditors established by the Code. See the "Hierarchy of Claims, by Priority" discussion later in this section for information on priority payments.

Reorganization

Reorganization in bankruptcy falls under Chapter 11 of the Code and is the second-most common form of bankruptcy filed by businesses in the United States.²³⁵ Chapter 11 business reorganization "can be used as the means of working out an arrangement with creditors where the debtor is allowed to continue in business ...[or] can be used for a complete reorganization of the corporation."²³⁶

Under Chapter 11, the company files a "plan of reorganization," which is prepared in cooperation with its creditors, and details the necessary steps the company must take in order to emerge from bankruptcy as a viable entity. The plan of reorganization may call for any number of actions the business and its advisors deem necessary for a successful reorganization of the business, including, for example, the sale of non-essential business units to third parties or the reworking of labor contracts.²³⁷ The "plan of reorganization" must be reasonable in its attempt to restructure the business because it must obtain approval from the **creditors' committee** and the bankruptcy court. Since the plan of reorganization generally includes concessions from all interested parties, showing favor to any particular group of creditors will likely cause the plan to be rejected by competing creditors whose interests are impacted more severely by the bankruptcy. Further, as it ordinarily occurs, if a creditor or class of creditors rejects a plan of reorganization, then the bankruptcy court may confirm or approve the plan over such objection — but only upon a demonstration that the creditor or creditor class would have fared no better had the bankruptcy been processed under Chapter 7 – Liquidation.

Prepackaged Reorganization

A prepackaged bankruptcy is similar to a workout and refers to a proceeding in which the business filing for protection has met with its creditors to negotiate their expected recoveries prior to the actual filing of a petition under the Code. The goal of a prepackaged bankruptcy is to shorten the bankruptcy process to save fees a company would typically pay to bankruptcy advisors. A prepackaged bankruptcy also minimizes the amount of time spent in bankruptcy restructuring a business and, consequently, can return an operating entity to its core business and generating revenue much sooner than if it had participated in a standard reorganization.

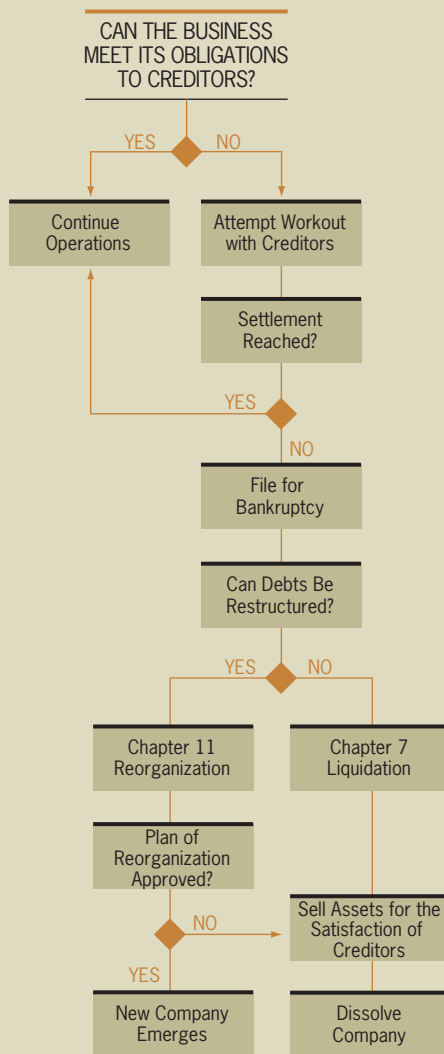
Trustee: A person who holds property on behalf of a beneficiary.

Nonexempt Assets: Property that belongs to a debtor which can be liquidated to satisfy creditor claims. Examples include motor vehicles, real estate, factories, etc.

Creditors' Committee: A group representing several entities that have claims against a business in a bankruptcy proceeding.

FIGURE 2.13

BANKRUPTCY DECISION FLOW



Secured Creditor: A creditor that holds a special assurance of debt payment, through holding collateral or possessing a lien on the same.

Collateral: Tangible assets pledged against debts owed.

Section 363 Sale

It may become apparent that a company cannot reorganize and maintain its current ownership structure and therefore must pursue a sale of most, if not all, of its assets under Section 363 of the Code. In this scenario, the company does not emerge from bankruptcy but, instead, comes under new ownership — as in the cases of the Chrysler and GM bankruptcies.

Regardless of the nature of the reorganization, many companies face the same decisions in the process leading up to declaring bankruptcy. These decisions are described in Figure 2.13.

Who Is Involved in Bankruptcy?

Creditors

When a business enters into a bankruptcy proceeding, a variety of individuals or organizations may have claims — employees may be owed wages, banks may be owed loans, and other financial institutions may have unfulfilled contracts with the business. These individuals or companies are all referred to as creditors because the business owes them something. At the point of bankruptcy, the likelihood of any of these creditors being repaid depends on whether the company has enough assets to repay its debts. The Code provides for circumstances in which a business does not have enough assets to satisfy all of its debts by establishing a hierarchy of priority among creditors.

In some cases, the creditors and the business may have already negotiated terms of repayment and developed a restructuring or liquidation plan in advance of filing. Such arrangements can improve the speed and efficiency of a restructuring or even liquidation. However, this is often not the case and, as experienced by Chrysler, certain creditors may take issue with the plan and try to block or stall the bankruptcy plan until they are satisfied or until their objections have been overruled by the court.

Claimants to the assets of a company are categorized as either secured creditors or unsecured creditors. A **secured creditor** must present proof of its claim to the bankruptcy court for the claim to be honored. Secured claims are then paid directly from forfeiture of the company's **collateral** or proceeds from the sale of its collateral. If the collateral is insufficient to pay the claim in full, the balance becomes an unsecured claim and enters into the queue of other unsecured creditors. As the name implies, unsecured creditors do not have any tangible assets pledged against the debts owed to them by the business.

TABLE 2.30

PRIORITIES, PER THE U.S. BANKRUPTCY CODE

Priority	Claim
First	<p>Allowed unsecured claims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic support obligations (debts to spouse or children for court-ordered support) • Administrative expenses of the bankruptcy (lawyers, trustees, etc.) • “Gap” claims (unsecured, post-petition claims in an involuntary bankruptcy case arising after initiation of case but before appointment of trustee, relating to ordinary business or finances) • Wages, commissions (claims of employees/independent salespersons up to \$10,000 per claim) • Employee benefit plans (contributions of up to \$10,000 per employee) • Specific claims of farmers and fishermen against bankrupt storage or processing facilities • “Layaway” claims (individuals did not receive the goods/services for which they made deposits) • Government taxes (recent income, sales, employment, or gross receipts taxes) • Regulatory obligations (to FDIC or equivalent to maintain capital of insured depository institution) • Vehicle-related personal injury or death (if debtor used vehicle/vessel under the influence of drugs/alcohol)
Second	Other claims, filed on time, that do not fall into “First,” “Third,” or “Fourth” category below
Third	Allowed unsecured tardy or late claims
Fourth	Allowed secured or unsecured claims for any fines, penalties, damages from before the bankruptcy which are not compensation for actual pecuniary loss suffered by the claimant
Fifth	Interest accrued, at legal rate, from the date of the filing to payment of allowed claims
Sixth	To the debtor

Source: Mini Code Special Redlined Edition, United States Bankruptcy Code, 2006 Edition, Texas: AWHFY, L.P., 2005.

Hierarchy of Claims, by Priority

The term “priority” refers to the order in which unsecured claims in a bankruptcy case are paid from the money available in the bankruptcy estate. Claims in the higher priority are paid in full before claims in a lower priority receive anything. Once a company pays all of its debts, any remaining assets are returned to its shareholders.

Section 726 of the Code lists six classes of unsecured creditors in a bankruptcy, in order of priority.²³⁸ Table 2.30 provides a summary outline of those classes. Note the first grouping of claims is defined by Section 507 of the Code and is further broken down into a sub-hierarchy.

Trustee

The role of the trustee varies greatly, based on the chapter under which a company files. A Chapter 7 trustee is broadly responsible for managing the financial aspects of a bankrupt business undergoing liquidation. The trustee can be an individual or a team of professionals who, among other things:

- account for property received
- investigate the financial affairs of the debtor

- review proofs of claim
- oppose the debtor's discharge, if appropriate
- furnish information to interested parties
- report on the administration of the case

The trustee is paid out of the proceeds of the liquidation and is second in order among the first class of unsecured creditors.

A Chapter 11 trustee serves more in an administrative capacity, focusing more directly on the reporting requirements associated with the bankruptcy case and fee applications for compensation that are submitted by professionals and advisors rendering bankruptcy-related services to the company. The trustee receives a quarterly fee from the business as compensation.

Bankruptcy Court

Bankruptcies, both personal and corporate, are administered by U.S. Federal courts; bankruptcy cases cannot be filed in state court. The Federal court system is composed of 94 districts, all of which handle bankruptcy matters, and substantially all of which have a court specifically designated for bankruptcy.²³⁹

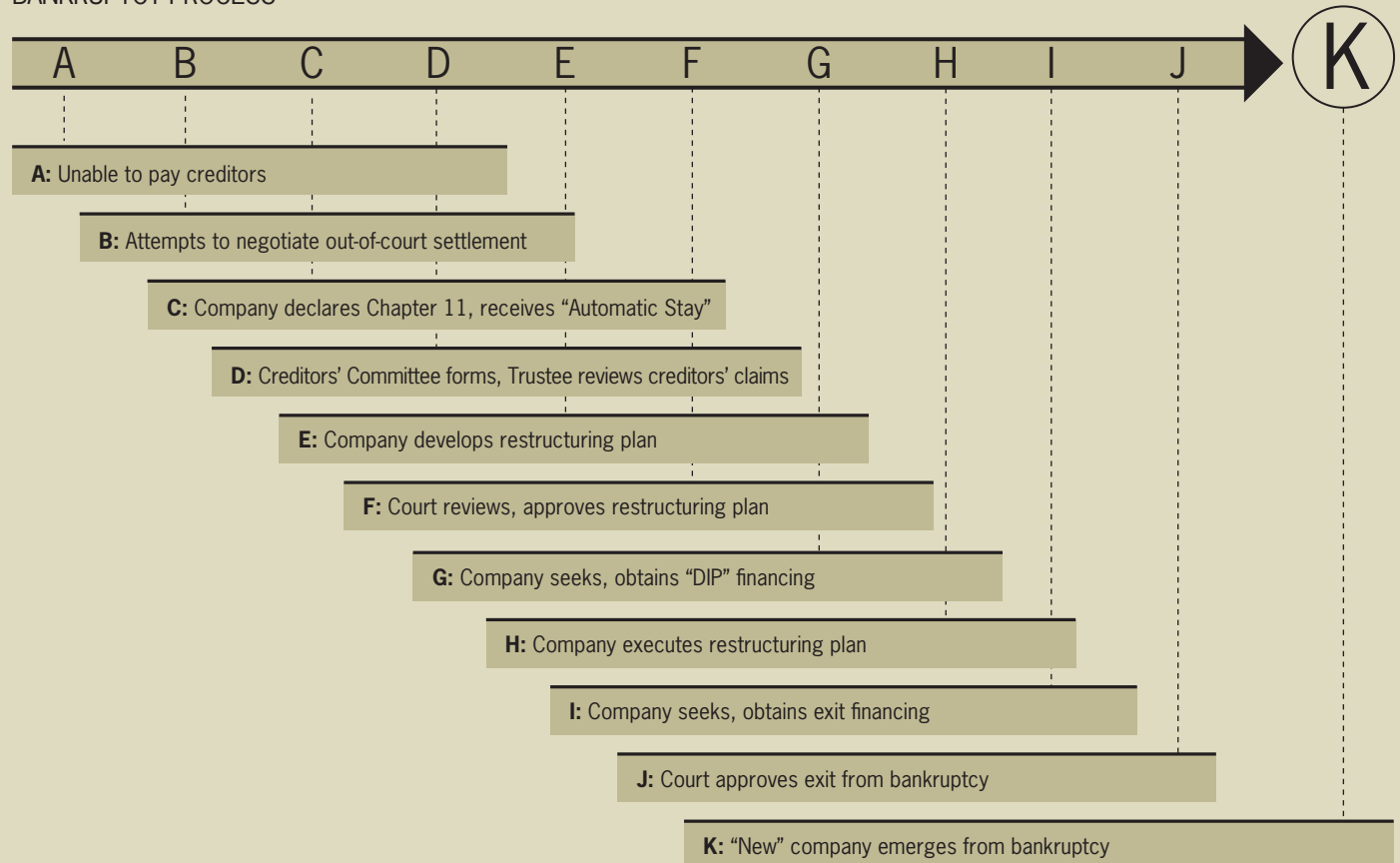
Example of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Process

This section provides a simplified step-by-step example of a Chapter 11 bankruptcy process for a hypothetical business, "Sample Company," walking through the key steps from the initial realization that it cannot repay its creditors to the new company emerging from the process. A bankruptcy process can be lengthy, especially if the negotiation with creditors is difficult — all it takes is one creditor to delay the approval of a restructuring plan (or a pre-bankruptcy restructuring agreement). The process detailed below and illustrated in Figure 2.14 for Sample Company is a simplified version, focused on the key steps of the process.

- A. Sample Company is operating in a difficult market environment. Its revenues have shrunk, but its obligations have not. It discovers that it no longer can afford to pay its debts to its creditors without cutting back on its variable costs. It cancels all non-essential purchases, suspends dividend payments to its shareholders, but still this does not generate enough cash to pay its obligations. Sample Company begins to lay off employees to shrink its payroll and closes unprofitable plants to cut operating costs, but still cannot bring its expenditures in line with its new, lower revenues.

FIGURE 2.14

BANKRUPTCY PROCESS



B. Sample Company owes a lot of money; it is saddled with expensive debts to creditors incurred when it borrowed heavily to grow a few years earlier. These creditors range from banks that provided loans, to bondholders whose bonds were issued at high rates because the company's debt was not highly rated, to obligations for employees' benefit plans (such as pensions). Seeing that it cannot continue to meet all these obligations, Sample Company seeks to renegotiate some or all of its debts to a more manageable level.

C. Some of Sample Company's creditors agree to reduce the debt that they are owed, thinking that a voluntary restructuring is preferable to a court-administrated bankruptcy or liquidation where it is uncertain what they would receive for their claims. However, certain creditors are uncompromising, thinking that the company's offers understate what they think the company can actually afford to repay them. They refuse the offer of

Debtor in Possession (“DIP”): A company which is operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, which still technically owns its assets but is operating them to maximize the benefit to its creditors.

a voluntary restructuring, which forces Sample Company to file a petition for Chapter 11 bankruptcy with the U.S. court in its district. With its filing, Sample Company receives an “Automatic Stay” meaning that creditors are temporarily prohibited from enforcing their claims outside of the bankruptcy forum.

- D. With the filing of the bankruptcy petition, Sample Company becomes what is known as the **debtor in possession (“DIP”)**. DIPs retain possession of the operations and assets of the business until otherwise ordered by the court (which could be the case if the court ultimately decides Chapter 7 – Liquidation is the best option and appoints a trustee to manage the company through that process). Sample Company also provides to the court a range of documents certifying its assets and liabilities, income and expenditures, contracts and unexpired leases, and a statement certifying its financial affairs. Meanwhile, the U.S. Trustee, appointed by the court to monitor Sample Company during its bankruptcy, works with creditors to assemble a Creditors’ Committee. The Creditors’ Committee hires an attorney to advocate for the creditors’ claims with the court. Any creditors whose claims are not listed on the schedules provided to the court by Sample Company must provide a proof of claim to be included in the case.
- E. As DIP, Sample Company assumes all of the fiduciary responsibilities of a trustee, aside from the investigative role, and uses this authority to hire a team of lawyers, accountants, consultants, appraisers, and auctioneers — whose compensation represents unsecured claims with priority over all other unsecured claims except “super-priorities” — to help it throughout the restructuring process. Sample Company works with this team to develop a restructuring plan that both shrinks the company and its debts. Ideally, Sample Company will emerge as a leaner, profitable company with more manageable debts. The plan that Sample Company develops includes closing down additional unprofitable plants, selling certain business lines, and converting some of its debt holders into equity holders by exchanging their bonds or loans for shares of stock, making them partial owners in the new company. In addition to selling just portions of a business, a company’s restructuring plan can include an arrangement whereby the entire business is sold to another company (a Section 363 sale). An example of a Section 363 sale can be found in the recent restructuring of Chrysler, where the operating business was sold to a new group of owners.
- F. Once Sample Company has developed its restructuring plan, it must seek the consent of its creditors to approve the plan. In order to receive that consent, Sample Company files a disclosure providing creditors with information about its plan and Sample

Company's affairs so that they can make an informed decision about the proposed plan. The court then holds a hearing. In Sample Company's case, the creditors approve its plan, which is confirmed in a court hearing as being feasible, in good faith, and compliant with the Code, allowing it to begin implementation of the restructuring process. Additionally, the confirmation of the plan effectively discharges Sample Company from its dischargeable pre-filing debts (*i.e.*, debts not part of the bankruptcy claims), and replaces them with the agreed-upon obligations contained in the plan.²⁴⁰

- G. Since Sample Company has taken on additional expenses such as lawyers and consultants, its plan provides for operating capital to help it complete the restructuring process. It obtains this financing, called "DIP financing," from a bank which receives court-appointed "super-priority" in claims — placing it above all other unsecured creditors in the priority list.
- H. After the confirmation of the restructuring plan, Sample Company operates as a functioning company; it is now obligated to begin making any payments it promised in the plan, and is bound by all commitments contained in the provisions of the plan (which supersede its pre-bankruptcy contracts). Sample Company's restructuring process is relatively straightforward, and it achieves the key objectives rapidly. It sells several non-core units, and converts the debt to its bondholders to an equity stake as determined in the plan. Further, it converts some of the unpaid obligations to employees' benefit plans into equity stakes. Throughout this process Sample Company reports regularly to the court and the Creditors' Committee on the progress made since confirmation of the plan.
- I. As Sample Company nears the completion of its restructuring and recapitalization process, it seeks exit financing — actually a key component of its restructuring plan. It negotiates an exit financing facility from a major lender, which it uses to pay off certain creditors' claims and to fund its ongoing operations after bankruptcy. This exit financing will enable the new company to emerge from bankruptcy in a strong, competitive state.
- J. Once Sample Company completes its restructuring plan, it returns to court and applies for a "final decree" which certifies consummation of the plan. This enables the newly restructured, recapitalized Sample Company to emerge from bankruptcy.
- K. The "new" Sample Company begins operating, and uses its new financial health to operate more competitively in its market.

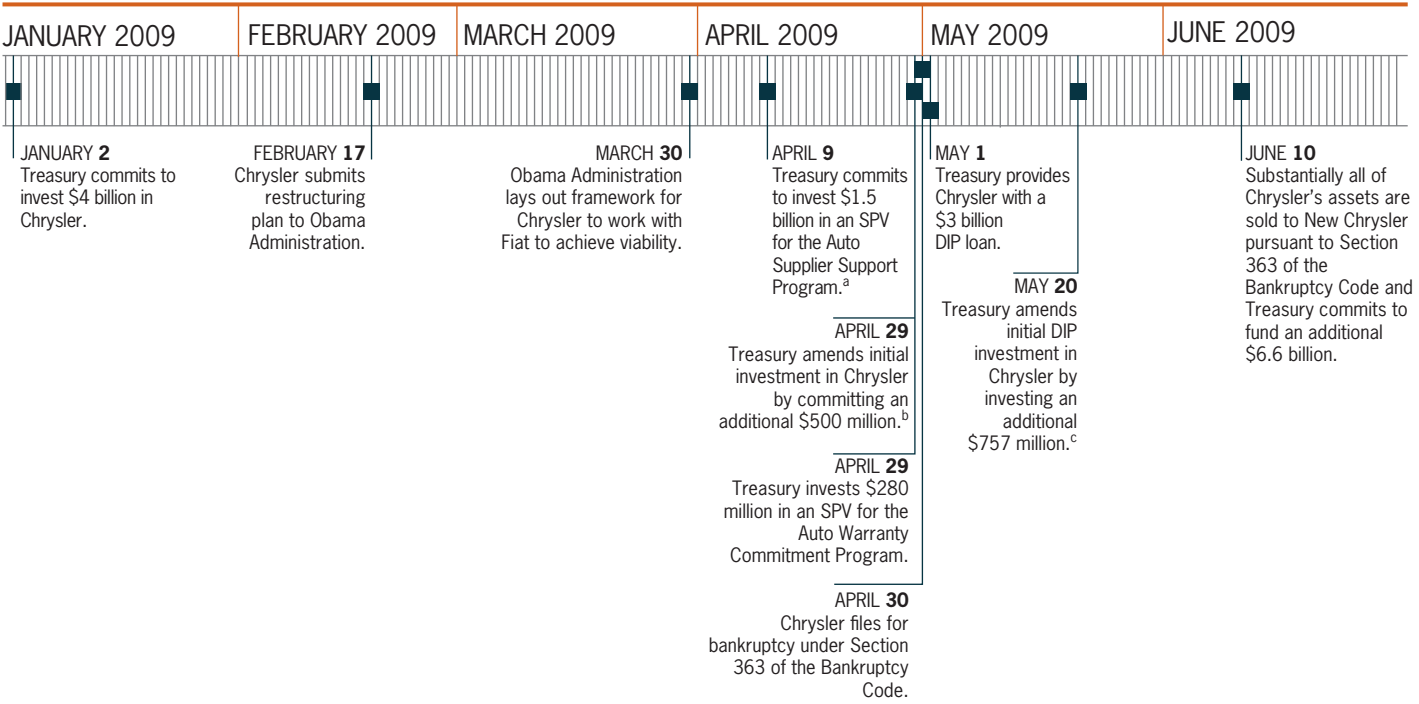
DIP Financing: A credit line used during Chapter 11 proceedings to maintain the value of a company's asset base.

New Chrysler: The entity that purchased substantially all of Chrysler’s assets during bankruptcy.

Chrysler

Chrysler filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy on April 30, 2009, and the transaction in which substantially all of its assets were sold to the newly formed entity (“**New Chrysler**”) closed on June 10, 2009. Chrysler has received \$16.7 billion in commitments from Treasury through AIFP, ASSP, and AWCP, \$10.4 billion of which was provided through DIP or working capital funding after Chrysler’s bankruptcy filing.²⁴¹ Figure 2.15 shows a timeline of Treasury’s investments in Chrysler as well as important milestones regarding Chrysler’s bankruptcy.

FIGURE 2.15
CHRYSLER TIMELINE



Notes:
^a Commitment was decreased to \$1 billion on 7/8/2009.
^b This \$500 million commitment was never funded.
^c \$1.9 billion of the total \$3.8 billion DIP financing was never funded.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, “Obama Administration Auto Restructuring Initiative: Chrysler-Fiat Alliance,” 4/30/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/9/2009; Treasury, “Obama Administration New Path to Viability for GM & Chrysler,” 3/30/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/9/2009; Treasury, responses to SIGTARP drafts, 7/9/2009 and 7/13/2009.

Chrysler-Fiat Alliance

On March 30, 2009, the President's Auto Task Force determined that Chrysler's restructuring plan was not likely to lead to viability on a stand-alone basis as it was structured at the time. The Government stated that Chrysler could only achieve viability by forming a partnership with Fiat.²⁴² On April 30, 2009, Chrysler filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. As noted above, New Chrysler emerged from bankruptcy on June 10, 2009, with a new ownership structure including Fiat. See Table 2.31 for a list of the actions taken by each stakeholder and their respective equity stakes in New Chrysler.²⁴³

Pro Forma: In finance, refers to the presentation of hypothetical financial information assuming that certain assumptions will happen. For example, Table 2.31 sets forth the ownership interests in New Chrysler based on the assumption that Fiat will meet its performance goals and obtain an additional 15% of equity from the other equity holders. If the new equity stakes were not reported *pro forma*, the equity interest of the other equity participants would be higher to account for Fiat's additional 15%.

TABLE 2.31

CHRYSLER-FIAT ALLIANCE STAKEHOLDERS ACTIONS AND EQUITY STAKE		
Stakeholders	Action	Equity Stakes with New Chrysler-Fiat Alliance ^a
Fiat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute billions of dollars in technology and intellectual property Offer access to global distribution network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% equity in New Chrysler 15% additional equity based on performance metrics^b Selection of three directors
Secured Lenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange \$6.9 billion secured claim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive \$2 billion cash
UAW (VEBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make concessions on wages, benefits, and retiree health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% equity in New Chrysler, <i>pro forma</i> for Fiat additional equity Selection of one director
United States Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waive repayment of \$1.9 billion DIP financing provided during bankruptcy^c Provide \$4.7 billion in working capital^d Waive \$3.5 billion of the \$4 billion pre-bankruptcy loan, with the remaining \$500 million carried over to the new financing^e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8% equity in New Chrysler, <i>pro forma</i> Selection of four directors
Canadian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lend money alongside the U.S. Treasury based on a 3:1 formula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% equity in New Chrysler, <i>pro forma</i> Selection of one director
Daimler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waive its share of Chrysler's \$2 billion second-lien debt Waive 19% equity in Chrysler's parent Pay \$600 million to Chrysler's Pension Plan to settle PBGC obligation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Cerberus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waive its share of Chrysler's \$2 billion second-lien debt Forfeit its entire equity stake in Chrysler Transfer ownership of old Chrysler headquarters building to the New Chrysler-Fiat alliance Contribute to a claim against Daimler to help settle with PBGC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
PBGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settle claim with Daimler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

^a The listed ownership percentages are based on the assumption that Fiat will achieve all three performance metrics.

^b Fiat can earn this 15% equity by achieving certain performance metrics. It would receive 5% for meeting each of three performance goals: produce a vehicle at a Chrysler factory in the United States that performs at 40 mpg or better; provide Chrysler with a distribution network in numerous foreign jurisdictions; manufacture state-of-the-art, next generation engines at a U.S. Chrysler facility.

^c \$3.8 billion DIP financing was originally committed but \$1.9 billion of that commitment was never funded.

^d A total of \$6.6 billion is committed; \$2 billion is used to pay senior secured lenders.

^e \$4.5 billion was originally committed, but \$500 million of that commitment was never funded.

Sources: Treasury, "Obama Administration Auto Restructuring Initiative: Chrysler-Fiat Alliance," 4/30/2009, www.financialstability.gov/docs/AIFP/Chrysler-restructuring-factsheet_043009.pdf, accessed 6/9/2009; Treasury, responses to SIGTARP draft reports, 7/9/2009 and 7/13/2009.

TARP Support for Chrysler

As shown in Table 2.26, Treasury is using a number of different TARP investment vehicles to support Chrysler. Treasury has stated that its intention is to maximize taxpayer return, while at the same time maximizing the likelihood of the New Chrysler succeeding.²⁴⁴ Prior to Chrysler’s bankruptcy, Treasury increased its initial \$4.5 billion loan by \$280.1 million, which was set aside for the Auto Warranty Commitment Program (“AWCP”) and which will be returned to Treasury. While Chrysler was in bankruptcy, Treasury committed to provide a loan of \$3.8 billion in DIP financing. On June 10, 2009, Treasury committed \$6.6 billion in new debt obligations. Treasury does not expect to receive repayment for its DIP investments but expects repayment of \$6.6 billion in loans and has received an 8% *pro forma* equity share in New Chrysler.²⁴⁵ Treasury will also select four of the initial independent directors, but has claimed that it will play no other role in management or governance of the company.²⁴⁶ Treasury anticipates having quarterly meetings with Chrysler leadership that focus solely on financial reporting and key operating metrics.

Financing

Chrysler entered into an agreement with GMAC, pursuant to which GMAC agreed to provide certain dealer and retail financing. GMAC will have financing agreements with both Chrysler and GM post-bankruptcy. Treasury has provided GMAC with additional capital to support its anticipated growth in Chrysler dealer and retail loans.²⁴⁷

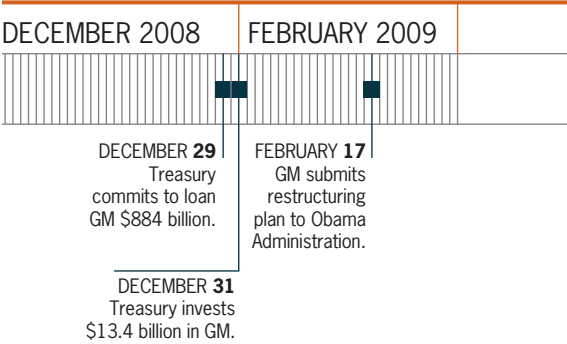
TABLE 2.32

IMPACT OF THE CHRYSLER-FIAT ALLIANCE ON STAKEHOLDERS	
Stakeholders	Impact
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chrysler’s insurers will continue to pay workers compensation claims.Pension plan and VEBA funding will be transferred to the purchaser.
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chrysler will continue to pay suppliers.Auto Supplier Support Program will continue to operate.
Dealers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chrysler will continue to honor customer warranties.Chrysler will continue to honor dealer incentives for those dealers that will remain operational.Chrysler has identified certain dealers to terminate.
UAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Modified labor agreement between UAW and Chrysler will be operative.
Creditors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Majority of senior secured lenders support the transactions.

Source: Treasury, “Obama Administration Auto Restructuring Initiative: Chrysler-Fiat Alliance,” 4/30/2009, www.financialstability.gov/docs/AIFP/Chrysler-restructuring-factsheet_043009.pdf, accessed 6/9/2009.

FIGURE 2.16

GM TIMELINE



Note:
^a Commitment was decreased to \$2.5 billion on 7/8/2009.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Treasury, “Obama Administration Auto Restructuring Initiative: General Motors Restructuring,” 6/1/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/9/2009; Treasury, “Obama Administration New Path to Viability for GM & Chrysler,” 3/30/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/9/2009; Treasury, responses to SIGTARP draft, 7/9/2009 and 7/13/2009.

Execution of the Chrysler-Fiat Alliance

Chrysler entered bankruptcy on April 30, 2009, and substantially all of its assets were sold to New Chrysler on June 10, 2009, with a new alliance with Fiat.²⁴⁸ The impact of the alliance on the specific stakeholders is listed in Table 2.32.

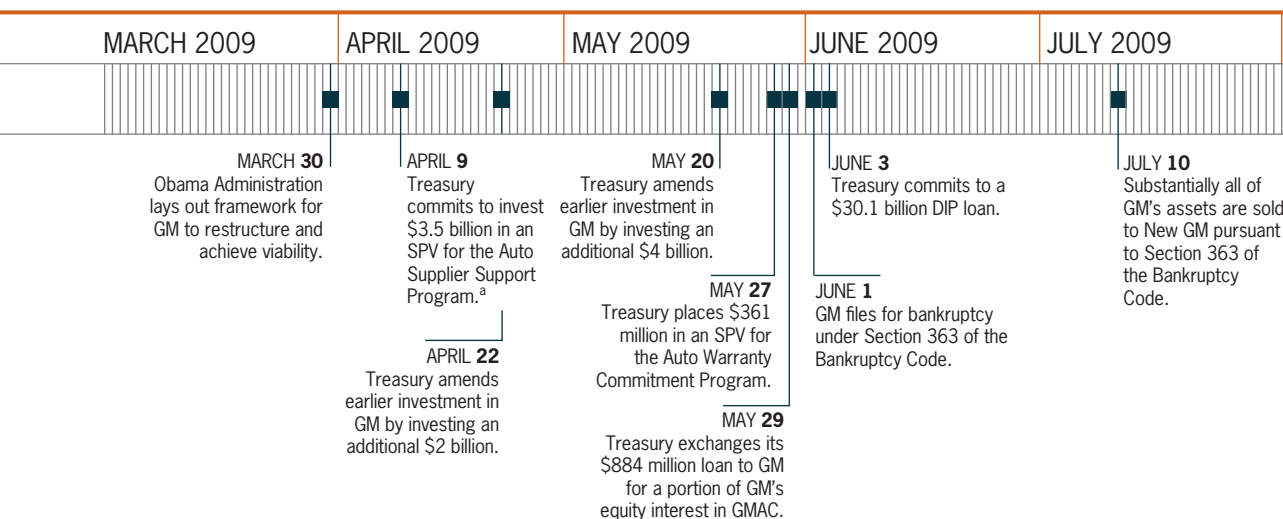
General Motors

General Motors (“GM”) filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy on June 1, 2009, and the transaction in which substantially all of its assets were sold to the newly formed entity (“New GM”) closed on July 10, 2009. Treasury has committed \$53.4 billion to GM, of which \$30.1 billion is DIP financing.²⁴⁹ Figure 2.16 shows a timeline of Treasury’s investments in GM as well as important milestones regarding GM’s bankruptcy.

Restructured General Motors

In accordance with the March 31, 2009, deadline, the Obama Administration determined that GM’s restructuring plan was not likely to lead to viability on a stand-alone basis. The Government laid out the framework for GM to achieve viability through a substantially more aggressive restructuring plan.²⁵⁰ On June 1, 2009, GM filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. Under its reorganization plan, New GM will purchase from GM the assets needed to implement the plan for viability. In exchange for this purchase, Treasury will waive the majority of its loans to GM and obtain a controlling equity stake in the new company. See Table 2.33 for a list of the actions taken by each stakeholder and their respective role with New GM.²⁵¹

New GM: The entity that purchased substantially all of GM’s assets during bankruptcy.



TARP Support for GM

As shown in Table 2.26, Treasury has made a number of investments in GM. In December 2008, Treasury made two initial investments in GM: one that provided \$884 million and one that committed to provide GM an additional \$13.4 billion in financing. Treasury made three amendments to the \$13.4 billion loan bringing the total of that loan, as of May 27, 2009, to \$19.8 billion, which includes \$361 million used to capitalize an SPV for the Auto Warranty Commitment Program.²⁵²

On May 29, 2009, Treasury exchanged its \$884 million loan in GM for a portion of GM's common equity in GMAC. This transaction raised Treasury's ownership of GMAC's common equity to 35.4%.²⁵³

GM filed for bankruptcy on June 1, 2009. On June 3, 2009, Treasury committed to loan GM \$30.1 billion, under the terms of the DIP financing agreement.²⁵⁴

According to Treasury, the Government is taking steps to limit its involvement in the day-to-day management of GM. The Obama Administration has published four core principles to guide the Government's management of ownership interests

TABLE 2.33

NEW GM STAKEHOLDERS ACTIONS AND ROLES		
Stakeholders	Restructuring Actions	Role with New GM
UAW (VEBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make concessions on compensation and retiree health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.5% equity share of New GM Warrants to purchase an additional 2.5% share of New GM Select one initial director
Bondholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give up \$27.1 billion of unsecured debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% equity share of New GM Warrants to purchase an additional 15% share of New GM
GM Pension Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transferred to New GM
United States Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide \$30.1 billion in DIP financing to support GM through bankruptcy Contribute the \$19.4 billion pre-bankruptcy loan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$7.1 billion in debt assumed by New GM \$2.1 billion of preferred stock in New GM 61% equity share of New GM Select 10 initial directors
Governments of Canada and Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lend \$9.5 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1.7 billion in debt and preferred stock in New GM 12% equity share of the New GM Select one initial director

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Treasury did not publish *pro forma* data on equity ownership.

Sources: Treasury, "Obama Administration Auto Restructuring Initiative: General Motors Restructuring," 6/1/2009, www.financialstability.gov/latest/05312009_gm-factsheet.html, accessed 6/10/2009; Treasury, responses to SIGTARP draft reports, 7/9/2009 and 7/13/2009.

in private firms such as GM. According to Treasury, the Government will attempt to do the following:²⁵⁵

- seek to dispose of its ownership interest as soon as practicable
- reserve the right to set upfront conditions to protect taxpayers, promote financial stability, and encourage growth
- protect the taxpayers’ investment by managing its ownership stake in a hands-off, commercial manner
- vote on core governance issues, including the selection of a company’s board of directors and major corporate events or transactions

OFS has not publicly released the details of its exit strategy for GM.

Execution of the GM Restructuring

GM entered bankruptcy on June 1, 2009. The impact of the restructuring on the specific stakeholders is described in Table 2.34.

TABLE 2.34

EXECUTION IMPACT OF THE GENERAL MOTORS RESTRUCTURING ON STAKEHOLDERS	
Stakeholders	Impact
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pension Plan and VEBA funding will be transferred to New GM
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GM will continue to pay suppliers• Auto Supplier Support Program will continue to operate
Dealers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GM will continue to honor customer warranties• GM will attempt to honor dealer incentives for those dealers that will remain operational• GM will identify certain dealers to terminate
UAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modified labor agreement between UAW and GM will be operative

Source: Treasury, “Obama Administration Auto Restructuring Initiative: General Motors Restructuring,” 6/1/2009, www.financialstability.gov/latest/05312009_gm-factsheet.html, accessed 6/10/2009.

GMAC

The majority of automobile purchases in the United States are financed, including an estimated 80% – 90% of consumer purchases and substantially all dealer inventory purchases.²⁵⁶ In fall 2008, credit began to tighten and it became increasingly difficult for both dealers and customers to obtain credit for automobile purchases. It has been estimated that 2 million to 2.5 million vehicle sales were lost because either dealers or customers could not obtain credit.²⁵⁷ Treasury has stated that it believes its investment in GMAC will help provide a reliable source of financing to both auto dealers and customers seeking to buy cars, and that a recapitalized GMAC will offer strong credit opportunities, help stabilize the auto financing market, and contribute to the overall economic recovery.²⁵⁸ Under AIFP, Treasury has invested \$13.4 billion in GMAC.²⁵⁹

GMAC has entered a master financing agreement with Chrysler to provide certain dealer and retail financing.²⁶⁰

Status of Funding

On December 29, 2008, Treasury invested \$5 billion in GMAC. At the time of this investment, GMAC reorganized into a bank holding company and thus became eligible to receive TARP funds and participate in other Government support programs.²⁶¹ On May 21, 2009, Treasury purchased an additional \$7.5 billion of mandatorily convertible preferred equity in GMAC.²⁶² Of this \$7.5 billion investment, \$4 billion will support GMAC's anticipated growth in Chrysler dealer and retail loans.²⁶³ The additional \$3.5 billion will help GMAC address its capital needs as identified through the SCAP stress test completed with the Federal Reserve.²⁶⁴

At the time of the initial Treasury investment, the Federal Reserve required GMAC to raise \$2 billion of new equity. GMAC raised \$1.1 billion through private investments, and Treasury loaned GM the remaining \$884 million to purchase GMAC equity.²⁶⁵ On May 29, 2009, Treasury exchanged this \$884 million loan to GM for a portion of GM's common equity interests in GMAC. As a result of that exchange, Treasury now holds 35.4% of GMAC's common shares.²⁶⁶ Treasury's mandatorily convertible preferred shares may be converted to common shares at GMAC's option with the approval of the Federal Reserve, though any conversion by GMAC must not result in Treasury owning in excess of 49% of GMAC's common shares except under the following circumstances:²⁶⁷

- with the prior written consent of Treasury
- pursuant to GMAC's capital plan, as agreed upon by the Federal Reserve
- pursuant to an order of the Federal Reserve compelling such a conversion

Supervisory Capital Assessment Program (“SCAP”)

As detailed in the “Capital Assessment Program” discussion earlier in this section, U.S. bank supervisors recently created SCAP to determine if BHCs have a sufficient capital buffer to operate in worse-than-expected future economic conditions.²⁶⁸ As a result of the stress test, GMAC is required to raise a SCAP buffer of \$11.5 billion. As noted previously, \$3.5 billion of Treasury’s recent investment will be applied to meet this capital shortfall.²⁶⁹

Chrysler Financial

In January 2009, Treasury loaned \$1.5 billion to a bankruptcy-remote SPV to support Chrysler Financial retail loan originations. Treasury’s loan forms the senior portion of the capital structure of the SPV, with Chrysler Financial providing the junior capital. Treasury’s loan is collateralized by retail auto loans with stronger credit characteristics (higher credit scores, lower loan-to-value, shorter maturity) than Chrysler Financial’s broader retail loan portfolio.²⁷⁰

Chrysler Financial has essentially ceased ordinary operations and is winding down its business.²⁷¹ Due to the nature of the collateral, Treasury expects to recover fully the \$1.5 billion loan to Chrysler Financial.

For more information on the Supervisory Capital Assessment Program, see “Financial Institution Support Programs” earlier in this section.

Servicer: Administrative party that collects payments and generates reports regarding mortgage payments.

Private-Label Mortgages: Loans that are not owned or guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or another Federal agency.

Government-Sponsored Enterprises ("GSEs"): Private corporations created by the Government to reduce borrowing costs. They are chartered by the U.S. Government but are not considered to be direct obligations.

For more information regarding HAMP eligibility, modifications, and incentive payments, see SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, Section 2: "TARP Overview."

HOMEOWNER SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Making Home Affordable Program

The Making Home Affordable ("MHA") program was introduced by the Administration on February 18, 2009, and was intended to assist homeowners who are facing foreclosure or struggling to make their monthly mortgage payments. Two weeks later, on March 4, 2009, Treasury released detailed program guidelines, which allowed mortgage **servicers** to begin to refinance and issue modifications.²⁷² MHA comprises three major initiatives: a loan modification program, a loan refinancing program, and additional support to lower mortgage interest rates. Only the loan modification program, known as the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") currently involves TARP funds.²⁷³

According to Treasury, HAMP is a \$75 billion program that will lower monthly mortgage payments for homeowners facing foreclosure by providing loan modifications and incentive payments for the loan servicers, loan holders, and homeowners. Under HAMP, \$50 billion from TARP will be used to modify **private-label mortgages**. An additional \$25 billion, funded under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 ("HERA"), will be used to modify mortgages that are owned or guaranteed before January 1, 2009, by **Government-sponsored enterprises** ("GSEs"), particularly Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.²⁷⁴

HAMP has several key components:²⁷⁵

- The lender will reduce monthly payments so that the borrower's monthly mortgage is no greater than 38% of the borrower's monthly income.
- Treasury and the lender will split the cost of reducing the monthly payments from 38% to 31% of the borrower's monthly income.
- The borrower will enter a 90-day trial period of reduced payments before entering program; if successful (*i.e.*, borrower makes payments), the borrower will maintain new, lower mortgage payments for five years.
- Treasury will make incentive payments to servicers, lenders/investors, and (to servicers) on behalf of borrowers.

Status of Funds

As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had signed agreements with loan servicers allocating up to \$18 billion under HAMP.²⁷⁶

Countrywide Home Loans Servicing, LLP, will receive up to \$5.2 billion — the largest allocation under the program. The average allocation to each servicer

through HAMP is \$781.8 million. These funds can be used to modify both first and second lien mortgages.²⁷⁷ Table 2.35 provides a detailed list of allocations made under the HAMP program as of June 30, 2009.

TABLE 2.35

HOME AFFORDABLE MODIFICATION PROGRAM FUNDING			
Date of Initial Transaction	Institution	Ultimate Parent Company	Adjusted Cap as of 6/30/2009 (\$ Millions)
4/13/2009	Select Portfolio Servicing	Credit Suisse Group AG	\$660.59
4/13/2009	CitiMortgage, Inc.	Citigroup, Inc.	1,079.42
4/13/2009	Wells Fargo Bank, NA	Wells Fargo & Company	2,410.01
4/13/2009	GMAC Mortgage, Inc.	GMAC	1,017.65
4/13/2009	Saxon Mortgage Services, Inc.	Morgan Stanley	632.04
4/13/2009	Chase Home Finance, LLC	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	3,552.0
4/16/2009	Ocwen Financial Corporation, Inc.	N/A	553.38
4/17/2009	Bank of America, N.A.	Bank of America Corporation	804.44
4/17/2009	Countrywide Home Loans Servicing, LP	Bank of America Corporation	5,182.84
4/20/2009	Home Loan Services, Inc.	Bank of America Corporation	447.30
4/20/2009	Wilshire Credit Corporation	Bank of America Corporation	453.13
4/24/2009	Green Tree Servicing, LLC	N/A	91.01
4/27/2009	Carrington Mortgage Services, LLC	N/A	131.02
5/1/2009	Aurora Loan Services, LLC	Lehman Brothers Holding, Inc.	459.55
5/28/2009	Nationstar Mortgage LLC	N/A	117.14
6/12/2009	Residential Credit Solutions	Residential Credit Holdings, LLC	19.40
6/17/2009	CCO Mortgage	The Royal Bank of Scotland, PLC	16.52
6/17/2009	RG Mortgage Corporation	R&G Financial Corporation	57.00
6/19/2009	First Federal Savings and Loan	N/A	0.77
6/19/2009	Wescom Central Credit Union	N/A	0.54
6/26/2009	Citizens First Wholesale Mortgage Company	N/A	0.03
6/26/2009	Technology Credit Union	N/A	0.07
6/26/2009	National City Bank	PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	294.98
Total			\$17,980.83

Notes: Numbers may be affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Factiva website, <http://fce.factiva.com/pcs/default.aspx>, accessed 6/24/2009; "CMS, Loan Servicing," <https://myloan.carringtonms.com>, accessed 6/24/2009; "Nationstar Mortgage, About Us," <https://www.nationstarmtg.com>, accessed 6/24/2009; "RCS, Corporate Information," <https://www.residentialcredit.com>, accessed 6/24/2009; "About CCO Mortgage," <https://www.ccomortgage.com>, accessed 6/24/2009; "First Federal, About Us," <http://www.ourfirstfed.com>, accessed 6/24/2009; GMAC Investor FAQ, www.gmacfs.com, accessed 6/24/2009.

Second-Lien Debt: Debt that is ranked lower than senior debt in the event of a liquidation or bankruptcy restructuring.

Loan-to-Value (“LTV”) Ratio: In real estate lending, the outstanding principal amount of the loan divided by the appraised value of the property underlying the loan.

Back-End Debt-to-Income (“DTI”) Ratio: Indicates the percentage of an income that is used to pay debts.

Back-End DTI Ratio = Total Monthly Debt Expense / Gross Monthly Income

Unpaid Principal Balance (“UPB”): Amount of a loan that is unpaid. This does not include additional charges, such as interest.

For more information regarding Loan-to-Value ratios and Debt-to-Income ratios, see SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, Section 2: “TARP Overview.”

Second Lien Program

On April 28, 2009, Treasury released guidelines regarding the Second Lien Program within HAMP. A significant portion of delinquent borrowers carry both senior- and second-lien debt and therefore may need assistance with both loans to remain in their homes. In other cases, homeowners may be able to pay their first mortgage, but the second mortgage increases the monthly payments to a level that is no longer affordable. According to Treasury, the Second Lien Program was designed to create substantially affordable mortgage payments for homeowners who qualify for a first-mortgage modification but still struggle to make their monthly payments because of a second mortgage. According to Treasury, the Second Lien Program could potentially reduce payments for 1 million–1.5 million homeowners, which could account for up to half of all HAMP participants.²⁷⁸

Second-lien debt is subordinate to a senior claim. Both claims use the same asset as collateral. For example, in addition to a mortgage on a home, borrowers may take out a second mortgage or a home-equity loan to pay for higher education. Homeowners can use their house as collateral for both loans. The home mortgage is considered to be senior to the second loan. In the event of a first-lien foreclosure, personal bankruptcy, or liquidation, the second-lien investor only gets paid after the initial mortgage holder has been paid in full.²⁷⁹

Reducing Second Mortgage Payments

To reduce the number of foreclosures initiated by second-lien holders, Treasury will make an offer to the second mortgage holder that Treasury will share in both the write-down of the mortgage and the refinancing of the loan. Treasury will also deliver “Pay for Success” incentive payments to servicers, lenders/investors, and (to servicers) on behalf of borrowers. Since the bank holding the second mortgage may not receive any money if the borrower defaults on the loan, it is incentivized to work with the Government to refinance the second mortgage and recoup at least part of its investment.²⁸⁰

Lenders may decide that rather than modify a loan, they would like to terminate the loan in exchange for a one-time payment from the borrower. This is called extinguishing a loan. The one-time payment is determined through a set payment schedule based on four factors: the **loan-to-value (“LTV”) ratio**, the **back-end debt-to-income (“DTI”) ratio**, the **unpaid principal balance (“UPB”)**, and the duration of the delinquency (the length of time the loan has been overdue).²⁸¹

Second Lien Guidelines

According to Treasury, prior to the MHA program, mortgage servicers often refrained from completing loan modifications due to a lack of common standards. In addition to the guidelines in the original modification program, on April 28, 2009, Treasury issued guidelines on second-lien modifications. These guidelines include the following:²⁸²

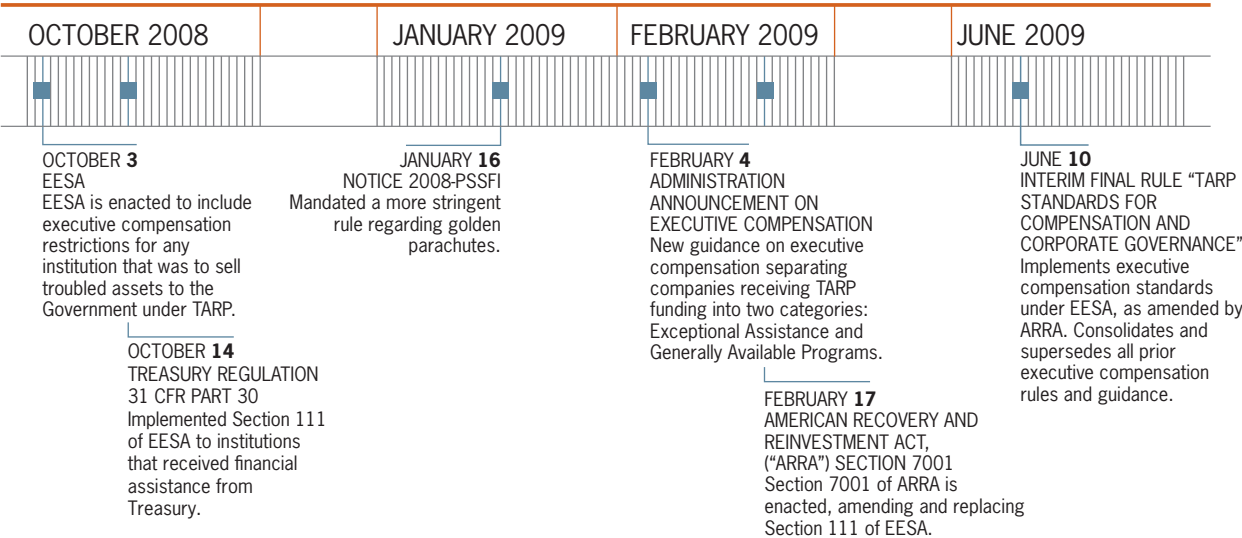
- The second lien is automatically modified when a first lien is modified.
- The second-lien modification may not delay first-lien modification.
- Borrower, servicer, and lender incentives have been aligned to complete modifications at an affordable and sustainable level.
- Payments are designed under the principle of “pay for success,” which aligns incentives to reduce payments in a way that is most cost-effective for taxpayers.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

As discussed in SIGTARP’s previous reports, the executive compensation restrictions set forth in EESA have been changed over time by regulations, amendments, and notices. On February 17, 2009, Section 111 of EESA was amended by Section 7001 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (“ARRA”), which further required that Treasury promulgate regulations to implement ARRA amendments.²⁸³ On June 10, 2009, Treasury released its Interim Final Rule on TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance (the “Rule”), which implements EESA as amended by ARRA. The Rule is an “Interim Final Rule” — meaning it took effect upon its publication in the *Federal Register* on June 15, 2009, but there is a 60-day public comment period after which it may be changed. The Rule “implement[s] ARRA provisions, consolidates all of the executive-compensation-related provisions that are specifically directed at TARP recipients into a single rule (superseding all prior rules and guidance), and utilizes the discretion granted to the [Treasury] Secretary under ARRA to adopt additional standards, some of which are adapted from principles set forth” in guidance previously provided by Treasury in February 2009.²⁸⁴ Figure 2.17 describes the changes in executive compensation restrictions set forth by Congress and included in Treasury regulations over time. For more information on the guidelines in the figure, see Section 2: “TARP Overview” in SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report.

FIGURE 2.17

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION RESTRICTIONS TIMELINE



Sources: EESA, P.L. 110-343, 10/3/2008; Treasury, “Treasury Regulation 31 CFR Part 30,” 10/14/2008; Treasury, “Notice 2008 – PSSFI,” 1/16/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 1/19/2009; Treasury, “Treasury Announces New Restrictions on Executive Compensation,” 2/4/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 3/20/2009; ARRA, P.L. 111-5, 2/17/2009; Treasury, “TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance,” 6/10/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

The Rule applies to all TARP recipients, defined in the Rule to include “any entity that has received or holds a commitment to receive financial assistance” provided under TARP or any entity that owns 50% or more, or is 50% or more owned by such an entity.²⁸⁵ In general, the executive compensation restrictions in the Rule apply only so long as the TARP recipient has an “obligation” to Treasury; an “obligation” does not include Treasury holding warrants to purchase common stock of the TARP recipient.²⁸⁶

In general, the Rule defines financial assistance as “any funds or fund commitment provided through the purchase of troubled assets” by Treasury through a direct financial transaction between Treasury and the TARP participant.²⁸⁷ For example, CPP participants that directly sell preferred stock to Treasury generally have received financial assistance under the Rule. However, those institutions that post collateral to and receive loans from TALF are considered to have not “received financial assistance provided under TARP” and therefore are not subject to the Rule.²⁸⁸ Table 2.36 shows a breakdown of how the compensation and governance standards set forth in the Rule apply to all TARP programs.

TABLE 2.36

INTERIM RULE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION RESTRICTIONS AS THEY APPLY TO TARP PROGRAMS		
TARP Program	Applicable	Notes
CPP	X	All participating institutions are subject to the executive compensation restrictions.
CAP	X	All participating institutions are subject to the executive compensation restrictions.
SSFI	X	Restrictions apply to AIG.
TIP	X	Restrictions apply to Citigroup and Bank of America.
AGP	X	Restrictions apply to Citigroup.
AIFP	X	Restrictions apply to GM, GMAC, Chrysler, Chrysler Financial.
ASSP	X	Executive compensation restrictions apply only to auto companies, not the suppliers.
AWCP	X	Executive compensation restrictions apply only to auto companies, not automobile purchasers.
TALF		Program is not applicable to TALF participants.
PPIF		Would apply only if there was a majority owner of the Public-Private Investment Fund (“PPIF”). Since PPIF will be structured so that no entity can invest in more than 9.9% of the fund, executive compensation restrictions will not apply. According to OFS, the luxury expenditure policy will apply to the recipient. ^a
MHA		Program is exempted by statute. ^b
UCSB	X	Restrictions apply only to the institution selling the eligible assets to Treasury.

Notes:

^a Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft report, 7/9/2009.

^b The Making Home Affordable program is exempted by statute from the executive compensation and corporate governance standards set forth in the ARRA amendments. See Section 7002 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, P.L. 111-5, 2/13/2009.

Source: Treasury, “TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance,” 6/10/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

Senior Executive Officers (“SEOs”): A “named executive officer” of a TARP recipient as defined under Federal securities law, which generally includes the principal executive officer (“PEO”), principal financial officer (“PFO”), and the next three most highly compensated employees.

Most Highly Compensated Employee: The employee of a TARP recipient whose total annual compensation is determined to be the highest among all employees, where “annual compensation” includes the dollar value for total compensation as determined pursuant to Federal securities laws reduced by the amount required by the employee’s defined benefit and pension plans.

Compensation Limits

The Rule establishes certain compensation requirements by which all TARP recipients must abide. The number of employees to whom the requirements apply varies; in general, however, the compensation limitations in the Rule apply to the TARP recipient’s **senior executive officers (SEOs)** and **most highly compensated employees**, determined by reference to annual compensation. The Rule defines annual compensation as the dollar value for total compensation as determined pursuant to applicable Federal securities laws.²⁸⁹

Different types of compensation are addressed differently in the Rule. For example, the number of employees for whom bonus payments are limited is based upon the amount of TARP funding received by the institution.²⁹⁰ The Rule did not include the annual compensation limit of \$500,000 that had been set forth in the February 2009 Administration guidance.²⁹¹ Table 2.37 shows how bonus payments are applied to each TARP recipient based on funding levels. The specific compensation requirements set forth in the Rule, and how each requirement applies to TARP recipients, are detailed in Table 2.38.

TABLE 2.37

EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO BONUS LIMITATIONS, BY AMOUNT OF TARP FUNDING	
Amount of TARP Funding	Applicable Employees
< \$25,000,000	most highly compensated employee
≥\$25,000,000 < \$250,000,000	at least the 5 most highly compensated employees
≥\$250,000,000 < \$500,000,000	SEOs and 10 next most highly compensated employees
≥\$500,000,000	SEOs and 20 next most highly compensated employees

Note: The ARRA amendments provide that, with respect to financial institutions that have received greater than \$25,000,000 in TARP assistance, the Secretary may apply the bonus limitations to a higher number of employees as the Secretary may determine is in the public interest.

Source: Treasury, “TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance,” 6/10/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

TABLE 2.38

COMPENSATION LIMIT REQUIREMENTS			
Requirement	Definition	How Requirement Is Applied	To Whom the Requirement Applies
Bonus Payments	Bonus, retention award, or incentive compensation	Bonus payments are prohibited — except for payments made in the form of restricted stock (which cannot have a value greater than 1/3 of the employee's total compensation and must be forfeitable if the employee does not continue providing services for the TARP recipient for at least two years from the date of grant).	Employees identified in Table 2.37 (based on the level of TARP assistance)
Commissions	Payment earned by an employee consistent with a program in existence for that type of employee as of February 17, 2009, if a substantial portion of the services provided by the employee consists of the direct sale of a product or service to an unrelated customer	Commissions meeting the definition in the Rule are exempt from the limitations on bonuses, retention awards, and incentive compensation; however, fees earned in connection with a specified transaction (e.g., an initial public offering) are not commissions for purposes of the Rule.	Employees identified in Table 2.37 (based on the level of TARP assistance)
Excessive Risk	Unnecessary risk taking encouraged by employee compensation plans	Review of employee compensation plans by the compensation committee, a narrative explanation of the committee's analysis with respect to risk, and certification that the compensation committee has completed the review.	All TARP recipients
Clawback	Recovery by the company of amounts paid to an employee based on materially inaccurate performance criteria	All bonuses, retention awards, and incentive compensation must be subject to clawback if the payments were based on materially inaccurate performance criteria; the TARP recipient must actually exercise its clawback rights unless it can demonstrate that it would be unreasonable to do so.	SEOs and the next 20 most highly compensated employees
Golden Parachute	Any payment to an employee for departure for any reason, or any payment due to a change in control	Prohibits any and all golden parachute payments to the applicable employees made at the time of departure or upon a change in control.	SEOs and the next 5 most highly compensated employees
Perquisite	Personal benefit, including a privilege or profit incidental to regular salary or wages	Must disclose the amount, nature, and justification for the perquisite whose value exceeds \$25,000.	Employees identified in Table 2.37 (based on the level of TARP assistance)

Source: Treasury, "TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance," 6/10/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

Office of the Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation

Under the Rule, Treasury has created a new Office of the Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation (“Special Master”) which will be responsible for the review and analysis of executive compensation at TARP recipients.²⁹² Treasury has appointed Kenneth R. Feinberg, a “highly respected mediator widely praised for his leadership of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund,” as Special Master, and he will report to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Financial Stability.²⁹³ The Special Master’s scope is limited to executive compensation and corporate governance issues under the Rule for TARP recipients. The Special Master has the authority to accomplish these objectives:²⁹⁴

- review compensation payments and plans at TARP recipients that have received “exceptional assistance” (for the CEOs and 20 next most highly compensated employees) and compensation structures (for the 100 most highly compensated employees and any executive officers)
- review bonuses, retention awards, and other compensation paid before February 17, 2009, by TARP recipients and, where appropriate, negotiate reimbursements
- provide advisory opinions with respect to the application of the Rule and whether compensation payments and plans are consistent with EESA, TARP, and the public interest

The Rule requires that the Special Master use specific principles when reviewing compensation payments and plans at TARP recipients:²⁹⁵

- **Risk** — The compensation structure should avoid incentives for employees to take unnecessary or excessive risks that could threaten the value of the TARP recipient, including incentives that reward employees for short-term or temporary increases in value, performance, or similar measures that may not ultimately be reflected by an increase in the long-term value of the TARP recipient.
- **Taxpayer Return** — The compensation structure, and amount payable where applicable, should reflect the need for the TARP recipient to remain a competitive enterprise, to retain and recruit talented employees who will contribute to the TARP recipient’s future success, and ultimately to be able to repay TARP obligations.
- **Appropriate Allocation** — The compensation structure should appropriately allocate the components of compensation (e.g., salary, executive pensions, bonus payments, and incentives). The appropriate allocation may be different for different positions and for different employees, but generally, in the case of an executive or other senior-level position, a significant portion of the overall compensation should be long-term compensation that aligns the interest of the employee with the interests of shareholders and taxpayers.

- **Performance-Based Compensation** — An appropriate portion of the compensation should be performance-based over a relevant performance period. Performance-based compensation should be determined through tailored metrics that encompass individual performance and/or the performance of the TARP recipient or a relevant business unit, taking into consideration specific business objectives.
- **Comparable Structures and Payments** — The compensation structure and pay should be consistent with pay for those in similar positions at similar entities.
- **Employee Contribution to TARP Recipient Value** — The compensation structure should reflect the current or prospective contributions of an employee to the value of the TARP recipient, taking into account multiple factors.

Exceptional Assistance Authority

Under the Rule, the Special Master has specific duties regarding payments and compensation plans for executives of TARP recipients that have received **exceptional assistance**. For companies receiving exceptional assistance, the Special Master will review compensation payments for the CEOs and the 20 most highly compensated employees at each institution. In addition, he will be reviewing compensation plans for CEOs and the 100 most highly compensated employees (and the executive officers) of a TARP recipient receiving exceptional assistance. According to Treasury, this is to ensure that compensation is fair and structured, to protect taxpayer interests and to promote long-term shareholder value.²⁹⁶

“Look-Back” Authority

The Special Master will also be conducting a “look-back” review of certain payments at all TARP recipients made prior to February 17, 2009 (*i.e.*, the date of ARRA’s enactment). The review will cover all bonuses, retention awards, and other compensation paid to the 5 CEOs and the next 20 most highly paid employees.²⁹⁷ This review will encompass approximately 436 institutions and 10,900 individuals.²⁹⁸ Should the Special Master determine that payments were made inappropriately or contrary to the public interest, he will have responsibility for negotiations with the TARP recipient and the applicable employee for appropriate reimbursement to the Federal Government.²⁹⁹

Exceptional Assistance: Companies receiving assistance under the programs for SSFI, TIP, AGP, AIFP, and any future Treasury program designated by the Treasury Secretary as providing exceptional assistance. Currently includes AIG, Citigroup, Bank of America, GM, GMAC, Chrysler, and Chrysler Financial.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 — Expanded Provisions

The Rule expanded upon three provisions set forth in ARRA. They include review by the Board Compensation Committee of all employee compensation plans, the “Say on Pay” requirement, and enhanced luxury expenditure requirements.³⁰⁰

Board Compensation Committee

Under the Rule, each TARP recipient must establish a Board Compensation Committee (the “Committee”). The Committee must include independent directors from the company’s board and will convene for the purpose of reviewing all employee compensation plans. An exception to this requirement is made for TARP recipients that are not registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and have received \$25 million or less in TARP assistance. These institutions may have their boards of directors carry out the duties of the Board Compensation Committee.³⁰¹

The Committee is required to meet at least semiannually to review with senior risk officers the proposed compensation plans of all employees and ensure that the TARP recipient is not unnecessarily exposed to risks. In addition, the Committee will evaluate CEO compensation plans to ensure that the plans do not encourage CEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks that could threaten the value of the TARP recipient. The Rule requires that the Committee submit an annual report to Treasury providing a narrative description of how it limited any features of compensation plans that would encourage CEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks and any features of compensation plans that could encourage the manipulation of reported earnings to enhance the compensation of an employee.³⁰²

“Say on Pay”

The Rule provides a provision for a non-binding vote by shareholders on executive compensation, sometimes referred to as “Say on Pay.” This provision requires all TARP recipients to permit an annual non-binding vote by shareholders on executive compensation as required by SEC regulations.³⁰³

Luxury Expenditures

The Rule also addresses corporate luxury expenses; the Rule states that the board of directors of any institution receiving TARP funds must have a company-wide policy to define and prevent excessive expenditure on entertainment or events, office and facility renovations, aviation or other transportation services, and other activities or events that are not reasonable expenditures for the following activities:³⁰⁴

- staff development
- reasonable performance incentives
- other activities conducted in the normal course of business operations

Say on Pay: A non-binding vote by shareholders with respect to the company’s executive compensation, as disclosed pursuant to SEC regulations.

The company must file this policy with Treasury and post it to the company website no later than (i) 90 days after the closing of the transaction between Treasury and the TARP recipient or (ii) 90 days following publication of the Rule.³⁰⁵ The Rule also requires that the PEO and PFO of each institution provide certification that any expenditures needing approval by a senior executive or the board of directors have been properly approved.³⁰⁶

Additional Compensation and Governance Standards

According to Treasury, the Rule provides additional requirements that will further protect shareholder value and increase transparency by all TARP recipients. In addition to the compensation and corporate governance standards explicitly required by Congress, the Rule includes three additional requirements: a prohibition on tax gross-ups, a requirement that TARP recipients provide additional disclosure of perquisites, and a requirement that TARP recipients provide disclosure with respect to compensation consultants.³⁰⁷

Tax Gross-Up

A **tax gross-up** is typically a specific payment to cover taxes due on certain compensation. According to Treasury, studies have shown that these payments cost the companies that provide them far more than the benefits the payments provide to executives. The Rule prohibits TARP recipients from providing any tax gross-up payments to senior executives and to the next 20 highest-compensated employees.³⁰⁸

Tax Gross-Up: A reimbursement of taxes owed with respect to any compensation.

Perquisites

In addition to disclosure requirements applicable to perquisites that are already enforced by the SEC, the Rule subjects TARP recipients to more stringent requirements. SEC rules require disclosure of perquisites given to the top five executive officers. The Rule expands this requirement to include perquisites over \$25,000 given to any employees of TARP recipients subject to the bonus limitations described in Table 2.37. Additionally, firms must provide a narrative description and justification for these benefits.³⁰⁹

Compensation Consultants

Many firms hire compensation consultants to determine appropriate pay levels for top executives. According to Treasury, these consultants may have influence over the setting of compensation, and it may be helpful for shareholders to know whether TARP recipients have hired an outside consultant. More specifically, the Rule requires all TARP recipients to provide a narrative description of the services provided by such consultants and a description of any benchmarking analysis performed by the consultants.³¹⁰

Certifications

As recommended by SIGTARP, the Rule provides certification and reporting requirements on the compensation and corporate governance guidelines that apply to TARP recipients. All certifications provided by TARP recipients must name the CEOs and the 20 most highly compensated employees for the current fiscal year. Under the Rule, this determination is based on their prior fiscal year's total annual compensation. Each certification must also provide a statement by the officer certifying that they "understand that a knowing and willful false or fraudulent statement made in connection with the certification may be punished by fine, imprisonment, or both."³¹¹ Table 2.39 describes the reporting and certification requirements and the frequency with which the institution must provide the certifications.

In addition to the requirements in Table 2.39, those TARP recipients classified as receiving exceptional assistance must certify to Treasury that they have had their compensation payments and structures approved by the Special Master as required by the Rule.³¹²

TABLE 2.39

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION REPORTING AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS		
Compliance Category	Action Requiring Certification	Certification Frequency
Board Compensation Committee	TARP recipient has created a Board Compensation Committee that meets the requirements of the Rule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later of 90 days after the closing of the transaction or 90 days after publication of the Rule
Compensation Plans Excessive Risk	The Committee has evaluated CEO compensation plans and has identified and limited features of plans that could lead to unnecessary risks. The committee has also reviewed employee compensation plans for features that could encourage the manipulation of reported earnings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate every 6 months • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year — must submit narrative description and certification
Bonus Payments	TARP recipient has limited bonus payments to applicable employees in accordance with Section 111 of EESA and guidance thereunder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year
Luxury Expenditures	TARP recipient has established an excessive or luxury expenditures policy, and has posted it to the company website, and its employees have complied with the policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later of 90 days after the closing of the transaction or 90 days after publication of the Rule • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year
Say on Pay	TARP recipient has permitted a non-binding shareholder resolution on executive compensation (publicly traded TARP recipients only) in accordance with applicable SEC regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year
Compensation Consultants	TARP recipient has disclosed whether an executive compensation consultant was hired and a description of services provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year
Perquisite	TARP recipient has disclosed the amount, nature, and justification for offering any perquisites greater than \$25,000 to each of its employees subject to bonus limitations (as identified in Table 2.37).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year
Clawback	TARP recipient has required that all bonus payments are subject to recovery if the payments were based on materially inaccurate performance metrics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days after the end of each fiscal year

Source: Treasury, "TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance," 6/10/2009, www.financialstability.gov, accessed 6/10/2009.

This section provides some background on the Federal agencies and financial rescue initiatives that have been implemented as part of the Government's response to the financial crisis. TARP programs must work in concert with these other agencies and their initiatives — either as a direct partner, as in the case of the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”), or as a potentially overlapping business alternative for banks requiring funds. Though a huge sum in its own right, the \$700 billion in TARP funding represents only a portion of a much larger sum — estimated to be as large as \$23.7 trillion — of potential Federal Government support to the financial system. This support is spread among numerous Federal agencies, with the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”), providing one of the largest support packages (\$6.8 trillion if each initiative were implemented to its maximum authorized level).

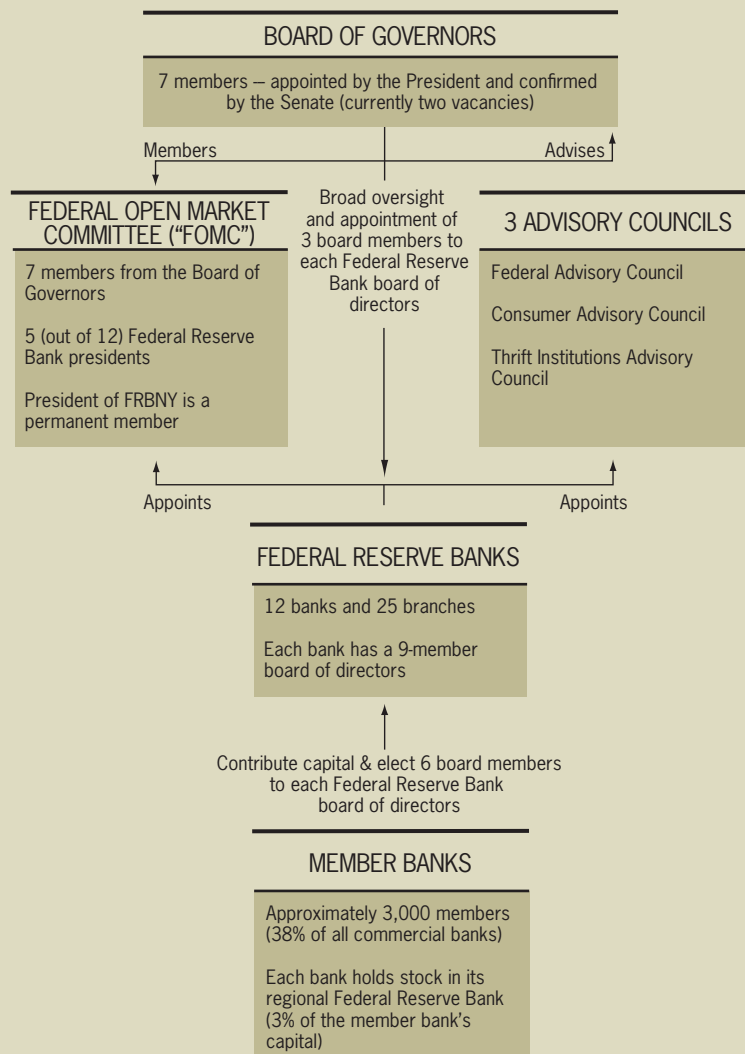
In an effort to provide context to the environment within which the TARP programs are operating, this section provides an overview of the Federal Reserve System and a description of the multiple financial-crisis-response programs throughout the Federal Government. This section is intended to provide perspective for understanding TARP. SIGTARP has no oversight responsibility for any of the programs set forth in this section that do not involve TARP funds. Additionally, throughout this section, SIGTARP uses the term “potential support” to represent the maximum amount of support a Government agency has specified that it could provide under a specific program. In those cases in which there are no specified maximum thresholds, SIGTARP has used the high-water mark of the program (the maximum amount actually expended or guaranteed) through June 30, 2009. Further, some of the programs have been discontinued or even, in some cases, not utilized. As such, these total potential support figures do not represent a current total, but the sum total of all support programs announced since the onset of the financial crisis in 2007.

TARP TUTORIAL: THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States and is structured as a collection of quasi-governmental financial entities. It comprises a Board of Governors, 12 Federal Reserve District Banks, a Federal Open Market Committee, and a number of advisory councils. Established by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, the Federal Reserve oversees monetary policy, supervises and regulates various banking institutions, contains systemic risk in financial markets, and provides banking services to depository institutions. For an outline of the Federal Reserve System organization, see Figure 3.1.

FIGURE 3.1

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



Source: Federal Reserve, "FED 101," no date, www.federalreserveeducation.org/FED101%5HTML/structure/, accessed 7/8/2009.

The Federal Reserve System: Structure and Key Individuals

The Chairman and Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve is a group of seven Members (“Governors”), nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Banking Act of 1935 states that the Board of Governors should have a “fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests and geographical divisions of the country,” and no two Governors may come from the same Federal Reserve District.³¹³ Each Governor’s term is 14 years, and those who have served full terms cannot be reappointed; however, those appointed to complete an unexpired term may be appointed for the following full term. Appointments are staggered so that one term expires on January 31 of each even-numbered year.³¹⁴ Currently, there are two vacant seats on the Board of Governors.

The Chairman of the Board is chosen by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. The Chairman serves terms of four years and may be reappointed as Chairman until his or her terms as a Governor expire. Currently, the Chairman of the Board of Governors is Ben Bernanke. Sworn in as Chairman on February 1, 2006, his term on the Board of Governors will expire in 2020,³¹⁵ although his term as Chairman will expire on January 31, 2010, unless reappointed.

Federal Open Market Committee

The Federal Open Market Committee (“FOMC”) is the other primary policymaking body of the Federal Reserve System, responsible for Open Market Operations (“OMOs”). These OMOs are the principal tool of monetary policy, comprising purchases and sales of U.S. Government and Federal agency securities that are used to affect bank reserves and, in turn, the cost and availability of money and credit in the U.S. economy. The FOMC specifies a short-term objective for the OMOs. These policy targets change from time to time, but the current objective of the FOMC is to stabilize the **federal funds rate** around a target interest rate. The FOMC instructs the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) to engage in OMOs as appropriate to keep the federal funds rate near the target. Such activity either contracts or expands the supply of bank reserves until the federal funds rate nears the target, directly affecting interest rates. Of the Federal Reserve banks, FRBNY has a preeminent role in executing monetary policy, particularly in its role as the executing institution of FOMC directives.

Traditionally, monetary policy has been conducted by changing the target federal funds rate. Lower interest rates tend to stimulate the economy, while higher interest rates tend to temper growth and inflationary pressures.

Federal Funds Rate: The rate at which depository institutions lend to each other overnight to fill immediate shortages.

TARP TUTORIAL: THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

TABLE 3.1

2009 FOMC MEMBERS

Member	Title(s)
Ben S. Bernanke	Chairman, Board of Governors
William C. Dudley	Vice Chairman, Board of Governors; President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Elizabeth A. Duke	Member, Board of Governors
Charles L. Evans	President, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Donald L. Kohn	Member, Board of Governors
Jeffrey M. Lacker	President, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond
Dennis P. Lockhart	President, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
Daniel K. Tarullo	Member, Board of Governors
Kevin M. Warsh	Member, Board of Governors
Janet L. Yellen	President, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

Note: As of 6/30/2009 two board member positions are currently vacant.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomc.htm, accessed 6/29/2009.

The FOMC comprises 12 voting members: the 7 members of the Board of Governors, the president of FRBNY, and 4 of the other 11 Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who serve one-year terms on a rotating basis. Table 3.1 details the current members of the FOMC.

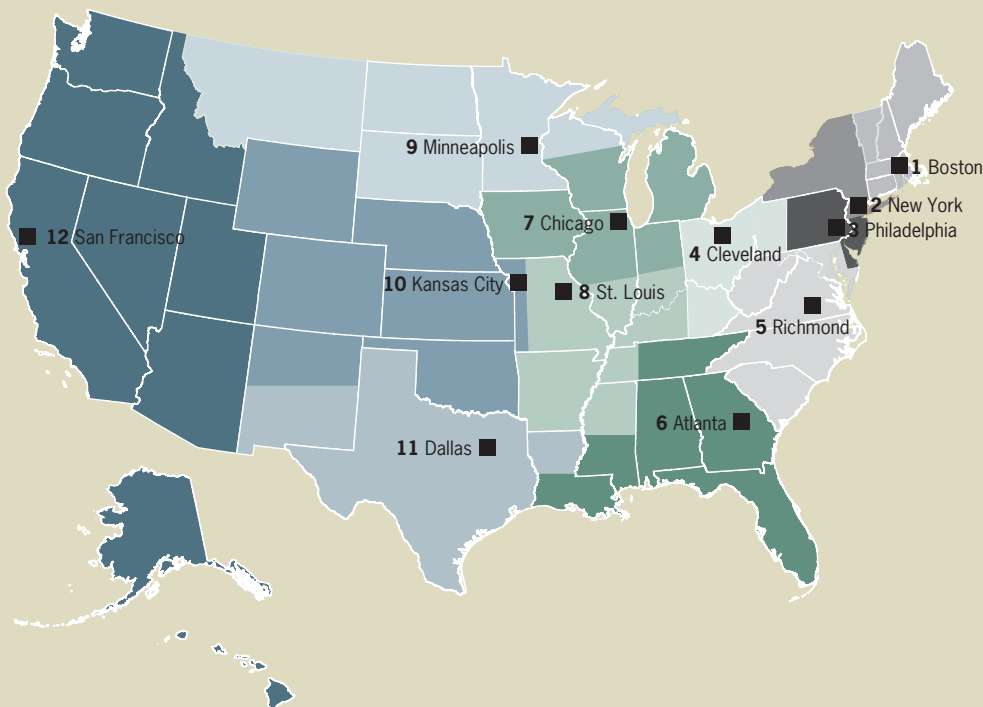
FOMC meetings are held at regular intervals of five to eight weeks. The staff prepares policy papers for discussion and committee members discuss options in detail. Decisions may only be implemented, however, after reaching consensus. FOMC policy directives are then referred to FRBNY for execution.

Federal Reserve Banks

There are 12 Federal Reserve Banks, one in every Federal Reserve District, each of which is headed by a President. For a map detailing the 12 Federal districts and the location of the Federal Reserve Banks, see Figure 3.2. For a listing of the current Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks, see Table 3.2.

The individual Federal Reserve Banks are “owned” by the private, commercial banks in their districts. This ownership is, however, very different from the private-sector concept of stock ownership; the shareholders cannot sell their stock, they cannot vote, and they cannot receive dividends.

FIGURE 3.2
MAP OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND THEIR DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



Note: Alaska and Hawaii are part of the San Francisco District.
Source: Federal Reserve, www.federalreserve.gov/otherfrb.htm, accessed 6/30/2009.

Independence of the Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve Board of Governors is an independent agency of the Federal Government. The individual Federal Reserve banks are not agencies of the Federal Government.³¹⁶ Congressional oversight requires that the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve appear twice before Congress each year to testify on the subject of the Federal Reserve’s monetary policy. Congress may also enact changes in the Federal Reserve Act to affect long-term Federal Reserve policies and priorities. The Federal Reserve is a hybrid entity with characteristics of both public and private organizations. Its independence is an important feature, designed to protect the monetary base and the financial system oversight from “politicization.”

Taxpayer Exposure to the Federal Reserve

As the Federal Reserve has been providing liquidity to financial institutions during the current crisis, it has increased its exposure to potential for losses, such as if the value of

TABLE 3.2

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND THEIR LEADERSHIP	
District	President
1st District — Boston	Eric S. Rosengren
2nd District — New York	William C. Dudley
3rd District — Philadelphia	Charles I. Plosser
4th District — Cleveland	Sandra Pianalto
5th District — Richmond	Jeffrey M. Lacker
6th District — Atlanta	Dennis P. Lockhart
7th District — Chicago	Charles L. Evans
8th District — St. Louis	James B. Bullard
9th District — Minneapolis	Gary H. Stern
10th District — Kansas City	Thomas M. Hoenig
11th District — Dallas	Richard W. Fisher
12th District — San Francisco	Janet L. Yellen

Source: Federal Reserve, “Federal Reserve Presidents,” www.federalreserve.gov, accessed 6/30/2009.

the collateral posted for non-recourse loans were to fall below the loan amount. Although taxpayers are not directly liable to make up any losses of the Federal Reserve, in practice, the American public is exposed in many ways to the effects of Federal Reserve actions.

To a certain extent, losses can be absorbed by the Federal Reserve in the course of its ongoing business. The Federal Reserve derives revenues from interest on outstanding loans to banks and from fees for services. In 2008, the Federal Reserve had a surplus of \$35 billion, which it remitted to Treasury.³¹⁷ If Federal Reserve losses exceeded a certain level — for example, the amount of the Federal Reserve’s annual revenues — further funds would be required to meet those losses.

As a central bank, however, the Federal Reserve has other options that are not open to the typical private-sector business. Losses up to a point can be covered by such means as assessments on member banks, increases in interest rates on Federal Reserve loans, or fee increases. These efforts would indirectly affect taxpayers, however, because the banks could increase consumer fees or interest rates to compensate for the Federal Reserve assessments.

A major financial shortfall at the Federal Reserve could lead to either an appropriation by Congress of taxpayer funds for a bailout or an expansion of the money supply (“running the printing press”) to cover Federal Reserve losses, which could lead to inflation.

The Federal Reserve’s Role in Addressing the Current Financial Crisis

In the current financial crisis, the Federal Reserve has initiated a number of programs to provide liquidity to the financial system, including engaging in large-scale asset purchases, which has resulted, since January 2007, in a \$1.2 trillion expansion of its balance sheet and a number of regulatory changes intended to reduce stress on the financial system.³¹⁸ The Federal Reserve has also created new standby credit facilities and loan guarantees, and has engaged in “quantitative easing” (lowering interest rates to provide banks with additional profits through larger spreads). The role of the Federal Reserve in the Government’s response to the financial crisis is covered in more detail in the “TARP in Context: Other Government Programs To Assist the Financial Sector” discussion following this section of the report.

Oversight and Authority

The legal authority to undertake efforts to stabilize the economy was provided by Congress in the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. A certain level of balance sheet activity will always be occurring during the Federal Reserve’s normal operations, but the activity in 2008 was extraordinary by any measure. Congress receives regular reports from the Federal Reserve and has occasionally enacted legislation designed to accomplish certain economic and financial policy goals.

Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act (“Section 13”) details the powers of the Federal Reserve Banks. In 1932, the Emergency Relief and Construction Act added paragraph 3 to Section 13, opening the Federal Reserve’s discount window to nonbanks “in unusual and exigent circumstances.”³¹⁹ Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act is an “emergency clause,” which provides the Federal Reserve with broad powers to take actions necessary to protect the U.S. financial system. Portions of Section 13 were used during the Great Depression and for almost 20 years thereafter to provide credit from the Federal Reserve to nonbanking businesses. In 1991, Section 13(3) was invoked to provide a \$25 billion direct loan from the Federal Reserve to the FDIC’s Bank Insurance Fund as a response to the Savings and Loan Crisis of the 1980s and 1990s. Section 13(3) was amended in 1991, allowing the Federal Reserve to lend directly to securities firms during financial emergencies. Between 1991 and 2008 Section 13(3) was not invoked.³²⁰ Since 2008, the Federal Reserve’s lending under Section 13(3) includes: loans to JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan”) to facilitate the acquisition of Bear Stearns Companies Inc. (“Bear Stearns”); a loan to American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”), a diversified financial company, which is not normally under the Federal Reserve’s discount window authority; and the creation of the TALF. For a complete list of recent, known Section 13(3)-related Federal Reserve lending, see Table 3.3.

Exact Language of Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act:

13(3) Discounts for Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations
In unusual and exigent circumstances, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, by the affirmative vote of not less than five members, may authorize any Federal reserve bank, during such periods as the said board may determine, at rates established in accordance with the provisions of section 14, subdivision (d), of this Act, to discount for any individual, partnership, or corporation, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange when such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange are endorsed or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve bank: Provided, that before discounting any such note, draft, or bill of exchange for an individual, partnership, or corporation the Federal reserve bank shall obtain evidence that such individual, partnership, or corporation is unable to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions. All such discounts for individuals, partnerships, or corporations shall be subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may prescribe.

Discount Window: Federal Reserve facility that lends short-term money directly to eligible institutions.

TABLE 3.3

RECENT KNOWN AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER SECTION 13(3) (\$ BILLIONS)

Date	Program	Authorized Upper Limit*	End Date	Comments
3/11/2008	TSLF	\$250.0	2/1/2010	Subsequently modified to include TSLF TOP (Options Program)
3/14/2008	Bear Stearns Bridge Loan	12.9	Repaid 3/17/2008	
3/16/2008	PDCF	≥147.7	2/1/2010	Covers primary dealers — in September 2008, extended to include broker/dealer subsidiaries of the primary dealers
3/16/2008	Maiden Lane LLC (Bear Stearns Acquisition Loan)	29.8		To facilitate purchase by JPMorgan of Bear Stearns
9/16/2008	AIG Revolving Credit Facility	85.0		For: AIG; reduced to \$60 billion in November 2008
9/19/2008	AMLF/Non-depository Institutions	≥145.9	2/1/2010	13(3) was needed to bring non-depository institutions into program
10/7/2008	CPFF	1,800.0	2/1/2010	
10/8/2008	AIG Securities Lending Program	37.8	12/12/2008	For: AIG. Paid off and terminated on 12/12/2008
10/21/2008	MMIFF	600.0	10/30/2009	Eligibility expanded in January 2009 — unused, as of 6/30/2009
11/10/2008	Maiden Lane II	22.5		For: AIG
11/10/2008	Maiden Lane III	30.0		For: AIG
11/23/2008	Residual Financing for Citigroup Designated Asset Pool	220.4		For Citigroup: "Ring-Fence"
11/24/2008	TALF	1,000.0	12/31/2009	There have been several expansions
1/15/2009 ^a	Residual Financing for Bank of America Designated Asset Pool ^b			For: Bank of America "Ring-Fence"
3/2/2009 ^c	AIG Securitization of Life Insurance Cash Flows ("SLICF")	8.5 ^d		For: AIG, loans secured by life insurance cash flows
Total		\$4,390.5		

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. In certain occasions, Section 13(3) was invoked multiple times for a single program.

*Authorized limits do not account for any collateral pledged; "≥" reflects programs that did not specify upper limit — in such cases high-water mark of program is used.

^a Based on Citigroup Master Agreement date of 1/15/2009.

^b The residual financing arrangement for Bank of America has not been executed as of 6/30/2009.

^c Based on press release date of 3/2/2009.

^d The authority for this facility was invoked separately from the revolving credit facility for AIG.

Sources: Federal Reserve Report to Congress, www.federalreserve.gov, 6/26/2009, accessed 7/1/2009; TSLF—Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2009-2019," p. 37, www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=9957&type=3, accessed 7/9/2009; PDCF—Technically unlimited potential, although usage peaked on 10/1/2008 at \$147.7 billion; St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, "Factors Affecting Reserve Balances," www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 7/9/2009; Bear Stearns Bridge Loan—Initial outlay of 3/14/2008–3/16/2008 repaid on 3/17/2009; Federal Reserve, "Report Pursuant to Section 129 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008: Bridge Loan to The Bear Stearns Companies Inc. Through JPMorgan Chase Bank," no date, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/129bearstearnsbridgeloan.pdf, accessed 6/11/2009; Maiden Lane—Initial outlay peaked on 7/2/2008 at \$29.8 billion; St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, "Factors Affecting Reserve Balances," www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 7/9/2009; AIG Revolving Credit/AIG Securities—Prior to restructuring of assistance, Federal Reserve assistance to AIG peaked at \$122.5 billion between two programs, an \$85 billion credit facility and a \$37.5 billion securities lending facility; AMLF—Week ending 10/8/2008; St. Louis Federal Reserve, "Factors Affecting Reserve Balances," research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/data/WABCMMF.txt, accessed 7/9/2009; AMLF second source—FDIC, Supervisory Insights, Summer 2009, www.fdic.gov/regulations/examinations/supervisory/insights/sisum09/si_sum09.pdf, accessed 7/9/2009, p. 4; MMIFF/SPV—Federal Reserve, "Credit and Liquidity Programs and the Balance Sheet," www.federalreserve.gov, accessed 7/1/2009; MMIFF second source—Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2009-2019," p. 36, www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=9957&type=3, accessed 7/9/2009; MMIFF third source—FDIC, Supervisory Insights, Summer 2009, p. 4, www.fdic.gov/regulations/examinations/supervisory/insights/sisum09/si_sum09.pdf, accessed 7/9/2009; CPFF—FDIC, Supervisory Insights, Summer 2009, p. 4, www.fdic.gov/regulations/examinations/supervisory/insights/sisum09/si_sum09.pdf, accessed 7/9/2009; AGP Credit—Citigroup Master Agreement, 1/15/2009; AGP Credit second source—Federal Reserve, response to SIGTARP draft report, 1/29/2009. Source for invocation date—Federal Reserve, "Periodic Report Pursuant to Section 129(b) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008: Update on Outstanding Lending Facilities Authorized by the Board Under Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act, 6/26/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/129periodicupdate06262009.pdf, accessed 7/9/2009; Maiden Lane III—Federal Reserve, "H.4.1 Release – Factors Affecting Reserve Balances," 6/26/2009, www.federalreserve.gov, accessed 7/1/2009; Federal Reserve Board, Monetary Report to Congress, Appendix A, 2/24/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mpr_20090225_appendix.htm, accessed 5/14/2009; TALF—Credit and Liquidity Programs and the Balance Sheet," www.federalreserve.gov, accessed 7/1/2009; Treasury, "Financial Stability Plan Fact Sheet," www.treas.gov, accessed 1/16/2009; Maiden Lane II, Federal Reserve Board, Monetary Report to Congress, Appendix A, 2/24/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mpr_20090225_appendix.htm, accessed 5/14/2009; AIG SLICF—Federal Reserve Press Release, "U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve Board Announce Participation in AIG Restructuring Plan," 3/2/2009, www.federalreserve.gov, accessed 7/1/2009.

TARP IN CONTEXT: OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TO ASSIST THE FINANCIAL SECTOR

By itself, the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”) is a huge program at \$700 billion. As discussed in SIGTARP’s April Quarterly Report, the total financial exposure of TARP and TARP-related programs may reach approximately \$3 trillion. Although large in its own right, TARP is only a part of the combined efforts of the Federal Government to address the financial crisis. Approximately 50 initiatives or programs have been created by various Federal agencies since 2007 to provide potential support totaling more than \$23.7 trillion.

The Federal Reserve has been one of the lead agencies responding to the financial crisis — increasing its balance sheet to more than \$2 trillion to implement a wide range of programs designed to stimulate liquidity in financial markets, as well as several institution-specific interventions.³²¹ The Federal Reserve’s \$2 trillion **balance sheet** (which grew from approximately \$900 billion prior to the financial crisis to a peak of nearly \$2.3 trillion in December 2008),³²² however, does not reflect the true potential amount of support the Federal Reserve has provided to those programs, which is estimated to be at least \$6.8 trillion. This is because many of the programs involve guarantees that, although not listed on the balance sheet, expose the Federal Reserve to significant losses if the assets they are backing deteriorate in value.

Other players in the Government’s efforts include the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), which has contributed more than \$2 trillion in new gross potential support. The newly created Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) — under whose auspices fall the Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSEs”) such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Federal Home Loan Banks (“FHLBs”) — has effectively provided more than \$6 trillion in gross potential support. Meanwhile, Treasury itself has programs outside of those authorized under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (“EESA”), and has supplied potential support beyond TARP of approximately \$4.4 trillion. An overview of the Government’s new potential support relating to the financial crisis is listed by Federal agency in Table 3.4.

Of this \$23.7 trillion in assistance to financial institutions, participants in non-TARP programs are not subject to TARP’s restrictions and conditions, such as executive compensation, nor do they necessarily require specific Congressional approval. Although SIGTARP’s oversight responsibility is for the operations of TARP and directly related programs (such as TALF and the Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”)), it is necessary to understand the larger context in which TARP operates, the linkages between TARP and the trillions of dollars of other Government initiatives. As noted earlier, SIGTARP has no authority over any of the non-TARP activities of the agencies discussed below.

The **Federal Reserve balance sheet** represents the assets that the Federal Reserve has acquired as it has put resources into the financial sector. The assets on the Federal Reserve’s balance sheet are the tools it employs to manage liquidity in the economy.

TABLE 3.4

**INCREMENTAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM SUPPORT, BY FEDERAL AGENCY
SINCE 2007 (\$ TRILLIONS)**

	Current Balance	Maximum Balance as of 6/30/2009	Total Potential Support Related to Crisis
Federal Reserve	\$1.4	\$3.1	\$6.8
FDIC	0.3	0.3	2.3
Treasury — TARP (including Federal Reserve, FDIC components)	0.6	0.6	3.0
Treasury — Non-TARP	0.3	0.3	4.4
Other: FHFA, NCUA, GNMA, FHA, VA	0.3	0.3	7.2
Total	\$3.0	\$4.7	\$23.7

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Amounts may include overlapping agency liabilities, “implied” guarantees, and unfunded initiatives. Total Potential Support does not account for collateral pledged. See the “Methodology for Estimating Government Financial Exposure” discussion in this section for details on the methodology of this chart. Other agencies include: FHFA, National Credit Union Administration (“NCUA”), Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”).

Source: See respective source notes in the agency-specific tables later in this section.

Methodology for Estimating Government Financial Exposure

No official financial statements have been prepared for the combined efforts of the Federal Government in its response to the financial crisis. The estimates in this section are designed to suggest the scale and scope of those efforts and not to provide a firm financial statement. These numbers may have some overlap, and have not been evaluated to provide an estimate of likely net costs to the taxpayer. Available data has been broken down into the following categories:

- **Current Balance** — the amount that has been expended on bank rescue efforts and that is currently outstanding.
- **Maximum Balance to Date** — the highest balance a program has reached in its history to date. Many programs reached their peak in December 2008 and are now declining. Comparing the maximum balance to the current balance provides a sense of how far past the high-water mark a program might be. The sum for each Federal agency reflects the sum of the individual high-water marks for each program under its supervision.
- **Total Potential Support** — quantifies the gross, not net, exposure that an agency would face should all eligible program applicants request assistance at once to the maximum permitted under the program guidelines. Note that many of these programs are collateralized or have not been drawn down to their full authorized levels, and as such, the actual potential for losses is likely to be lower. In certain

cases, programs included have been canceled or repaid; however, they are still included in this table (SIGTARP's intent is to represent all support programs created).

The program listings in this section are not comprehensive — there are dozens of smaller programs, regulations, statutes, and procedures of individual agencies that are not captured in the following tables. Also, there is potential for some double-counting of exposure in instances where different Federal agencies provide guarantees for the same financial institutions (such as the overlapping exposure by Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and FHFA to the GSEs).

Other Federal Responses: Beyond TARP

The Federal Government has undertaken dozens of initiatives, some of them involving specific programs with specific spending limits and others without any specific, quantifiable measurement appearing in the books of the responsible agency. Examples of the latter include the increase in deposit insurance instituted by FDIC, or the action by the Federal Reserve to pay interest on reserves held by banks at the Reserve Banks.³²³ To the extent possible, SIGTARP has quantified the total exposure of these programs using publicly available information from the Federal agencies responsible for the programs or initiatives. Following each table are brief descriptions of key programs implemented by the agencies. The descriptions reflect the agencies' own descriptions of their programs. Note that the TARP-related programs, such as TALF and PPIP, are not included as they are addressed in other sections of this report.

Federal Reserve System

As the central bank of the United States, the Federal Reserve has exceptional responsibilities and powers to deal with systemic financial crises. See the previous discussion "TARP Tutorial: The Federal Reserve System" in this report. The Federal Reserve has created 18 financial support programs outside of its TARP-related programs, as listed in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5

NON-TARP GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR — FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (\$ BILLIONS)				
Program	Coverage	Current Balance	Maximum Balance as of 6/30/2009	Total Potential Support Related to Crisis*
Term Auction Facility ("TAF")	Banks	\$282.8	\$493.1 ^a	\$900.0 ^b
Primary Credit ("Discount Program Modification")	Banks	39.1	111.9 ^c	≥ 111.9
Tri-Party Repurchase Agreements	Banks	—	124.6 ^d	≥ 124.6
Commercial Paper Funding Facility ("CPFF")***	Corporate Debt Markets	128.1	349.9 ^e	1,800.0 ^f
Money Market Investor Funding Facility ("MMIFF")	Money Market Mutual Funds	—	—	600.0 ^g
Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility ("AMLF")***	Money Market Mutual Funds	16.7	145.9 ^h	≥ 145.9
Term Securities Lending Facility ("TSLF"), TSLF Options Program ("TOP")**	Primary Dealers	8.0	233.6 ⁱ	250.0 ^j
Expansion of System Open Market Account ("SOMA") Securities Lending ^k	Primary Dealers	14.7 ^l	25.9 ^m	32.0 ⁿ
Primary Dealer Credit Facility ("PDCF"), credit to other primary dealers***	Primary Dealers	—	147.7 ^o	≥ 147.7
Purchase of Direct Obligations of GSEs	GSEs	92.1	92.1 ^p	200.0 ^q
Purchase of GSE Guaranteed Mortgage-Backed Securities ^r	GSEs	467.1	467.1 ^s	1,250.0 ^t
Foreign Central Bank Currency Liquidity Swaps	U.S. Markets	121.6	582.8 ^u	755.0 ^v
Treasuries Purchase Program	Private Credit Markets	174.5	174.5 ^w	300.0 ^x
Credit to AIG	Specific Institution	42.6	89.5 ^y	122.8 ^z
Maiden Lane LLC (Bear Stearns)***	Specific Institution	25.9	29.8 ^{aa}	29.8
Maiden Lane II LLC (AIG)***	Specific Institution	16.0	20.1 ^{bb}	22.5 ^{cc}
Maiden Lane III LLC (AIG)***	Specific Institution	20.1	28.1 ^{dd}	30.0 ^{ee}
Other Credit Extensions (JPMorgan, Bear Stearns bridge loan)**	Specific Institution	—	12.9 ^{ff}	12.9
Total		\$1,449.3	\$3,129.5	≥\$6,835.1

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding; if only one source is given for "Current Balance" and "Maximum Balance," it is the same source for both.

*Total Potential Support does not account for any collateral pledged; "≥" reflects programs that did not specify upper limit — in such cases high-water mark of program is used as total potential support.

**Denotes program that has been canceled or completed

***Current and maximum balances for CPFF, AMLF, PDCF, and Maiden Lane LLCs are derived from value of collateral held, which is approximately the loan amounts outstanding.

(Sources on next page)

Sources:

- ^a Week ending 3/11/2009: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/WTERAUC?rid=20.
- ^b Federal Reserve Press Release, 10/6/2008, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20081006a.htm, accessed 6/8/2009.
- ^c Week ending 10/29/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/WPC?rid=20, accessed 6/8/2009.
- ^d Week ending 6/18/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/WREPO, accessed 6/30/2009.
- ^e Week ending 1/21/2009: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/data/WCPFF.txt, accessed 6/30/2009.
- ^f FDIC, *Supervisory Insights*, Summer 2009, p. 4.
- ^g Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2009-2019, p. 36; FDIC, *Supervisory Insights*, Summer 2009, p. 4.
- ^h Week ending 10/8/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/data/WABCMFF.txt; FDIC, *Supervisory Insights*, Summer 2009, p. 4.
- ⁱ Week ending 10/1/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/WTERFAC?rid=20, accessed 6/30/2009.
- ^j Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2009-2019, p. 37.
- ^k Maximum \$5 billion per primary dealer; Fed's primary dealer list shows 16 dealers (www.newyorkfed.org/markets/pridealers_current.html). Limit was increased from \$3 billion to \$5 billion per dealer in 2008 (www.newyorkfed.org/markets/sec_announcements.html), increasing maximum amount to \$80 billion from \$48 billion.
- ^l Federal Reserve, Statistical Release H.4.1, 6/4/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h41/current/h41.htm#h41tab9, accessed 6/7/2009.
- ^m Maximum amount is net SOMA securities lending allowed (new maximum minus old maximum). Federal Reserve, Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.4.1, 6/4/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h41/current/h41.htm#h41tab9, accessed 6/8/2009; historical data, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h41/hist/h41hist1.pdf, accessed 6/11/2009.
- ⁿ SOMA figures for "total exposure" are net of pre-existing exposure. To estimate a total exposure of \$32 billion, the increased facility of \$2 billion per firm was multiplied by the 16 firms in the industry; historical data, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h41/hist/h41hist1.pdf, accessed 6/11/2009.
- ^o Technically unlimited potential; though usage peaked on 10/1/2008 at \$147.7 billion. St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 6/30/2009.
- ^p Week ending 6/3/2009: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata; additional data on total of purchases of GSE debt from 9/19/2009 through 5/14/2009, source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Agency OMO program, www.newyorkfed.org/markets/pomo/display/index.cfm, accessed 6/28/2009.
- ^q Federal Reserve Board Press Release, 3/18/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20090318a.htm, accessed 5/15/2009.
- ^r Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "FAQ's: MBS Purchase Program," www.newyorkfed.org/markets/mbs_faq.html, accessed 5/18/2009.
- ^s Week ending 5/27/2009: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata; additional data on total of gross purchases of Agency MBS, through 5/13/2009, source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities Purchase Program, www.newyorkfed.org/markets/mbs/, accessed 6/28/2009.
- ^t Federal Reserve Board Press Release, 3/18/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20090318a.htm, accessed 5/15/2009.
- ^u Week ending 12/10/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 7/8/2009.
- ^v Federal Reserve Press Releases: 10/29/2008, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20081029b.htm, accessed 6/9/2009; 10/28/2008, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20081028a.htm, accessed 6/9/2009; 10/28/2008, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20081028a.htm, accessed 6/9/2009; 9/29/2008, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20080929a.htm, accessed 6/9/2009.
- ^w Data derived from taking the increase of U.S. Treasury securities held from 3/18/2009 (date of program announcement) to 6/3/2009 to data source: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 6/11/2009.
- ^x Federal Reserve, FOMC statement, 3/18/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/20090318a.htm, accessed 6/8/2009.
- ^y Week ending 10/29/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 6/26/2009.
- ^z Prior to restructuring of assistance, Fed assistance to AIG peaked at \$122.8 billion between two programs — an \$85 billion credit facility and a \$37.8 billion securities lending facility. Federal Reserve Board, Monetary Report to Congress, Appendix A, 2/24/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mpr_20090225_appendix.htm, accessed 5/14/2009.
- ^{aa} Initial outlay peaked on 7/2/2008 at \$29.8 billion. St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 6/26/2009.
- ^{bb} Week ending 1/7/2009: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata, accessed 6/26/2009.
- ^{cc} Federal Reserve Board, Monetary Report to Congress, Appendix A, 2/24/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mpr_20090225_appendix.htm, accessed 5/14/2009.
- ^{dd} Week ending 12/24/2008: St. Louis Fed, www.research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/categories/32215/downloaddata.
- ^{ee} Federal Reserve Board, Monetary Report to Congress, Appendix A, 2/24/2009, www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mpr_20090225_appendix.htm, accessed 5/14/2009.
- ^{ff} Initial outlay of March 14–16, 2008; repaid on March 17, 2009; source: Federal Reserve, Report Pursuant to Section 129 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008: Bridge Loan to The Bear Stearns Companies Inc. Through JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/129bearstearnsbridgeloan.pdf, accessed 6/11/2009.

Term Auction Facility ("TAF") — Total Potential Support: Approximately \$900 Billion

The Term Auction Facility ("TAF") allows banks to borrow funds simply by putting up collateral. It is an alternative to the Federal Reserve's discount window, which is the means by which banks have historically raised funds in an emergency. Because of its association with emergencies, borrowing at the discount window in the past has carried a certain stigma. TAF, by contrast, is an ordinary lending program, and its use is perceived less as a sign of weakness.

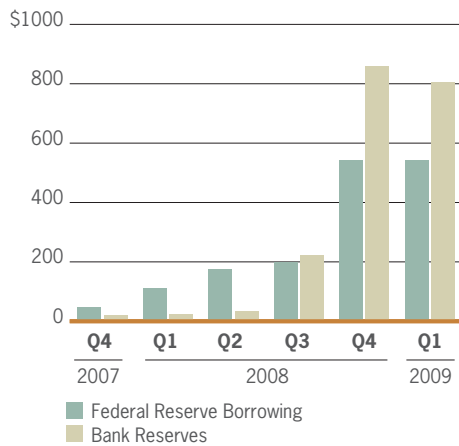
TAF was created in December 2007 by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to meet the short-term liquidity needs of banks. The Federal Reserve claimed that "by increasing the access of depository institutions to funding, the TAF has supported the ability of such institutions to meet the credit needs of their customers."

Technically, the funds are borrowed by banks in an auction that sets the interest rate. The bank must be in "generally sound financial condition," and it must post collateral — such as high-quality notes — that are subject to certain haircuts. Thus, a bank may borrow, for example, \$0.92 after posting \$1.00 worth of securities. The minimum interest rate a bank may bid is the interest rate paid by the Federal Reserve on excess reserve balances. Typically, the Federal Reserve conducts

FIGURE 3.3

BANKS HAVE BORROWED FROM THE FEDERAL RESERVE — AND INCREASED THEIR RESERVES AT THE SAME TIME

\$ Billions



Source: Federal Reserve Board, Statistical Release Z.1, "Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States," Table L.108, 6/11/2009.

regular auctions of 28- and 84-day funds for \$150 billion at a time.³²⁴ Banks may not necessarily have been using the funds they have borrowed from TAF to make new loans to consumers. According to the Federal Reserve's weekly statistical releases (Table Z.1 - Flow of Funds Accounts), the banks have, in aggregate, been adding the cash to their reserves at the Federal Reserve. See Figure 3.3 for a comparison of bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve (which are predominantly through TAF), versus the cash that the banks have placed as reserves at the Federal Reserve.

Primary Credit Program (the "Discount Program Modification") — Total Potential Support: At Least \$111.9 Billion

Primary credit loans are taken by banks at the Federal Reserve's discount window when they require short-term funds to meet the needs of their customers and creditors. Normally, the Federal Reserve lends at a fixed rate and the bank must post suitable collateral, subject to a haircut. In August 2007, the Federal Reserve set the term at 30 days and approved a 50-basis-point reduction in the primary credit rate to narrow the spread to 50 basis points, or 0.5%, in response to the liquidity crisis in the banking system. Accessibility was broadened in March 2008, as the interest rate was lowered to 25 basis points over the FOMC target federal funds rate, and the term has been lengthened from 30 to 90 days, renewable by the borrower.³²⁵

Tri-Party Repurchase Agreements ("Repo's") — Total Potential Support: At Least \$124.6 Billion

According to the Federal Reserve, "repurchase agreements reflect some of the Federal Reserve's temporary OMOs. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which securities are purchased from a primary dealer under an agreement to sell them back to the dealer on a specified date in the future. The difference between the purchase price and the repurchase price reflects an interest payment. The Federal Reserve may enter into repurchase agreements for up to 65 business days, but the typical maturity is between one and 14 days. Federal Reserve repurchase agreements supply reserve balances to the banking system for the length of the agreement. The Federal Reserve employs a naming convention for these transactions based on the perspective of the primary dealers: the dealers receive cash while the Federal Reserve receives the collateral."³²⁶ In an effort to mitigate problems in certain Repo markets, on September 14, 2008, the Federal Reserve Board announced that it would provide a "temporary exception to the limitations in section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act" (which limits a bank's credit exposure to its affiliates).³²⁷ This exception "allows all insured depository institutions to provide liquidity to their affiliates for assets typically funded in the tri-party repo market."³²⁸

Commercial Paper Funding Facility (“CPFF”) — Total Potential Support: \$1.8 Trillion

The Commercial Paper Funding Facility (“CPFF”) was created in October 2008 to provide an emergency source of funds (in the Federal Reserve’s terms, a “liquidity backstop”)³²⁹ to U.S. corporations that borrow short-term funds by issuing Commercial Paper (“CP”). CP is a short-term debt security used by corporations to raise funds in what has historically been a liquid market. This market ceased to function well in the fall of 2008, and the CPFF has played a role in assuring issuers and investors in CP that they have a “buyer of last resort.” The CPFF, according to the Federal Reserve Board’s February 24, 2009, Monetary Report to Congress, “is intended to improve liquidity in short-term funding markets and thereby increase the availability of credit for businesses and households.”³³⁰ Under CPFF, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) is committed to lending funds as needed to a special purpose vehicle (“SPV”) that buys eligible CP from eligible issuers. Eligible CP is U.S.-dollar-denominated CP or asset-backed CP rated at least A-1/P-1/F1 (these are the top ratings of the different rating agencies). Eligible issuers are U.S. corporations, including those with a foreign parent company. For any given issuer, the SPV is limited to the maximum amount of CP that issuer had outstanding between January 1 and August 31, 2008. Issuers must pay a fee to FRBNY of 0.1% of the maximum amount of its CP the SPV could own. The CPFF is scheduled to expire on February 1, 2010.³³¹

Money Market Investor Funding Facility (“MMIFF”) — Total Potential Support: \$600 Billion

Money market funds are large investment funds that buy high-quality, short-term debt instruments such as Treasury securities and high-quality bank and corporate notes. Investors in money market funds want absolute safety for their principal and fast access to funds. In turn, banks and other financial intermediaries depend on the money market as a source of funds for their business and household customers. In 2008, this market experienced the same liquidity problems as other markets — that is, investors could not find buyers for securities they were seeking to sell when needed.

To meet this liquidity need, the Federal Reserve created the Money Market Investor Funding Facility (“MMIFF”) on October 21, 2008. According to the Federal Reserve Board’s Monetary Report to Congress, “the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will provide senior secured funding to a series of SPVs to facilitate an industry-supported private-sector initiative to finance the purchase of eligible assets from eligible investors. Eligible assets include U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit and commercial paper issued by highly rated financial institutions and having remaining maturities of 90 days or less.”³³² The SPVs for the MMIFF are similar to the SPV for CPFF in that they purchase eligible money market paper

using funds from MMIFF and asset-backed CP. FRBNY is committed to lending the SPVs 90% of the purchase price of eligible assets; sellers of assets to the SPV will receive that much in cash and the remaining 10% in asset-backed securities from the SPV.³³³ The MMIFF has not yet funded any purchases of money market instruments. Even without having advanced funds to the market, the program may be considered by the market to be working merely by its existence; investors are given the comfort that if they need it, it is available. The MMIFF SPVs are authorized through October 30, 2009.³³⁴

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (“AMLF”) — Total Potential Support: At Least \$145.9 Billion

The Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (“AMLF”) is designed to assist money market funds that hold asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”). Through the facility, the Federal Reserve provides non-recourse loans at the primary credit rate to U.S. depository institutions and bank holding companies to finance their purchases of high-quality ABCP from money market mutual funds. According to the Federal Reserve, AMLF is intended “to assist money funds that hold such paper in meeting demands for redemptions by investors and to foster liquidity in the ABCP markets and broader money markets.”³³⁵ The AMLF was initially authorized on September 19, 2008, and although originally scheduled to terminate in January 2009, has been subsequently extended by the Federal Reserve Board to February 1, 2010.³³⁶

Term Securities Lending Facility (“TSLF”), and Term Securities Lending Facility Options Program (“TOP”) — Total Potential Support: \$250 Billion

In the securities markets, primary dealers are a group of securities broker-dealers who specialize in Treasury and Federal agency debt, and who have the right to trade directly with the Federal Reserve System. They also participate directly in U.S. Treasury auctions. They are an important conduit for financial interactions between the Federal Government and the private markets. In early 2008, this dealer system was under increasing liquidity pressure, which the Federal Reserve addressed on March 11, 2008, with the establishment of a Term Securities Lending Facility (“TSLF”). According to the Federal Reserve Board’s February, 2009 Monetary Report to Congress, “Under the TSLF, the Federal Reserve lends up to \$200 billion of Treasury securities to primary dealers for a term of 28 days (rather than overnight, as in the regular securities lending program); the lending is secured by a pledge of other securities.”³³⁷ The other securities that must be posted as collateral were broadened from the traditional eligible assets — Treasury and Federal agency securities, and AAA-rated private-label residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) — to include all investment-grade debt securities. TSLF makes securities available in weekly auctions. The program is scheduled to end on February 1, 2010.³³⁸

An extension of the TSLF is the TSLF Options Program (“TOP”), described by FRBNY as a program intended to “enhance the effectiveness of TSLF by offering added liquidity over periods of heightened collateral market pressures, such as quarter-end dates.”³³⁹ The program “offers options on a short-term fixed rate of [TSLF] bond-for-bond loan of general Treasury collateral against a pledge of eligible collateral.”³⁴⁰ FRBNY’s Open Market Trading Desk will offer a total of \$50 billion in options for each targeted period.³⁴¹ As of June 25, 2009, the TOP has been suspended, although the Federal Reserve states that it is prepared to resume TOP auctions “if warranted by evolving market conditions.”³⁴²

Expansion of System Open Market Account (“SOMA”) Securities Lending — Total Potential Support: \$32 Billion Increase in Funding

The System Open Market Account (“SOMA”) was started in 1969, and is managed by FRBNY. The account contains dollar-denominated assets purchased in open market operations,³⁴³ and is a “store of liquidity in the event an emergency need for liquidity arises.”³⁴⁴ Borrowing is permitted “for the purpose of covering an expected fail to receive on the part of a dealer. In order to prevent lending activity from affecting reserves, Treasury securities, rather than cash, are posted with the Federal Reserve as collateral.”³⁴⁵ In response to market pressures, the program was expanded on September 23, 2008, to raise the current dealer aggregate limit from \$3 billion to \$4 billion³⁴⁶ and raised again on October 8, 2008, to \$5 billion per dealer.³⁴⁷

Primary Dealer Credit Facility (“PDCF”) — Total Potential Support: At Least \$148 Billion

The Federal Reserve Board’s February 2009 Monetary Report to Congress states that “to bolster market liquidity and promote orderly market functioning, on March 16, 2008, the Federal Reserve Board voted unanimously to authorize the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to create a lending facility — the Primary Dealer Credit Facility [“PDCF”] — to improve the ability of primary dealers to provide financing to participants in securitization markets.”³⁴⁸ Loans are made to primary dealers, against which they must post eligible collateral — the definition of which has been expanded from all investment-grade securities to now include “all collateral eligible for pledge in tri-party funding arrangements through the major clearing banks. The interest rate charged on such credit is the same as the primary credit rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.”³⁴⁹ The first participants in the PDCF were Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley; it was later expanded to include other primary dealers. The program is scheduled to terminate on February 1, 2010.³⁵⁰

Purchases of Direct Obligations of GSEs — Total Potential Support: \$200 Billion

Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSEs”) are private corporations created by Congress to fulfill certain financial policy goals, primarily in the housing finance markets. The most prominent of these are Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the FHLBs. As Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in particular encountered difficulty raising funds in 2008, their problems affected the housing markets in general, where these two agencies alone accounted for more than half of all financing.

To promote market functioning, the availability of credit, and support for the housing and mortgage markets, the Federal Reserve, on September 19, 2008, announced that it would commence purchasing debt and other instruments of the GSEs through its Open Market Trading Desk; these purchases are made in competitive auctions through primary dealers.

On November 25, 2008, the Federal Reserve announced a program to purchase up to \$100 billion in the GSEs’ direct obligations. Note that GSEs raise funds for mortgage lending in two ways — by direct borrowing or by guaranteeing third-party mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”). On March 18, 2009, the Federal Reserve’s FOMC increased the size of these lines to a total of \$200 billion for direct obligations.³⁵¹ Although the direct borrowing line has been focused on fixed-rate, non-callable, senior benchmark securities of the GSEs, the Federal Reserve has stated that it may change the scope of its purchases in the future.

Purchases of GSE-Guaranteed MBS — Total Potential Support: \$1.25 Trillion

In addition to purchasing the direct obligations of GSEs, the Federal Reserve is further supporting the mortgage markets by committing to purchase up to \$1.25 trillion of MBS that have been guaranteed by the GSEs. This purchase line was originally announced on November 25, 2008, with a maximum purchase limit of \$500 billion, but this amount was raised by \$750 billion to \$1.25 trillion on March 18, 2009.³⁵²

Foreign Central Bank Currency Liquidity Swaps — Total Potential Support: \$755 Billion

On December 12, 2007, the FOMC announced that it had authorized dollar liquidity swap lines with the European Central Bank and the Swiss National Bank in order to “provide liquidity in U.S. dollars to overseas markets.”³⁵³ Since then, the program has expanded to include additional central banks.

The Federal Reserve describes the transactions as follows: “These swaps involve two transactions. When a foreign central bank draws on its swap line with the Federal Reserve, the foreign central bank sells a specified amount of its currency to the Federal Reserve in exchange for dollars at the prevailing market exchange rate. The Federal Reserve holds the foreign currency in an account at the foreign central bank. The dollars that the Federal Reserve provides are deposited in an

account that the foreign central bank maintains at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. At the same time, the Federal Reserve and the foreign central bank enter into a binding agreement for a second transaction that obligates the foreign central bank to buy back its currency on a specified future date at the same exchange rate. The second transaction unwinds the first. At the conclusion of the second transaction, the foreign central bank pays interest, at a market-based rate, to the Federal Reserve.

“When the foreign central bank lends the dollars it obtained by drawing on its swap line to institutions in its jurisdiction, the dollars are transferred from the foreign central bank’s account at the Federal Reserve to the account of the bank that the borrowing institution uses to clear its dollar transactions. The foreign central bank remains obligated to return the dollars to the Federal Reserve under the terms of the agreement, and the Federal Reserve is not a counterparty to the loan extended by the foreign central bank. The foreign central bank bears the credit risk associated with the loans it makes to institutions in its jurisdiction.”³⁵⁴

Treasuries Purchase Program (“TPP”) — Total Potential Support: \$300 Billion

On March 18, 2009, the FOMC announced that “to help improve conditions in private credit markets, the [FOMC] Committee decided to purchase up to \$300 billion of longer-term Treasury Securities over the next six months.”³⁵⁵ The Federal Reserve states that the goal of TPP is “to provide support to mortgage and housing markets and to foster improved conditions in financial markets more generally” by cheapening the yields of the longer-term Government securities which are the benchmarks against which the rates of long-term loans, such as mortgages, are set.³⁵⁶

Credit to American International Group, Inc. — Total Potential Support: \$122.5 Billion

The Federal Reserve Board’s Monetary Report to Congress states that “In early September, the condition of American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”), a large, complex financial institution, deteriorated rapidly. In view of the likely systemic implications and the potential for significant adverse effects on the economy of a disorderly failure of AIG, on September 16, the Federal Reserve Board, with the support of Treasury, authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to lend up to \$85 billion to the firm to assist it in meeting its obligations and to facilitate the orderly sale of some of its businesses. This facility had a 24-month term, with interest accruing on the outstanding balance at a rate of 3-month Libor plus 850 basis points, and was collateralized by all of the assets of AIG and its primary non-regulated subsidiaries. On October 8, the Federal Reserve announced an additional program under which it would lend up to \$37.8 billion to finance investment-grade, fixed-income securities held by AIG. These securities had previously been lent by

AIG's insurance company subsidiaries to third parties."³⁵⁷ This facility was repaid in full and terminated on December 12, 2008.³⁵⁸ Subsequently, in November 2008, "Treasury, through TARP, purchased \$40 billion of newly issued AIG preferred shares under the Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI") program. The \$40 billion took some of the pressure off the first Federal Reserve line of credit, allowing the Federal Reserve to reduce from \$85 billion to \$60 billion the total amount available under the credit facility."³⁵⁹ In addition to reducing the size of the line of credit, the Federal Reserve reduced the interest rate on the facility and extended the term of the facility from two years to five years.³⁶⁰ On March 2, 2009, the Federal Reserve announced authorization for new loans of up to an aggregate amount of approximately \$8.5 billion to special purpose vehicles established by domestic life insurance subsidiaries of AIG that would be repaid by the net cash flows from designated blocks of life insurance policies held by the parent insurance companies.³⁶¹

Maiden Lane LLC (Bear Stearns) — Total Potential Support: \$29.8 Billion

In mid-March of 2008, Bear Stearns, a major investment bank and primary dealer, was in imminent danger of failure. According to the Federal Reserve Board's February 2009 Monetary Report to Congress, "A bankruptcy filing would have forced the secured creditors and counterparties of Bear Stearns to liquidate underlying collateral, and given the illiquidity of markets, those creditors and counterparties might well have sustained substantial losses. If they had responded to losses or the unexpected illiquidity of their holdings by pulling back from providing secured financing to other firms and by dumping large volumes of illiquid assets on the market, a much broader financial crisis likely would have ensued. Thus, the Federal Reserve judged that a disorderly failure of Bear Stearns would have threatened overall financial stability and would most likely have had significant adverse implications for the U.S. economy."³⁶² To prevent a complete collapse of Bear Stearns, therefore, the Federal Reserve invoked its emergency authorities under Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act to authorize a loan of \$30 billion, secured by \$30 billion in Bear Stearns' assets, to be used by JPMorgan to purchase Bear Stearns and to assume the company's financial obligations. A limited liability company, Maiden Lane LLC was formed to facilitate these arrangements, particularly to hold and manage certain assets. On June 26, 2008, JPMorgan completed the acquisition. Maiden Lane LLC purchased approximately \$30 billion in Bear Stearns assets on that date with approximately \$29 billion of funding from the Federal Reserve to Maiden Lane LLC and a subordinated loan of approximately \$1 billion from JPMorgan.³⁶³ Today, the Federal Reserve is managing the disposition of Bear Stearns' assets.

Maiden Lane II LLC and Maiden Lane III LLC (American International Group, Inc.) — Total Potential Support: \$22.5 Billion and \$30.0 Billion, Respectively

The Federal Reserve Board's April 2009 Monetary Report to Congress states that "In November 2008, the Federal Reserve also announced plans to restructure its lending related to AIG by extending credit to two newly formed limited liability companies. The first, Maiden Lane II LLC, received a \$22.5 billion loan from the Federal Reserve and a \$1 billion subordinated loan from AIG and purchased residential mortgage-backed securities from AIG. As a result of these actions, the securities lending facility established on October 8 was subsequently repaid and terminated. The second new company, Maiden Lane III LLC, received a \$30 billion loan from the Federal Reserve and a \$5 billion subordinated loan from AIG and purchased multi-sector collateralized debt obligations on which AIG ha[d] written credit default swap contracts."³⁶⁴ The Federal Reserve's first quarterly report on its credit and liquidity programs shows a decline in fair value on the assets held in the AIG-related Maiden Lane facilities — a decline in fair value of \$2.5 billion and \$6.4 billion, respectively, for Maiden Lanes II and III.³⁶⁵

Bridge Loan to JPMorgan Chase & Bear Stearns — Total Potential Support: \$12.9 Billion

According to the Federal Reserve, on March 14, 2008, FRBNY made an overnight discount window loan of \$12.9 billion to JPMorgan to facilitate its purchase of Bear Stearns; this was done simultaneously, in a back-to-back transaction, to provide secured financing to Bear Stearns.³⁶⁶ The loan was repaid in full the following Monday, March 17, 2008, "with interest of nearly \$4 million." The Federal Reserve Board describes this decision to extend credit as "designed to provide funding to Bear Stearns to meet its immediate liquidity needs for that day and to give the company and policymakers additional time to develop a more permanent solution to the company's severe liquidity pressures that threatened to cause its sudden default and bankruptcy."³⁶⁷

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FDIC supports banks by insuring depositors against loss. Once depositors need not worry about the financial health of any particular bank, the entire banking system can avoid the destabilizing and dangerous potential for "runs on the bank" or other precipitous withdrawals of funds. Historically a standby guarantor of deposits, the current banking crisis has drawn FDIC into the business of direct guarantees of debt instruments, investment funds, and asset values — businesses increasingly

distant from its core. Table 3.6 provides a summary of the key FDIC initiatives related to the financial crisis. As with the Federal Reserve, any of FDIC's TARP-related programs such as its involvement in PPIP and the Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP"), are omitted from this discussion because they are already mentioned in Section 2: "TARP Overview" of this report.

Enhanced FDIC Deposit Insurance — Total Potential Support: \$700 Billion

Since the 1980s, FDIC has insured deposits up to a maximum of \$100,000 per depositor. In late 2008, in response to the liquidity crisis and uncertain solvency in the banking industry, FDIC received statutory authority to increase its coverage to \$250,000 for individual accounts.³⁶⁸ FDIC states, "If a depositor's accounts at one FDIC-insured bank or savings association total \$250,000 or less, the deposits are fully insured. A depositor can have more than \$250,000 at one insured bank or savings association and still be fully insured provided the accounts meet certain requirements."³⁶⁹ According to FDIC, "the standard insurance amount of \$250,000 per depositor is in effect through December 31, 2013. On January 1, 2014, the standard insurance amount will return to \$100,000 per depositor for all account

TABLE 3.6

NON-TARP GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (\$ BILLIONS)				
Program	Coverage	Current Balance	Maximum Balance 6/30/2009	Total Potential Support Related to Crisis*
Enhanced Deposit Insurance (to \$250K/account) ^a	Depositors	\$—	\$—	\$700.0 ^b
Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program - Debt Guarantees ("TLGP - DGP")	Banks	345.8	345.8 ^c	940.0 ^d
Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program - Transaction Account Guarantee Program ("TLGP - TAG")	Depositors	0.4	0.4 ^e	684.0 ^f
Total		\$346.2	\$346.2	\$2,324.0

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

* Total Potential Support does not account for any collateral pledged.

^a As of 3/31/2009, the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) remained solvent and FDIC had yet to draw on any of the additional borrowing authority granted by Congress. FDIC, Chief Financial Officer's Report to the Board, First Quarter 2009, www.fdic.gov/about/strategic/corporate/cfo_report_1stqtr_09/exec_summary.html, accessed 7/10/2009.

^b Estimate as of 12/31/2008. Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2009-2019, p. 41. 5/31/2009, www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/tlgp/reports.html, accessed 6/23/2009.

^c FDIC, Chief Financial Officer's Report to the Board, Q4 2008, www.fdic.gov/about/strategic/corporate/cfo_report_4qtr_08/sum_trends_results.html, accessed 6/30/2009.

^d As of 3/31/2009, during 2008 FDIC paid out \$70 million in guaranteed claims of depositors. FDIC, Chief Financial Officer's Report to the Board, Q4 2008, www.fdic.gov/about/strategic/corporate/cfo_report_4qtr_08/sum_trends_results.html, accessed 6/30/2009. During Q1 2009, FDIC paid out \$323 million, www.fdic.gov/about/strategic/corporate/cfo_report_1stqtr_09/corp_fund_fin_statement.html, accessed 6/30/2009.

^e FDIC, *Supervisory Insights*, Summer 2009, p. 4, FDIC, *Supervisory Insights*, Summer 2009, p. 4, www.fdic.gov/regulations/examinations/supervisory/insights/sisum09/si_sum09.pdf, accessed 7/9/2009.

categories except IRAs and other certain retirement accounts, which will remain at \$250,000 per depositor.”³⁷⁰

The Congressional Budget Office (“CBO”), in its “Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2009 to 2019,” estimates that the temporary increase in the limit of deposit insurance will “increase the amount of insured deposits by about \$700 billion, or 15 percent.”³⁷¹ Claims on deposit insurance are paid by the Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”), which is financed by fees levied on insured banks. In the event that the funds available in the DIF should be insufficient to cover claims, FDIC can borrow from Treasury (historically up to \$30 billion, but recently increased to \$100 billion with a temporary authority up to \$500 billion).³⁷² As of the end of March, 2009, FDIC had not borrowed from Treasury to cover any losses to DIF.³⁷³

Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (Debt Guarantee Program) — Total Potential Support: \$940 Billion

The Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (“TLGP”) was established in October 2008 to address “disruptions in the credit market, particularly the interbank lending market, which reduced banks’ liquidity and impaired their ability to lend. The goal of the TLGP is to decrease the cost of bank funding so that bank lending to consumers and businesses will normalize.”³⁷⁴ The program “does not rely on the taxpayer or the deposit insurance fund to achieve its goals;”³⁷⁵ rather, it is “entirely funded by industry fees.”³⁷⁶ TLGP has two components, the debt guarantee program (“DGP”) discussed in this paragraph and the Transaction Account Guarantee (“TAG”) program described in the following paragraph. DGP provides an FDIC guarantee of newly issued senior unsecured debt of depository institutions. The goal of the DGP is to “create significant investor demand, and dramatically reduce funding costs for eligible banks and bank holding companies.”³⁷⁷ FDIC-insured institutions were automatically included in the program, but given the option not to participate. Participating institutions may issue debt under the DGP until October 31, 2009, with the debt being guaranteed until “the earliest of the opt-out date, the maturity of the debt, the mandatory conversion date for mandatory convertible debt, or December 31, 2012.”³⁷⁸

Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (Transaction Account Guarantee Program) — Total Potential Support: \$684 Billion

On October 14, 2008, FDIC announced the temporary Transaction Account Guarantee (“TAG”) program, which is the second component of the TLGP. It provides depositors with “unlimited coverage for non-interest-bearing transaction accounts if their bank is a participant in FDIC’s TLGP. Non-interest-bearing checking accounts include Demand Deposit Accounts (“DDAs”) and any transaction account that has unlimited withdrawals and that cannot earn interest. Also

included are low-interest NOW ["Negotiable Order of Withdrawal"] accounts that cannot earn more than 0.5% interest."³⁷⁹ The program is scheduled to end on December 31, 2009. On June 23, 2009, FDIC voted to seek comment on whether to extend the TAG until June 30, 2010.³⁸⁰ As with the debt guarantee component, FDIC-insured institutions were given the option not to participate in the TAG program.

U.S. Department of the Treasury

Outside of TARP, Treasury is using its non-EESA resources and authorities to support a number of other programs for the benefit of the financial industry. EESA, the legislation that created TARP, was not the first financial rescue act of Congress in 2008. Prior to EESA, Congress passed the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 ("HERA") in July 2008. As such, many of Treasury's earlier efforts at restoring stability to the financial sector arose out of provisions in this law. Table 3.7 provides a summary of the key Treasury initiatives related to the financial crisis.

TABLE 3.7

NON-TARP GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR — U.S. TREASURY (\$ BILLIONS)				
Program	Coverage	Current Balance	Maximum Balance as of 6/30/2009	Total Potential Support Related to Crisis*
Money Market Mutual Fund ("MMMF") Program	Money Market Mutual Funds	\$—	\$—	\$3,355.3 ^a
GSE Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements ("PSPA")	Fannie/Freddie; Housing Markets	59.8	59.8 ^b	400.0 ^c
GSE MBS Purchase Program	Fannie/Freddie; Housing Markets	145.7	145.7 ^d	314.0 ^e
GSE Credit Facility Program	Fannie/Freddie; Housing Markets	—	—	25.0 ^f
Other HERA/Treasury (Tax Benefits and CDBG)	Homeowners, Communities	19.0	19.0	19.0 ^g
Student Loan Purchases, and Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Conduits ^c	Higher Education	32.6	32.6 ^h	195.0 ⁱ
Potential International Fund Liabilities	International Agencies	—	—	100.0 ^j
Total		\$257.1	\$257.1	\$4,408.3

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

*Total potential support does not account for any collateral pledged.

^a Per Treasury, the MMMF provided coverage to all participating money market mutual funds as of 9/19/2008. Treasury Press Release, "Treasury Announces Extension of Temporary Guarantee Program for Money Market Funds," 3/31/2009, www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg76.htm, accessed 6/24/2009. The amount, \$3.355 trillion, represents the total money market mutual funds outstanding at the end of Q3, 2008. Federal Reserve Board Statistical Release Z.1, Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States, 6/11/2009, Table L.206.

^b Data as of 4/16/2009. White House, FY 2010 Budget, www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2010/assets/gov.pdf, accessed 6/25/2009.

^c Data as of 4/16/2009. White House, FY 2010 Budget, www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2010/assets/gov.pdf, accessed 6/25/2009.

^d Treasury, Monthly Treasury Statement, May 2009, www.fms.treas.gov/mts/mts0509.pdf, accessed 6/25/2009.

^e Treasury, "Budget in Brief FY 2010," www.ustreas.gov/offices/management/budget/budgetinbrief/fy2010/BIB-HousingGSE.pdf, accessed 6/25/2009; represents the sum of Treasury's estimates for FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010.

^f House Financial Services Committee, Summary of Key Provisions in HR 3221, Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, www.financialservices.house.gov/FHA.html, accessed 6/25/2009.

^g House Financial Services Committee, Summary of Key Provisions in HR 3221, Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, www.financialservices.house.gov/FHA.html, accessed 6/25/2009.

^h As of May 31, 2009. Treasury, Monthly Treasury Statement, May 2009, www.fms.treas.gov/mts/mts0509.pdf, accessed 7/2/2009.

ⁱ Federal Register, "Vol. 74, No. 10, 1/15/2009, Notices; Department of Education Federal Family Education Loan Program," <http://federalstudentaid.ed.gov/ffelp/library/EA43FedReg.pdf>, accessed 6/28/2009.

^j Treasury, "Fact Sheet: IMF Reforms and New Arrangements to Borrow," 5/18/2009, www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg136.htm, accessed 6/25/2009.

Money Market Mutual Fund (“MMMF”) Program — Total Potential Support: \$3.4 Trillion

Treasury initiated the temporary Money Market Mutual Fund (“MMMF”) guarantee program on September 29, 2008. The stated intent was to address temporary dislocations in credit markets by guaranteeing “the share price of any publicly offered eligible money market mutual fund — both retail and institutional — that applies for and pays a fee to participate in the program.”³⁸¹ According to Treasury, the program provided “coverage to shareholders for amounts that they held in participating money market funds as of the close of business on September 19, 2008. The guarantee will be triggered if a participating fund’s net asset value falls below \$0.995, commonly referred to as breaking the buck.”³⁸²

Originally designed to last for three months, the program has been renewed and extended by the Treasury Secretary to run until the close of business on September 18, 2009.³⁸³ Funding for the program was drawn not from TARP funds, but from the Exchange Stabilization Fund, which was established by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.³⁸⁴ The Exchange Stabilization Fund has assets of approximately \$50 million, and the total exposure of the MMMF program is theoretically approximately \$3.4 trillion — the total amount of money market mutual funds outstanding as of the third quarter of 2008, when the program was created.³⁸⁵

GSE Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (“PSPA”) — Total Potential Support: \$400 Billion

HERA provided temporary authority for Treasury to purchase obligations of the housing GSEs. In September 2008 FHFA, established under HERA to oversee the housing GSEs, put Fannie Mae under Federal conservatorship, and Treasury entered into a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (“PSPA”) with Fannie Mae to make investments of up to \$100 billion in senior preferred stock as required to maintain positive equity.³⁸⁶ According to the White House’s FY 2010 budget document, “On February 18, 2009, Treasury announced that the funding commitments for the PSPA would be increased to \$200 billion. As of April 16, 2009, Fannie Mae has received \$15.2 billion under the PSPA.”³⁸⁷ Similarly, in September 2008, FHFA put Freddie Mac under Federal conservatorship and Treasury entered into a PSPA with Freddie Mac to make investments of up to \$100 billion in senior preferred stock as required to maintain positive equity. On February 18, 2009, Treasury announced that the funding commitments for the Freddie Mac PSPA would be increased to \$200 billion, the same as Fannie Mae’s commitment. As of April 16, 2009, Freddie Mac has received \$44.6 billion under the PSPA.³⁸⁸ According to Treasury’s FY 2010 budget, “the function of the PSPAs is to instill confidence in investors that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will remain viable entities critical to the functioning of the housing and mortgage markets.”³⁸⁹

GSE MBS Purchase Program — Total Potential Support: \$314 Billion

HERA also gave Treasury the authority to purchase GSE MBS in the open market, and Treasury announced the program on September 7, 2008.³⁹⁰ According to Treasury's FY 2010 budget, "The function of the GSE MBS Purchase Program is to help improve the availability of mortgage credit to American homebuyers and mitigate pressures on mortgage rates. To promote the stability of the mortgage market, Treasury has purchased GSE MBS in the secondary market. By purchasing these guaranteed securities, Treasury sought to broaden access to mortgage funding for current and prospective homeowners as well as to promote market stability."³⁹¹

GSE Credit Facility Program — Total Potential Support: \$25 Billion

The third Treasury program conducted under HERA relating to the GSEs is a program designed to "ensure credit availability to the housing GSEs by providing secured funding on an as-needed basis."³⁹² All of the GSEs (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the FHLBs) would be able to borrow under the program if needed until December 31, 2009. Treasury's FY 2010 budget describes the program as one of short-term loans — less than one month but greater than one week — collateralized by MBS issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and advances made by the FHLBs; no loan can have a maturity date later than December 31, 2009.³⁹³

Other HERA 2008 Programs — Total Potential Support: \$19 Billion

HERA focused on the early centers of the financial crisis — the home mortgage markets and the housing-related GSEs. Beyond the GSE programs, the other components pertaining to Treasury include measures to support home prices in general, and to support families and communities harmed by the mortgage market problems. Specifically, the act introduced \$15 billion in homebuyer tax credits, extension of the property tax deduction to non-itemizing filers, as well as \$4 billion in emergency assistance for neighborhood real estate market stabilization.³⁹⁴

Joint Treasury/Department of Education Student Loan Programs — Total Potential Support: \$195 Billion

Treasury and the Department of Education have jointly announced four programs to support the student loan markets, which have been affected by the credit crisis. The authority for these new programs is addressed in the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008. The first of these programs is the Participation Program, under which the Government will buy participations in pools of student loans. The second is the Purchase Program, through which the Government will purchase individual loans from lenders so that the lender's balance sheets can be freed up to make new student loans. The third is the Short Term Purchase Program ("STPP"), which is a time extension of the Purchase Program. The fourth new program is the Asset-Backed Conduit Program ("ABCP"),

under which the Government will issue forward commitments to purchase Federal Family Educational Loan Program (“FFELP”) loans from qualified ABS issuers.³⁹⁵

Commitments to International Fund — Total Potential Support: \$100 Billion

On April 2, 2009, President Obama secured an agreement to increase the International Monetary Fund (“IMF”) New Arrangements to Borrow (“NAB”) by up to \$500 billion, of which the United States committed up to \$100 billion. According to Treasury, “expanding the NAB will ensure the IMF has adequate resources to play its central role in resolving and preventing the spread of international economic and financial crises. Large and urgent financing needs projected for emerging markets and developing countries cannot be met from pre-crisis IMF lending resources.”³⁹⁶

Other Federal Agencies Supporting Financial Markets

In addition to the Federal Reserve, Treasury, and FDIC, the Federal Government operates a number of financial agencies, many of which are running their own financial rescue programs as outlined in Table 3.8.

Federal Home Finance Agency (“FHFA”) — Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac — Total Potential Support: \$5.5 Trillion

FHFA was created on July 30, 2008, as part of HERA. The agency is an independent regulator of certain housing-related GSEs.³⁹⁷ These institutions are Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the FHLBs. The financial markets have historically viewed the GSEs as quasi-governmental, and awarded them high ratings and low borrowing costs in the anticipation that the U.S. Government would bail them out if they were ever in trouble.

In August and September of 2008, Fannie and Freddie lost market confidence as their losses grew and their financial situations became uncertain, and both had difficulty raising funds. Instead of shutting down the companies, FHFA brought them into Federal conservatorship and worked with Treasury and the Federal Reserve to institute the various purchase and credit programs mentioned above. By bailing out Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, FHFA has reinforced the market’s assumptions that the obligations of the GSEs are implied liabilities of the U.S. Government.³⁹⁸ Outstanding debt obligations and MBS guarantees of those two firms alone exceed \$5.5 trillion.³⁹⁹

FHFA — Federal Home Loan Banks (“FHLBs”) — Total Potential Support: \$1.3 Trillion

The Federal Home Loan Banks (“FHLBs”) are a system of 12 regional banks from which local lending institutions borrow funds to finance housing and other lending. The FHLBs are organized as member-owned cooperatives, focused on providing

TABLE 3.8

NON-TARP GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR OTHER FEDERAL HOUSING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM SUPPORT (\$ BILLIONS)				
Agency / Program	Coverage	Current Balance	Maximum Balance as of 6/30/2009	Total Potential Support Related to Crisis*
FHFA — Fannie Mae / Freddie Mac Conservatorship ^a	Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac	\$—	\$—	\$5,500.0 ^b
FHFA — Implied Guarantee of FHLB liabilities ^a	Federal Home Loan Banks	—	—	1,300.0 ^b
National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA")				
Temporary Corporate Credit Union Liquidity Guarantee Program ("TCCULGP") ^c	Credit Unions	15.2	15.2 ^d	15.2
NCUA Homeowners Affordability Relief Program ("HARP") and Credit Union System Investment Program ("CU SIP")	Credit Unions	8.4	8.4 ^e	41.0 ^f
Increase in Guarantees by Government National Mortgage Assoc. ("GNMA") ^g	Mortgage Lenders	149.2	149.2	149.2 ^h
Increase in Guarantees by Federal Housing Authority ("FHA") ^g	Mortgage Lenders	134.5	134.5	134.5 ⁱ
Increase in Guarantees by Dept. of Veterans Affairs ("VA") ^g	Mortgage Lenders	10.6	10.6	10.6 ^j
Total		\$317.9	\$317.9	\$7,150.5

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding.

*Total potential support does not account for any collateral pledged.

^a These obligations have been viewed as enjoying an "implied" guarantee because of historical U.S. Government involvement and support. In 2001, the CBO stated: "CBO attributes the greater liquidity of GSE securities over those of other financial firms to the implicit guarantee, much as the Government guarantee of Treasury securities is often cited as the reason for their liquidity." Congressional Budget Office, "Federal Subsidies and the Housing GSEs, Appendix A: Responses to Analyses of the Congressional Budget Office's 1996 Subsidy Estimates," 5/2001, www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=2841&type=0&sequence=7, accessed 7/1/2009.

^b Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), "The Housing GSE's", Presentation by James Lockhart, Executive Director, 12/10/2008, www.fhfa.gov/webfiles/216/WHF121008webversion.pdf, accessed 6/28/2009.

^c Does not include impact of deposit insurance increase to \$250,000.

^d NCUA, Preliminary NCUA Financial Highlights, 3/31/2009, www.ncua.gov/Resources/Reports/ncusif/2009/Mar09PRELIMNETREPORT.pdf, accessed 6/28/2009.

^e NCUA, "Statement of Michael E. Fryzel, Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, on 'HR 2351, The Credit Union Share Insurance Stabilization Act,'" 5/20/2009, www.house.gov/apps/list/hearing/financialsvcs_dem/fryzel_testimony.pdf, accessed 7/14/2009.

^f Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook – Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010," January 2009.

^g Represents increase in 2008 over 2007.

^h GNMA, Report to Congress, Fiscal Year 2008, 11/7/2008, www.ginniemae.gov/reporttocongress/, accessed 6/28/2009.

ⁱ Federal Housing Administration, "Message from the Chief Financial Officer," p. 323, 11/17/2008, fhasecure.gov/offices/cfo/reports/section3.pdf, accessed 6/28/2009.

^j White House, Budget FY 2009 – Department of Veterans Affairs, www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2009/veterans.html, accessed 6/28/2009.

low-cost funding for their members. According to the Council of Federal Home Loan Banks, the FHLBs provide financing to approximately 80% of U.S. lending institutions.⁴⁰⁰

It is true that FHFA, and by extension Treasury, do not have full legal liability for all of Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's losses, but it has created a very strong implied guarantee by taking responsibility for the entities and increasing their participation in the financial markets, instead of closing them. By bailing out Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the FHFA creates an assumption in the market that it would do the same for the FHLBs. The FHLBs have total liabilities of approximately \$1.3 trillion.⁴⁰¹

NCUA — Temporary Corporate Credit Union Liquidity Guarantee Program (“TCCULGP”) — Total Potential Support: \$15.2 Billion

The National Credit Union Administration (“NCUA”) essentially acts as the FDIC of the nation's credit unions. The independent agency charters and supervises credit unions, as well as insures their depositors (technically, “shareholders”) against loss through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (“NCUSIF”).⁴⁰² As of March 31, 2009, NCUA insured approximately \$612 billion of deposits.⁴⁰³

NCUA has initiated several programs to address financial system difficulties, in addition to its normal deposit insurance programs. The first is the Temporary Corporate Credit Union Liquidity Guarantee Program (“TCCULGP”), under which NCUA insures the senior unsecured debt of member institutions experiencing temporary liquidity difficulties.⁴⁰⁴ On May 21, 2009, the TCCULGP was extended to June 30, 2010, for new issuances, with the debt being guaranteed until June 30, 2017. Further, the guaranteed debt limit was revised to “the greater of: 1) 100% of maximum unsecured debt obligations outstanding from September 30, 2007, to September 30, 2008, limited to no more than \$10 billion, 2) amount approved by the Office of Corporate Credit Unions not to exceed the greater of \$100 million or 5% of liabilities and shares.”⁴⁰⁵ As of April 21, 2009, there were 23 corporate credit unions participating in the program.⁴⁰⁶

NCUA Homeowners Affordability Relief Program (“HARP”) and Credit Union System Investment Program (“CU SIP”) — Total Potential Support: \$41 Billion

The other major financial rescue programs initiated by NCUA were the Homeowners Affordability Relief Program (“HARP”) ⁴⁰⁷ and the Credit Union System Investment Program (“CU SIP”).⁴⁰⁸ These programs intend to help members avoid delinquency and default (HARP) and increase the liquidity in the credit union system (CU SIP).

Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) — Total Potential Support: \$149.2 Billion

GNMA guarantees investors the timely payment of principal and interest on MBS backed by Federally insured or guaranteed loans, thus helping to provide liquidity to the housing markets. The largest housing agency that supplies mortgages to GNMA-backed MBS is the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”). Other Federal mortgage programs participating in GNMA’s programs include those of the Veteran’s Administration.⁴⁰⁹ The guarantees are thus redundant, in the sense that another Federal program is already insuring much of the principal amount, but the ultimate potential losses to the Federal Government depend on the particulars of the individual losses. Outstanding single-family guarantees in September 2008 were \$537.3 billion, and outstanding multi-family guarantees were \$39.4 billion. Collectively, those amounts were up \$149.2 billion in 2008 as the private financial sector lost its ability to absorb them.⁴¹⁰

Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”) — Total Potential Support: \$134.5 Billion

FHA provides home mortgage insurance to lenders; if the borrower should fail to make payments and goes into foreclosure, FHA will insure the lender against most of its losses. FHA is the oldest of the Federal housing agencies. In 2008, it had outstanding liabilities of more than \$576.4 billion in single-family and multi-family mortgage programs, an increase of \$134.5 billion from the previous year.⁴¹¹

Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) Home Loan Guarantee Program — Total Potential Support: \$10.6 Billion

The Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) runs a mortgage guarantee program similar to FHA’s, but limited to veterans of the U.S. military. VA’s programs provide 100% financing (that is, there is no down payment required).⁴¹² There were estimated to be nearly \$35 billion in VA loans outstanding in 2008, an increase of nearly \$11 billion (44%) over the previous year.⁴¹³

SECTION 4

**TARP OPERATIONS AND
ADMINISTRATION**

Under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”), Congress authorized the Treasury Secretary to take such actions as necessary to build the operational and administrative infrastructure to support the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”) activities. EESA authorized the establishment of an Office of Financial Stability (“OFS”) within the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) to be responsible for the administration of TARP.⁴¹⁴ Treasury has the authority to establish program vehicles, issue regulations, directly hire or appoint employees, enter into contracts, and designate financial institutions as financial agents of the Federal Government.⁴¹⁵ In addition to using permanent and interim staff, OFS relies on contractors and financial agents in legal, investment consulting, accounting, and other key service areas.⁴¹⁶

TARP ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Treasury stated that it had incurred \$27.5 million in TARP-related administrative expenditures through June 30, 2009.⁴¹⁷ Table 4.1 summarizes these expenditures, as well as additional obligations through June 30, 2009. The majority of these costs are allocated to Personnel Services and Non-Personnel Other Services.

TABLE 4.1

TARP ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS (\$MILLIONS)		
Budget Object Class Title	Obligations for Period Ending 6/30/2009	Expenditures for Period Ending 6/30/2009
Personnel Services		
Personnel Compensation & Services	\$7,897,655	\$7,186,531
Total Personnel Services	\$7,897,655	\$7,186,531
Non-Personnel Services		
Travel & Transportation of Persons	\$107,630	\$75,975
Transportation of Things	24,105	105
Rents, Communications, Utilities & Misc. Charges	80,659	30,435
Printing & Reproduction	395	395
Other Services	54,516,949	19,953,191
Supplies & Materials	81,783	81,783
Equipment	222,966	217,857
Land & Structures	—	—
Total Non-Personnel Services	\$55,034,487	\$20,359,741
Grand Total	\$62,932,142	\$27,546,272

Note: Numbers affected by rounding.

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

Additionally, Treasury has released details of programmatic expenditures. These expenditures include costs to hire financial agents and legal firms associated with TARP operations. Treasury shows the allocation of these programmatic costs at \$64 million as of June 30, 2009.⁴¹⁸

TARP operations are projected to cost approximately \$175 million for fiscal year 2009.⁴¹⁹ These costs are not reflected in determining any gains or losses on the TARP-related transactions and are not included in the \$699 billion limit on asset purchases. Therefore, these expenditures will add to the Federal budget deficit regardless of whether the TARP transactions result in a gain or a loss for the Government.⁴²⁰

CURRENT CONTRACTORS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

As of June 30, 2009, Treasury had retained 45 outside contractors, including 4 asset managers, to provide a range of services to assist in administering TARP. As permitted in EESA, Treasury has used streamlined solicitation procedures and has structured several agreements and contracts to allow for flexibility in obtaining the required services expeditiously. Table 4.2 lists outside vendors as of June 30, 2009.⁴²¹

As required by EESA, SIGTARP must report the biographical information for each person or entity hired to manage the troubled assets associated with TARP.⁴²² Since the publication of SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, there have been four important staff- or contractor- related developments at OFS:

- confirmation of a new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Financial Stability
- appointment of a Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation
- creation of a Treasury position for restructuring/exit strategy
- appointment of three asset managers

Assistant Secretary

On June 19, 2009, Herbert Allison was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Financial Stability, replacing Neel Kashkari, who served on an interim basis.⁴²³ In this role, Mr. Allison is responsible for “developing and coordinating Treasury’s policies on legislative and regulatory issues affecting financial stability, including overseeing the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).”⁴²⁴ He will also have the title of Counselor to the Secretary.

Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation

On June 10, 2009, the President announced plans to appoint Kenneth Feinberg as the Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation, to “ensure compensation

TABLE 4.2

OUTSIDE VENDORS			
Date	Vendor	Purpose	Type of Transaction *
10/10/2008	Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett	Legal Services	BPA
10/11/2008	EnnisKnupp	Investment and Advisory Services	BPA
10/14/2008	Bank of New York Mellon	Custodian and Cash Management	Financial Agent
10/16/2008	PricewaterhouseCoopers	Internal Control Services	BPA
10/18/2008	Ernst & Young	Accounting Services	BPA
10/23/2008	GSA – Turner Consulting**	Archiving Services	IAA
10/29/2008	Hughes Hubbard & Reed	Legal Services	BPA
10/29/2008	Squire Sanders & Dempsey	Legal Services	BPA
10/31/2008	Lindholm & Associates**	Human Resources Services	Contract
11/7/2008	Thacher Proffitt & Wood***	Legal Services	BPA
11/14/2008	Securities and Exchange Commission	Detailees	IAA
11/14/2008	CSC Systems and Solutions	IT Services	Procurement
12/3/2008	Trade and Tax Bureau – Treasury	IT Services	IAA
12/5/2008	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Detailees	IAA
12/5/2008	Washington Post	Vacancy Announcement	Procurement
12/10/2008	Thacher Proffitt & Wood***	Legal Services	BPA
12/12/2008	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	Legal Services	IAA
12/15/2008	Office of Thrift Supervision	Detailees	IAA
12/24/2008	Cushman and Wakefield of VA, Inc.	Painting	Procurement
1/6/2009	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	Detailees	IAA
1/7/2009	Colonial Parking	Parking	Procurement
1/9/2009	Internal Revenue Service	Detailees	IAA
1/27/2009	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft, LLP	Legal Services	BPA
1/27/2009	Whitaker Brothers Bus. Machines	Office Machines	Procurement
2/2/2009	Government Accountability Office	Oversight	IAA
2/9/2009	Pat Taylor and Associates, Inc. **	Temporary Employee Services	Contract
2/12/2009	Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP	Legal Services	Contract
2/18/2009	Freddie Mac	Homeownership Program	Financial Agent
2/18/2009	Fannie Mae	Homeownership Program	Financial Agent
2/20/2009	Congressional Oversight Panel	Oversight	IAA
2/20/2009	Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett	Legal Services	Contract
2/22/2009	Venable LLP	Legal Services	Contract
3/6/2009	Boston Consulting Group	Management Consulting Support	Contract
3/16/2009	EARNEST Partners	Asset Management Services	Financial Agent
3/23/2009	Heery International Inc.	Architects	Procurement
3/30/2009	McKee Nelson, LLP	Legal Services	Contract
3/30/2009	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal	Legal Services	Contract
3/30/2009	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft, LLP	Legal Services	Contract
3/30/2009	Haynes and Boone LLP	Legal Services	Contract
3/31/2009	FI Consulting**	Modeling and Analysis	BPA

Continued on next page.

OUTSIDE VENDORS (CONTINUED)			
Date	Vendor	Purpose	Type of Transaction*
4/3/2009	American Furniture Rentals**	Office Furniture	Procurement
4/17/2009	Herman Miller	Office Furniture	Procurement
4/17/2009	Bureau of Printing and Engraving	Detailee	IAA
4/21/2009	AllianceBernstein	Asset Management Services	Financial Agent
4/21/2009	FSI Group	Asset Management Services	Financial Agent
4/21/2009	Piedmont Investment Advisors	Asset Management Services	Financial Agent
5/14/2009	Phacil Inc.**	FOIA Services	Contract
5/26/2009	Anderson, McCoy & Orta, LLP**	Legal Services	Contract
5/26/2009	Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett	Legal Services	Contract
6/8/2009	Department of Interior	IT Services	IAA
6/29/2009	Department of Interior	Website Testing	IAA

Notes:

*IAA = Inter-Agency Agreement, BPA = Blanket Purchase Agreement.

**Small or Women/Minority-Owned Small Business.

***Contract responsibilities assumed by Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal via novation.

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

plans are consistent with the public interest.”⁴²⁵ As mentioned previously in the “Executive Compensation” discussion in Section 2: “TARP Overview,” Mr. Feinberg, whose mediation experience includes acting as the Special Master of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, “will review payments and compensation plans for the executives and the 100 most highly compensated employees of TARP recipients that have received exceptional assistance to ensure that compensation is structured in a way that gives those employees incentives to maximize long-term shareholder value and protect taxpayer interests.”⁴²⁶ Companies receiving exceptional financial assistance include those receiving assistance under the Systemically Significant Failing Institutions (“SSFI”), the Targeted Investment Program (“TIP”), and the Automotive Industry Financing Program (“AIFP”), and currently include the American International Group (“AIG”), Citigroup, Bank of America, Chrysler, General Motors (“GM”), GMAC and Chrysler Financial.

Restructuring/Exit Strategy

On May 18, 2009, Treasury announced the hiring of Jim Millstein as its Chief Restructuring Officer, within OFS. Mr. Millstein, whose restructuring experience included 28 years of advisory work as a lawyer and as an investment banker, has taken the lead in managing Treasury’s investment in AIG and other significant investments and in developing exit strategies for Treasury from these investments over time.

Asset Managers

On April 22, 2009, Treasury announced the selection of three firms to manage its portfolio of assets issued by banks and other institutions participating in the Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”) and other TARP programs. The assets to be managed include senior preferred shares, senior debt, equity warrants, and other equity and

debt obligations. Following a review of more than 200 submissions from interested firms, Treasury selected AllianceBernstein L.P., FSI Group, LLC, and Piedmont Investment Advisors, LLC for agreements valid until April 20, 2014.⁴²⁷ According to OFS, AllianceBernstein is a leading global investment management firm that offers “high-quality research and diversified investment services to institutional clients, individuals and private clients in major markets around the world.”⁴²⁸ The firm is, headquartered in New York City and employs more than 500 investment professionals with expertise in growth equities, value equities, fixed-income securities, blend strategies and alternative investments.⁴²⁹

According to OFS, FSI Group operates a “multi-strategy investment platform focused on opportunities in the financial services sector.”⁴³⁰ The firm is based in Cincinnati and specializes in financing and investing in banks, thrifts, insurance companies, Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”), real estate operating companies and other financial services firms.

According to OFS, Piedmont Investment Advisors, LLC is a money management firm specializing in “core equity and fixed-income management.”⁴³¹ The firm was founded in August 2000 and is based in Durham, North Carolina.

Responsibilities

The three asset management firms have each been assigned a representative cross-section of Treasury holdings, weighted towards the specialty of each firm. AllianceBernstein has been allocated assets relating to 390 of the 644 financial institutions in OFS’s portfolio, a broad mix of holdings diversified along institutional size and geographic lines.⁴³² FSI Group was allocated 184 institutions, weighted towards small, publicly held, local institutions.⁴³³ Piedmont was allocated 70 institutions, weighted towards the larger institutions, given their specialty in macro-level analysis.⁴³⁴

The firms will all employ a “buy-and-hold” management approach, focusing on the policy goal of market stability over the typical asset manager goals of diversification and return on investment.⁴³⁵ The asset managers will conduct analysis and ongoing valuation of the Treasury holdings in their portfolios on behalf of Treasury and the taxpayers, and advise Treasury on management of the accounts and “strategy and optimal timing to execute warrants or monetize preferred shares and other equity securities or debt obligations, consistent with both the duty to the taxpayer and the goal of market stability,” as well as strategies relating to corporate actions (*i.e.*, proxies, disclosures, mergers/acquisitions, de-listings, *etc.*).⁴³⁶ However, the managers will not execute any transactions unless specifically instructed by OFS.⁴³⁷ Should OFS request a trade or transaction, the asset managers will advise Treasury on its disposition strategy and negotiate with broker/dealers to achieve

Index Fund: Portfolio that tracks an established index, and thus requires minimal research on the part of the asset manager — typically providing a lower management fee structure.

results “consistent with best execution at the most favorable prices reasonably obtainable.”⁴³⁸

Given their buy-and-hold strategy, OFS intends to compensate the asset managers with fees consistent with an **index fund** manager. OFS will pay a fee of approximately 3 basis points (0.03%) of the asset manager’s portfolio per quarter.⁴³⁹

Key Deliverables and Compliance Roles

Each of the asset managers will provide several deliverables as well as regular compliance information to OFS, including:⁴⁴⁰

- monthly valuations of preferred shares and warrants for the financial institutions assigned to the asset manager
- detailed cash flow projections for each security held
- monthly yield and maturity probability matrices
- IT security report
- annual certification
- annual SAS 70
- quarterly disclosure on organizational conflicts of interest
- quarterly disclosure on personal conflicts of interest
- certification of communications with Treasury employees
- quarterly confidentiality certification
- quarterly compliance reports
- quarterly disclosure of revenue-sharing agreements

Conflict Mitigation

Treasury has identified several potential conflicts of interest on the part of the asset managers, ranging from the potential of TARP institutions being clients of the asset manager to the individual fund managers potentially owning shares of stock in institutions that have received TARP funds, among others, and has adopted mitigation plans that address these conflicts. Treasury recognizes that its decisions to sell off portions of its portfolio represent material non-public information that cannot be shared by the particular individuals working on the Treasury portfolios with other members of the asset management firm. To address these concerns, Treasury has required each asset manager to “wall off” or segregate the employees who receive this information.⁴⁴¹ These ethical walls are intended to keep Treasury’s sell or warrant execution decisions confidential so that other parts of the firm are not made aware of, and therefore cannot profit from, this potentially market-moving information. To further segregate the TARP-related information, OFS has required an IT barrier that will prevent this confidential information from being electronically accessed by others in the firm.⁴⁴²

Valuation Methodology

The asset managers will provide monthly valuation reports to OFS regarding their view of the **fair market value** of the assets in their respective portfolios. OFS will also prepare audited annual financial statements that will use a **net present value** (“NPV”) valuation of the assets, as is required for annual statements for Government agencies under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.⁴⁴³ The asset managers are working with Treasury and each other to develop a uniform template in order for the valuations provided by each asset manager to be consistent and to minimize any difference in approaches among the firms.⁴⁴⁴

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Within the framework of TARP procurement and contracting, actual or potential conflicts of interest (“COIs”) can exist at the organizational level or pertain to an individual employee. EESA provides the Treasury Secretary the authority to issue regulations or guidelines necessary to address and manage, or to prohibit, COI that can arise in connection with the administration and execution of TARP.⁴⁴⁵

TARP-related COI may occur due to a variety of situations, such as when retained entities perform similar work for Treasury and other clients. In these situations, contracted entities may find that their duty to certain clients may impair their objectivity when advising Treasury or may affect their judgment about the proper use of nonpublic information. Conflicts may also arise from the personal interests of individuals employed by retained entities. Accordingly, Treasury has issued interim guidelines to address potential COI.⁴⁴⁶

These interim COI rules require interested contractors to provide sufficient information to evaluate the potential for organizational COI and plans to mitigate them.⁴⁴⁷ The mitigation plan then becomes a binding term of the contract arrangement. On potential personal COI, the provisions require that managers and employees of a hired entity disclose any financial holdings or personal and familial relationships that could impair their objectivity.⁴⁴⁸

Financial agents and contractors have identified potential COI, and these parties have proposed solutions to mitigate the identified conflicts. In response to recommendations made to Treasury by the Comptroller General,⁴⁴⁹ Treasury has taken steps to formalize its oversight and monitoring of potential COI.⁴⁵⁰

Fair Market Value: The price that a knowledgeable buyer and a knowledgeable seller would be able to agree upon in the open market, provided that both have access to sufficient information.

Net Present Value (“NPV”): The present value of the estimated future cash inflows minus the present value of the cash outflows.

SECTION 5

SIGTARP RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the responsibilities of the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“SIGTARP”) is to provide recommendations to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) so that Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”) initiatives can be designed or modified to facilitate transparency and effective oversight and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. SIGTARP has made such recommendations in both its Initial Report to Congress, dated February 6, 2009 (the “Initial Report”), and its April Quarterly Report to Congress, dated April 21, 2009 (the “April Quarterly Report”). This section sets forth SIGTARP’s new or ongoing recommendations and summarizes Treasury’s responses to prior recommendations. Appendix G sets forth Treasury’s written responses to prior SIGTARP recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Public-Private Investment Program (“PPIP”) is a program in which Government funds will be invested side-by-side with private investor equity to purchase legacy assets, including the “toxic” assets widely believed to be one of the root causes of the current financial crisis. The aspect of PPIP that has proceeded the furthest toward implementation thus far is the Treasury-led Legacy Securities Program. As discussed more fully in Section 2 of this report, under the Legacy Securities Program, Treasury, through an application process, has pre-qualified fund managers to manage Public-Private Investment Funds (“PPIFs”). The fund managers will raise private capital for equity participation in the PPIF that will be matched, dollar-for-dollar, with TARP funds. The PPIF will then be able either to obtain non-recourse financing in TARP funds of up to 100% of the amount of total equity or access even greater non-recourse financing from the Federal Reserve through the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”) for purchase of TALF-eligible assets. The fund manager, who earns a fee both from Treasury and from the private investors, will then use the money to purchase and manage legacy mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”).

April Quarterly Report Recommendations

In the April Quarterly Report, SIGTARP observed that many aspects of PPIP could make it inherently vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse, identifying four areas of particular vulnerability:

- **Conflicts of Interest:** PPIF managers might have a powerful incentive to make investment decisions that benefit themselves at the expense of the taxpayer. By their nature and design, including the availability of significant leverage, the PPIF transactions in these frozen markets will have a significant impact on how

any particular asset is priced in the market. As a result, the increase in the price of such an asset will greatly benefit anyone who already owns or manages the same asset, potentially including the PPIF manager who is making the investment decisions.

- **Collusion:** A closely related vulnerability is that PPIF managers might be persuaded, through kickbacks, *quid pro quo* transactions, or other collusive arrangements, to manage the PPIFs not for the benefit of the PPIF (and taxpayers), but rather for the benefit of themselves and their collusive partners. The significant non-recourse, Government-financed leverage presents a great incentive for collusion between the buyer and seller of the asset, or the buyer and other buyers, whereby the taxpayer may be exposed to a significant loss while others profit.
- **Money Laundering:** Because of the significant leverage available and the inherent imprimatur of legitimacy associated with PPIP and TALF, these programs present an ideal opportunity to money-laundering organizations, which are continually looking for opportunities to make their illicit proceeds appear to be legitimate, thereby “laundering” those proceeds.
- **Interaction with TALF:** In announcing the details of PPIP, Treasury has indicated that PPIFs under the Legacy Securities Program could, in turn, use the leveraged PPIF funds to purchase legacy MBS through TALF, thereby greatly increasing Government exposure to losses with no corresponding increase of potential profits. This leverage upon leverage would magnify the incentives for conflicts of interest and collusion and could severely undermine the validity of the methodology that the Federal Reserve has used to build the haircut percentages in TALF.

To address these vulnerabilities, SIGTARP made a series of recommendations in the April Quarterly Report. In summary form, SIGTARP recommended the following:

- Treasury should impose strict conflicts-of-interest rules upon PPIF managers that specifically address whether and to what extent the managers can (i) invest PPIF funds in legacy assets that they hold or manage on behalf of themselves or their clients or (ii) conduct PPIF transactions with entities in which they have invested on behalf of themselves or others.
- Treasury should mandate transparency with respect to the participation and management of PPIFs, including disclosure to Treasury of the beneficial owners of all of the private equity stakes in the PPIFs, public disclosure of all transactions undertaken in them, and reporting to Treasury on any and all holdings and transactions in the same types of legacy assets on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients.

- Treasury should require PPIF managers to provide PPIF equity stakeholders (including TARP) “**most-favored-nations clauses**,” requiring that the fund managers treat the PPIFs on at least as favorable terms as given to all other parties with whom they deal and acknowledge that they owe the PPIF investors — both the private investors and TARP — a fiduciary duty with respect to the management of the PPIFs.
- Treasury should require that all PPIF managers have stringent investor-screening procedures, including comprehensive “**Know Your Customer**” requirements at least as rigorous as that of a commercial bank or retail brokerage operation, and require that the identities of all of the beneficial owners of the private interests in the fund be disclosed to Treasury so that Treasury can do appropriate diligence to ensure that investors in the funds are legitimate.
- Treasury should not allow Legacy Securities PPIFs to invest in TALF unless significant mitigating measures are included to address the increased dangers presented by the interaction, such as prohibiting TARP lending if the PPIF invests through TALF or proportionately increasing haircuts for PPIFs that do so.

Developments in the Design of the Legacy Securities Program

Since the April Quarterly Report, Treasury has consulted with SIGTARP, consistent with Treasury’s obligations under Section 402 of the **Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 (the “Ensign-Boxer Amendment”)**, as it developed the details of the Legacy Securities Program. Among other things, Treasury conducted these activities:

- met with SIGTARP representatives to discuss the design of the Legacy Securities Program on several occasions
- invited SIGTARP to observe its interviews with potential PPIF manager applicants
- at SIGTARP’s suggestion, met and had multiple conversations with staff at the Federal Reserve Board (the “Federal Reserve”) and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) who manage Federal Reserve programs involving asset managers in similar contexts
- provided SIGTARP with drafts of the PPIP term sheets and ethical standards and conflicts-of-interest rules

As a result of these consultations, SIGTARP provided Treasury with both oral feedback and written recommendations, suggestions, and comments, as reflected in two letters dated June 10, 2009, and June 19, 2009 (collectively, the “SIGTARP Letters”).

In the SIGTARP Letters, which are included in Appendix G, SIGTARP made dozens of comments, ranging from recommendations concerning issues

“Most-Favored-Nations Clause”: A clause in an agreement granting to one entity the same terms as are then or may thereafter be granted to any other entity.

“Know Your Customer” Requirements: A money-laundering and terrorist-financing prevention measure requiring institutions to obtain customer information beyond basic identification information.

Section 402 of Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 (“Ensign-Boxer Amendment”): Amendment to Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 that calls for increased PPIP oversight and allocates an additional \$15 million to SIGTARP with the direction that these funds be prioritized for performance audits and investigations of recipients of non-recourse loans under any EESA-funded program. See Section 1 of this report for a detailed description of the amendment.

Fiduciary Duty: A duty obligating a fiduciary (an individual or business in a position of authority who acts on behalf of another individual — an agent or trustee) to act with loyalty and honesty and in a manner consistent with the best interests of the other individual.

Leverage on Leverage: Refers to the original design of PPIP in which a private investor could borrow Government debt through PPIP and then leverage its equity and the Government debt with more Government debt through TALF.

Skin in the Game: Equity stake in an investment; down payment; the maximum amount an investor can lose.

fundamental to the design of PPIP to potential contract terms and other drafting comments. As reflected in Treasury's response to SIGTARP's PPIP recommendations, also included in Appendix G, Treasury has incorporated many of the recommendations into the design of PPIP, and, as a result, the program has a significantly improved compliance and fraud-prevention regime than that initially proposed. The following are some of SIGTARP's recommendations implemented by Treasury:

- All of the PPIF managers will be required to be registered Investment Advisors with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The fund managers therefore are subject to provisions relating to **fiduciary duty**; certain antifraud protections; rules relating to record keeping, advertising, custody of client funds and assets; and disclosure.
- Treasury is requiring PPIF managers to have and implement a range of policies and procedures on ethics and conflicts of interest, including policies relating to valuation, trading allocation, arm's-length transactions, and personal trading.
- Treasury is requiring the PPIF managers to report to Treasury a list of all eligible assets held or under consideration for purchase by a manager in both PPIF and non-PPIF funds, including positions and valuations in all eligible assets across the manager firm. Treasury will thus be able to analyze and compare holdings, transactions, and valuations not only across all of the PPIFs but also across all of the non-PPIF funds managed by PPIF firms. If implemented well, this information could be a powerful tool to detect instances of conflicts of interest, collusion, and improper asset valuation across the Legacy Securities Program.
- As recommended in the April Quarterly Report, Treasury has taken into account the **leverage-on-leverage** issues implicated by allowing PPIFs to access TALF lending. Although Treasury and the Federal Reserve are permitting PPIFs to access TALF, the haircuts for TALF will be proportionally increased so that the combination of Treasury- and TALF-supplied debt will not exceed the total amount of TALF debt that would be available to leverage the PPIP equity alone. This significant concession by Treasury adopts SIGTARP's recommendation and effectively ameliorates the leverage-on-leverage and "**skin-in-the-game**" issues that were raised in the April Quarterly Report.

Although Treasury has implemented most of SIGTARP's suggestions, SIGTARP believes that there remain some significant areas in which Treasury's plan for PPIP falls short. As discussed below, SIGTARP has ongoing recommendations about PPIP, including areas that could threaten the credibility of the program. To sum up the substantial back-and-forth between Treasury and SIGTARP concerning the design of the PPIP compliance and anti-fraud regime since the April Quarterly

Report, the following can be stated:

1. Treasury has fulfilled its statutory obligation to consult with SIGTARP with respect to the design of the PPIF Legacy Securities Program and has engaged repeatedly with SIGTARP (and the Federal Reserve and FRBNY, for that matter) on the design of the compliance and anti-fraud provisions of PPIF.
2. Treasury has adopted a majority of SIGTARP's recommendations, and the design of the PPIF Legacy Securities Program has been vastly improved from a compliance and anti-fraud perspective as compared to when the program was initially described to SIGTARP.
3. However, disagreements remain, and SIGTARP believes that there remain several fundamental vulnerabilities in the program on issues relating to conflicts of interest and collusion, transparency, performance measures, and anti-money laundering.

Ongoing Recommendations

Although Treasury has already identified the nine PPIF managers and released term sheets detailing the basic framework of the PPIFs, final agreements have yet to be drafted, and Treasury still has the opportunity to improve the program before it is finally implemented. To that end, SIGTARP makes the following ongoing and as yet unadopted recommendations regarding the design of the PPIF Legacy Securities Program.

- **PPIF Recommendation #1 — Strict Walls:** SIGTARP continues to recommend that Treasury require the imposition of strict information barriers or “walls” between the PPIF managers making investment decisions on behalf of the PPIF and those employees of the fund management company who manage non-PPIF funds. Treasury's failure to do so thus far constitutes a material deficiency in the program.

Treasury's stated goal for PPIF is to “restart” the substantially frozen legacy securities markets. By its design, PPIF will provide the PPIF managers significant power to set prices for the legacy securities that they purchase in what Treasury has described as an illiquid market. Under these circumstances, the trading decisions of PPIF managers — using investment vehicles that are 75% funded by taxpayer money — constitute valuable, proprietary, market-moving information. This price-setting power and access to information that is unavailable to other participants in the market (*i.e.*, knowing what the PPIF will buy and at what price) could create opportunities for several kinds of abuses by PPIF managers, including the incentive to overpay for securities already held in the manager's non-PPIF funds or to use information about upcoming trading in PPIF to benefit its non-PPIF funds to the

detriment of the PPIF or to those participants in the market that were not selected by Treasury to manage PPIF funds.

A common method of dealing with this situation in which proprietary information in one part of a business could lead to improper advantages in another part of the business is the imposition of strict information barriers or walls wherein the market-moving information is insulated, or walled off, from the rest of the firm through separation of employees, facilities, or technology and/or policies and procedures limiting dissemination of the information. Here, SIGTARP believes that the best practice would be to impose a wall similar to those imposed by FRBNY in several of its financial crisis-related programs that would separate those individuals making investment decisions for the PPIF from pertinent information concerning non-PPIF funds, and vice-versa, but allowing fund managers to access the more general expertise of the firm, such as market research. Such a wall should also include information technology barriers, strict policies forbidding the dissemination of PPIF information within the firm, and a rigorous compliance regime to ensure enforcement of those policies. Thus, it would prohibit individuals making investment decisions for the PPIF from managing other funds involving eligible assets.

Treasury has refused to require walls in PPIP despite the fact that such walls have been imposed upon asset managers in similar contexts in other Government bailout-related programs, including by Treasury itself in other TARP-related activities. For example, walls between the asset managers working for the Government and the rest of their firms are required in at least the following programs:

- FRBNY's Agency MBS Purchase Program (involving Goldman Sachs, PIMCO, BlackRock, Wellington)
- FRBNY's Commercial Paper Funding Facility (PIMCO)
- FRBNY's management of the Maiden Lane I, II, and III portfolios (BlackRock)
- In TALE, ethical walls are required for the collateral monitor that is tasked with providing advice to FRBNY on MBS valuations, and primary dealers have submitted conflict remediation plans that confirm that they have imposed walls isolating their business units that interact with TALF
- Treasury's management of assets obtained in TARP generally through financial agents (AllianceBernstein, FSI, Piedmont)
- TARP's Unlocking Credit for Small Businesses Program ("UCSB") (Earnest Partners)

Indeed, of the nine asset managers selected by Treasury to manage PPIFs, one-third of them (BlackRock, Wellington, and AllianceBernstein) are already required to operate walls in connection with other Government programs.

Notwithstanding the fact that walls are common when a firm has access to information that it could use to the unfair advantage of others (i) in the industry

generally, (ii) in other Government bailout program contexts, (iii) in other TARP-related programs, and (iv) with respect to at least some of the very firms that were selected as PPIF managers, Treasury has “concluded that such an arrangement is simply not practical in the context of PPIP.” In supporting this statement, Treasury has explained its positions, which SIGTARP summarizes below:

1. Treasury first suggests that “[r]equiring a segregated investment team would be likely to reduce investment performance of the PPIF,” arguing in particular that a segregation would preclude the PPIF from gaining the expertise of a manager’s “A Team” (the most experienced and talented managers at a company) and would hinder “team-oriented” investment processes.

In this argument, Treasury seems to be suggesting that it can obtain either talented managers or managers without inherent conflicts, but not both. Although SIGTARP noted in the April Quarterly Report that there may be difficulty selecting an experienced manager that is also non-conflicted, SIGTARP believes that such a dichotomy offers a false choice. In light of the amount of taxpayer money being invested in the PPIFs, Treasury should have the negotiating power to obtain competent and unconflicted management for the PPIFs. If a particular fund management company cannot accommodate that basic requirement, then Treasury should reject that company and retain one that can. Moreover, even if the dichotomy were as Treasury describes, in light of the substantial risks that a non-segregated manager presents to the taxpayer, to the PPIF private equity investors, and to the market as a whole, SIGTARP submits that the program may very well be better served by competent, non-conflicted personnel even if they do not fit into Treasury’s definition of what would constitute an “A Team.”

2. Treasury next suggests that requiring segregated investment teams would actually *increase* risk “by limiting fund manager participation in the PPIP,” arguing in particular that: many fund managers have indicated that they would withdraw if required to use a segregated investment team and thus Treasury would have to concentrate its investments in the hands of a few fund managers; requiring segregation would “undermine protections against fund manager misconduct,” because the team approach provides “checks and balances within the organization;” and implementing a wall would be time consuming, costly, and not feasible for many firms.

To the extent that Treasury suggests that segregation would decrease participation and thus lead to increased reliance on a few managers, it is not convincing that Treasury cannot find sufficient numbers of non-conflicted management companies to do the job. Again, Treasury, which has the power to adjust its eligibility

requirements for fund managers, should have sufficient bargaining power to mandate appropriate segregation in a sufficient number of firms (more than one hundred companies initially applied), particularly in light of the fact that three of its nine PPIF managers already abide by such walls in connection with other Government programs. In any event, even if segregation would lead to using fewer or different kinds of firms, in light of the seriousness of the risks associated with non-segregation of managers, it may well be that the program would be better served by a substantially different mix of non-conflicted firms rather than the current group of firms that are apparently unwilling to mitigate fully their conflicts.

To the extent that this argument suggests that a wall would somehow increase the risk of misconduct by limiting detection opportunities among the “team,” SIGTARP believes that such argument is without merit. Walls limit information flow between investment decision makers on one side of the wall and investment decision makers on the other; nothing about the institution of a wall minimizes compliance scrutiny or general supervision. To accept Treasury’s argument might suggest that Treasury and FRBNY are increasing the risk of misconduct in a whole series of Government programs in which they require walls, including TARP-related programs, a contention that SIGTARP squarely rejects. At their core, walls or information barriers are designed to prevent an unfair benefit to the firm as a whole; it is simply not persuasive to argue that wider dissemination of such confidential, market-moving information would somehow reduce, rather than increase, that risk.

3. Treasury suggests that requiring segregated investment teams is not necessary, arguing in particular that (i) the PPIF managers “will not have material non-public information from Treasury,” that Treasury is nothing but a passive investor that will not be sharing its market views, and that the most analogous FRBNY program is TALF, which does not involve similar segregation for TALF borrowers; (ii) that the other mitigation procedures are sufficient; and (iii) that a wall will not completely eliminate the risks of misconduct.

The first part of this argument does not address the core risks associated with the market power being conveyed upon the individual fund managers. Although there may be differences between the mechanics of some of the Government programs in which walls are required, they are distinctions without a difference. PPIP is structured in such a way that its managers have the ability — through massive amounts of taxpayer funds — to move, indeed, to set, prices in illiquid markets, an ability they would not have absent the Government funds with which they are being entrusted. That, in turn, makes information about PPIP transactions (what securities will be bought, and for how much) extremely valuable, irrespective of whether the decisions are being made by the PPIF manager or by Treasury, and

irrespective of whether the investment decision is based on the fund manager's analysis, proprietary Treasury information, or for that matter, by random chance. Recently, a Treasury official, in explaining Treasury's decision to require a wall for those asset managers working for Treasury in connection with the CPP program, stated that walls are commonly used when a party has access to "market-moving," proprietary information, such as Treasury's decision to sell certain assets. In PPIF, there can be no reasonable dispute that a PPIF manager's decision to buy a particular MBS at a particular price with hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayer funds is market-moving, proprietary information. Moreover, Treasury's argument that the walls in other Government programs are designed to prevent the sharing of the Government's market views fails to address the strict walls that are required by FRBNY for BlackRock in the Maiden Lane portfolios in which BlackRock has discretion over the trading activities, much like the PPIF managers. Indeed, it is worth noting that Treasury's PPIF ethical standards recognize the value of this information by imposing a rule that individual PPIF managers may not share their purchase decisions with investors or other fund managers (even though the PPIF managers themselves are permitted to manage other funds while having access to this same information). The most straightforward and comprehensive protection against the improper use of market-moving information is an effective wall.

Treasury's citation to the fact that TALF borrowers need not establish walls is also not persuasive. Individual TALF borrowers do not have the price-setting power that PPIF managers will have, and TALF, unlike PPIF, was not designed so that any single market participant would have the ability to set prices in an illiquid market. A better comparison within TALF is the relationship with the new collateral monitor (which provides certain valuation services to FRBNY), which is required to maintain appropriate walls.

SIGTARP believes that Treasury's next point — that the alternative mitigation provisions in the program are sufficient — both underestimates the efficacy of walls and overestimates the ability to predict the ways that a fund manager can devise to take advantage of proprietary information. As noted above, Treasury is imposing some significant provisions to mitigate the absence of a wall; the allocation policy, for example, if properly implemented, should diminish the risk of "front running," *i.e.*, using the PPIF trading information to buy securities at a relatively cheap price before the PPIF purchases move the market in those securities. Similarly, requiring the fund manager to have its own "skin in the game" will also help align its interests with the taxpayers' to a certain degree. These alone, however, are not sufficient. Imagine a PPIF manager who is deciding which of 10 similar residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") the PPIF will purchase. The fund manager knows that the PPIF purchase will significantly increase the market price of whichever security is selected. With a wall in place, the manager should have every incentive to purchase the best securities at the lowest prices. Without a wall, the manager

Front Running: Entering into a trade while taking advantage of advance knowledge of pending orders from other investors.

may already be managing a fund with a substantial position in one of those 10 RMBS, and thus the manager would have every incentive to buy only that security, irrespective of quality, and at a price as high as possible in order to drive up the non-PPIF fund performance and thus the manager's own personal compensation. There are currently no mitigation procedures to address this issue, and indeed, there is nothing in place that would prevent a pre-approved manager from using the time period between his selection and the launch of the program from building a position in a security in non-PPIF funds with the intent of later using taxpayer funds to drive up the price of the security (and therefore his personal compensation). Only by imposing a wall, and fully aligning the manager's compensation with the PPIF's performance, can this danger be averted.

Even more fundamentally, a wall may provide some protection against the myriad other ways in which information on one side of the wall or the other could be used to generate illicit gains in non-PPIF funds. Can a creative manager make a profit by trading in the equity of an institution from which a PPIF is purchasing MBS? If a manager knows that the PPIF will be investing heavily in a particular MBS, can that manager participate in a derivative transaction involving that same security and thereby reap profits? Is there a member of the firm on the non-PPIF side of the wall who is willing to sell proprietary PPIF trading information to another firm? No one can answer these questions definitively, but one thing is certain: a wall will likely decrease the risks of these and similar unpredictable bad scenarios.

If nothing else, the reputational risk that Treasury and the program face if a PPIF manager generates massive profits in its non-PPIF funds as a result of an unfair informational advantage justifies the imposition of a wall. If this occurs, failure to impose a wall, on the other hand, will leave Treasury vulnerable to an accusation that has already been leveled against it by members of Congress and the media — that Treasury is using TARP to pick winners and losers and that, by granting certain firms the PPIF manager status, Treasury is benefiting a chosen few at the expense of the dozens of firms that were rejected, the market as a whole, and the American taxpayer. This reputational risk is not one that can be readily measured in dollars and cents, but is a risk that could jeopardize what is left of the fragile trust the American people have in TARP and, by extension, their Government. As FRBNY has learned through developing its own programs, imposition of a wall is a small price to pay to guard against such risk.

- **PPIP Recommendation #2 — Disclosure of Trading Activities in the PPIFs:** SIGTARP recommends that Treasury periodically disclose PPIF trading activity and require PPIF managers to disclose to SIGTARP, within seven days of the close of the quarter, all trading activity, holdings, and valuations so that SIGTARP may disclose such information, subject to reasonable protections, in its quarterly reports.

As a matter of basic transparency, in light of the billions of dollars of taxpayer equity and loans that provide the majority of funding for the PPIFs, the public should be permitted to know, to the greatest extent possible, the activity and holdings in the PPIFs. Such transparency not only dissuades misconduct and promotes sound management, but also promotes a better public understanding of PPIP and thus enhances the credibility of PPIP and TARP more broadly. Even more importantly, the most significant investors in each PPIF, the American taxpayers, have a right to know the status of their investments. The lack of transparency as to what use TARP funds were put by recipients in other TARP programs, in SIGTARP's view, has damaged the credibility of TARP and therefore may have threatened its viability; Treasury should not repeat that apparent error with PPIP. Moreover, disclosure of the PPIF transactions, and in particular the price at which such transactions occur, would appear to be required to bring about the "price discovery" that Treasury has claimed as one of the core purposes of PPIP. Failure to provide transparency on trading prices and valuations creates a "tree falling in the woods problem:" without such transparency, the market (other than the PPIF managers themselves) is far less likely to "discover" market prices in a way that will facilitate re-starting trading outside of Government-supported efforts.

Unfortunately, Treasury has stated that it will not require such disclosure "as this would [do] harm to the fund's operation by revealing competitive and proprietary information regarding the fund's investment positions and strategy." Instead, Treasury intends to disclose no more than the bare minimum required by statute — disclosure of only the 10 largest positions held in each PPIF. SIGTARP is cognizant of the fact that certain trading information may have, for a time, significant proprietary value and is not advocating unreasonably premature disclosure. However, Treasury's default position should be in favor of disclosure in a manner designed to promote price discovery in the legacy securities markets and to promote transparency. SIGTARP has expressed its willingness to work with Treasury to find the right balance among the proprietary interests of the PPIF managers, the public's interests in transparency, and the broader market's interests in price discovery.

In light of Treasury's refusal to publish this information, to meet a basic level of transparency, and to meet SIGTARP's statutory obligation to report to Congress for the preceding quarter "all purchases" of troubled assets, "[a] list of the troubled assets purchased," and "the profit or loss incurred on each sale" of such assets, SIGTARP intends to include in its quarterly report the identity of the securities purchased, the purchase price, the amounts held, the sale prices, and the value of the taxpayer's positions, redacted as appropriate to avoid the dissemination of any confidential information that could harm the PPIF investment.⁴⁵¹ Although Treasury has designed PPIP so that the troubled assets are technically its interests

in the PPIFs, and not the actual toxic assets they purchase, SIGTARP does not believe that this absolves it from complying with the spirit, if not the letter, of its EESA requirements. These categories of information are no different than that typically disclosed on a periodic basis by mutual funds, for example, in SEC Forms N-Q and N-CSR. To fulfill this role, and in order to keep constant SIGTARP's Quarterly Report production schedule of providing transparency with the shortest delay possible, SIGTARP would need such data, along with any claims of confidentiality, within seven days of the end of a quarter; Treasury has indicated that delivery within 15 days would be "reasonable and consistent with industry practice." Such a 15-day delivery would force SIGTARP to alter its scheduled issuance of Quarterly Reports by more than a week. Unless delivery within seven days proves impossible, "industry practice" should not interfere with timely transparency.

- **PPIP Recommendation #3 — Performance Metrics and Removal of the Manager:** SIGTARP recommends that appropriate metrics be defined and an evaluation system be put in place to monitor the effectiveness of the PPIF managers, both to ensure that they are fulfilling the terms of their agreements and to measure their performance. The conditions that would give Treasury "cause" to remove a manager should be expanded to include a manager's performance below a certain standard benchmark, or if Treasury concludes that the manager has materially violated compliance or ethical rules.

Treasury has indicated that it is in the process of developing appropriate measurement metrics, and SIGTARP will monitor the progress on this issue. As drafted, however, the provision in the term sheet relating to the removal of the PPIF manager may significantly limit Treasury's ability to remove a manager for poor performance or even for other significant malfeasance. As drafted, for example, Treasury may, in essence, only remove a manager with the consent of a majority of the private equity interests or for "cause." Cause includes a breach of the capital contribution requirement or a formal (*i.e.*, judicial) finding of fraud, gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct, securities law violation, or a conviction or guilty plea of a felony.⁴⁵² To use an extreme example, if a fund manager is arrested for stealing from Treasury's equity portion of the PPIF for the benefit of its private investors, Treasury could not remove that manager until the manager was convicted (which could take years) unless a majority of the private equity investors (who, in this example, are the beneficiaries of the crime) consent. In light of the very significant role of TARP funds in the PPIFs, Treasury should obtain the ability to remove managers unilaterally under appropriate circumstances.

- **PPIP Recommendation #4 — Disclosure of Holdings and Transactions in Related Assets:** SIGTARP recommends that Treasury require fund managers to

disclose to Treasury, as part of the Watch List process outlined in the PPIF term sheet, not only information about holdings in eligible assets but also holdings in related assets or exposures to related liabilities.

As discussed previously in this section, at SIGTARP's suggestion, Treasury is requiring PPIF managers to disclose to Treasury information about holdings in eligible assets not only in the PPIF but also in the managers' non-PPIF funds. This is a very substantial step in the right direction and will be, if implemented properly, a powerful tool to detect issues arising from conflicts of interest, collusion, and improper valuation. Treasury, however, has so far refused to require reporting beyond eligible assets, and SIGTARP views this as a significant limitation. There are many asset types or liability exposures that could be held in a manager's non-PPIF fund whose value is predictably tied to eligible assets and thus should be disclosed. For example, credit default swaps or other derivative products could change in value based upon a manager's PPIF investment decisions. Treasury should require disclosure about any such assets or potential liabilities.

- **PPIF Recommendation #5 — Beneficial Ownership Issues:** Treasury should require PPIF managers to obtain and maintain information about the beneficial ownership of all of the private equity interests, and Treasury should have the unilateral ability to prohibit participation of private equity investors.

To its credit, Treasury has adopted many of the anti-money laundering and "Know Your Customer" suggestions made by SIGTARP. However, two significant issues remain. First, although PPIF managers must provide Treasury with all information in their possession with respect to beneficial ownership of the private equity interests, those rights are meaningless unless managers are required to obtain and maintain such information in the first instance. Treasury should make that obligation explicit. Moreover, Treasury should insist upon the unilateral right to prohibit participation of certain private investors. The resources to screen investors that are available to the managers simply do not match the resources of Treasury. If the Government finds that a potential investor is the subject of a criminal investigation, for example, that fact might not be discoverable by the manager or discloseable by Treasury. The terrible toll on the program resulting from participation by organized crime, terrorists, or fraudsters mandates that Treasury have unilateral authority to prohibit participation without explanation.

CONTINUED USE OF RATINGS AGENCIES IN TALF

SIGTARP made a series of recommendations to Treasury with respect to its participation in the implementation of TALF in both its Initial Report and its April Quarterly Report. Because the recommendations impact the Federal Reserve and FRBNY as the primary implementers of TALF, since January, SIGTARP has been in regular contact with the Federal Reserve and FRBNY to discuss those recommendations and the TALF compliance and anti-fraud regime more generally. The Federal Reserve and FRBNY have engaged constructively in those discussions, have adopted many of the recommendations, and have independently developed additional protections. As a result, TALF's design is far better, from a compliance and anti-fraud perspective, than it was when the program was first announced. The status of the implementation of SIGTARP's recommendations is set forth in Table 5.1 later in this section, and two letters from the Federal Reserve to the Special Inspector General describing plans for bolstering the protections in connection with the expansion of TALF to commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"), dated May 5, 2009, and May 22, 2009, are included in Appendix G: "Correspondance Regarding SIGTARP Recommendations."

In the April Quarterly Report, one of SIGTARP's recommendations was that, with respect to the potential expansion of TALF to legacy RMBS, rating agency determinations should be dispensed with and a security-by-security screening for each legacy RMBS be implemented instead. Although the decision of whether RMBS will be permitted to be used as collateral in TALF is still under consideration, the Federal Reserve and FRBNY have informed SIGTARP that, in designing the TALF provisions relating to CMBS, they have taken several steps to reduce the importance of ratings from the credit rating agencies in determining the eligibility of CMBS. For example, FRBNY has engaged a collateral monitor that will assist it in excluding high-risk CMBS regardless of its rating. Although these measures represent a significant improvement of TALF, ratings from credit rating agencies remain an important, although not exclusive, asset-eligibility prerequisite in TALF: newly issued ABS must receive a AAA rating from two of three credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings) and not have a rating of less than AAA from the third agency. For newly issued CMBS, a AAA rating is required from two of five eligible agencies (adding DBRS Inc. and Realpoint LLC) and, again, no lower rating from the other three can exist.

Since SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report, there have been several developments that raise additional concerns about TALF's use of ratings agencies. Most ratings agencies, by the nature of their business model, have inherent conflicts of interest — they are paid by the issuers of the very securities that they are rating. As a result, the agency has an incentive to issue a high rating to attract future business from that issuer. As one commentator recently characterized the conflict, it would be as

if Hollywood studios paid movie critics to review their films: any individual critic would have a strong incentive to give a particular film a good review, even if it was terrible, out of fear that the studio would not give the critic future business. This inherent conflict played out with disastrous consequences in the recent credit crisis in which AAA ratings for many MBS, in particular certain classes of RMBS, had little or no relation to the creditworthiness of the securities.

Over the last quarter, there has been reporting that these conflicts may be impacting TALF. For example, Moody's Investors Services ("Moody's"), one of the major agencies that has been qualified to rate all TALF securities, has complained of a "race to the bottom," in which issuers are selecting other agencies to rate TALF securities because they are employing lower standards and therefore are more likely to give a potential TALF security the necessary AAA rating. Although SIGTARP has not yet undertaken any independent review of Moody's claims, its complaints further highlight the dangers of relying on these inherently conflicted institutions. The expansion from three to five of the number of rating agencies from which the issuer may obtain ratings with respect to newly issued CMBS (albeit with one, Realpoint, that does not receive payment from issuers), without an increase in the number of AAA ratings required, has the potential of giving issuers more incentives and opportunities to take advantage of the conflicts inherent in the ratings process.

Recommendation

- SIGTARP recommends that Treasury and FRBNY examine Moody's assertions and develop mechanisms to ensure that acceptance of collateral in TALF is not unduly influenced by the improper incentives to overrate that exist among the rating agencies. This may include further limiting the importance of credit ratings in TALF eligibility decisions, continuing to develop alternative methods of evaluating the creditworthiness of TALF collateral, and/or proportionally increasing the number of required AAA ratings from credit agencies whenever there is an increase in the number of eligible agencies.

In response to this recommendation, the Federal Reserve has indicated that it has discussed these concerns with the rating agencies and will continue to develop and enhance its risk management tools and processes as it refines the design of the expanded TALF.

REQUIRING RECIPIENTS TO ACCOUNT FOR USE OF TARP FUNDS

From its inception, SIGTARP has advocated that, as a matter of fundamental transparency, Treasury should require TARP recipients to disclose what they have been able to do with TARP funds, and SIGTARP has made formal recommendations along these lines in both its Initial Report and its April Quarterly Report. With the exception of mandating such reporting in a few of the extraordinary assistance agreements — most notably the Citigroup and Bank of America Targeted Investment Program (“TIP”) agreements and Treasury’s recent agreement with American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”) — Treasury has refused to adopt this recommendation, arguing that the fungible nature of money would make such reports not “meaningful.” Treasury instead decided to track the effects of the TARP funds by measuring institutions’ lending over time.

As a result of Treasury’s refusal to require reporting more broadly on actual TARP fund use, SIGTARP decided to undertake the task itself by conducting a survey of more than 360 institutions that had received TARP funds through the end of January 2009. The results of the survey demonstrate that, despite the inherent fungibility of money, financial institutions are capable of providing at least basic narrative descriptions of how they used TARP funds. Although most banks reported that they did not segregate or track TARP fund usage on a dollar-for-dollar basis, they were able to provide insights into their actual or planned use of TARP funds; indeed, more than 98% of survey recipients reported their actual uses of TARP funds. Moreover, the results show that institutions commonly have used TARP funds in ways that will not immediately or directly register on a bank’s lending report. In addition to activities that would directly lead to lending, for example, banks reported that TARP funds have been used in these ways:

- to increase capital cushions to absorb unexpected losses
- to purchase mortgage-backed securities, thus not resulting in lending by the bank itself, but supporting lending by other institutions in the MBS pipeline
- to pay down debt, thus de-leveraging the bank’s balance sheet and improving its ability to withstand further economic downturn
- to acquire other banks

All of these activities could be, depending on the circumstances, considered commercially reasonable, yet would not necessarily be captured by Treasury’s lending surveys.

Treasury’s reasons for refusing to adopt this recommendation have been

squarely refuted by SIGTARP’s audit results and are belied by Treasury’s own inclusion of use of funds provisions in its agreements with AIG, Bank of America, and Citigroup. Further, the claim that the information provided by banks would be “unreliable” is contradicted both by the threat of criminal penalty should a bank be untruthful to Treasury, and Treasury’s reliance on self-reporting throughout its compliance regime. Imposition of a condition designed to foster basic transparency should not be used as a punitive measure required of only those institutions that are compelled to seek extraordinary assistance, but rather should be an integral feature of TARP as a whole.

Ongoing Recommendation

- To improve transparency over the use of funds, SIGTARP continues to recommend that the Treasury Secretary require TARP recipients to submit periodic reports to Treasury on their use of funds, including what they were able to do with their TARP funds, such as lending, investments, acquisitions, and other activities that they could not have conducted without TARP funding. SIGTARP also recommends that the Treasury Secretary require TARP recipients to retain all supporting documentation in conjunction with any reporting requirement that Treasury may impose.

**TRACKING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
RECOMMENDATIONS IN PREVIOUS REPORTS**

SIGTARP has now made dozens of individual recommendations, and updating compliance of each one in narrative form is quickly becoming impractical. The following table, Table 5.1, summarizes SIGTARP’s prior recommendations, gives an indication of SIGTARP’s view of the level of implementation to date, and provides a brief explanation for that view where necessary. For more details on the recommendations, readers are directed to the Initial Report and April Quarterly Report. Treasury’s views on the level of implementation of the recommendations are set forth in a letter to the Special Inspector General dated July 2, 2009, which is included in Appendix G: “Correspondence Regarding SIGTARP Recommendations.”

TABLE 5.1

SIGTARP RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE

	Recommendation	Implemented	Partially Implemented	In Process	Not Implemented	TBD	Comments
1	Treasury should include language in the automobile industry transaction term sheet acknowledging SIGTARP's oversight role and expressly giving SIGTARP access to relevant documents and personnel.	X					
2	Treasury should include language in new TARP agreements to facilitate compliance and oversight. Specifically, SIGTARP recommends that each program participant should (1) acknowledge explicitly the jurisdiction and authority of SIGTARP and other oversight bodies, as relevant, to oversee compliance of the conditions contained in the agreement in question, (2) establish internal controls with respect to that condition, (3) report periodically to the Compliance department of the Office of Financial Stability ("OFS-Compliance") regarding the implementation of those controls and its compliance with the condition, and (4) provide a signed certification from an appropriate senior official to OFS-Compliance that such report is accurate.		X				Although Treasury has made substantial efforts to comply with this recommendation in many of its agreements, there are exceptions, including in its agreements with servicers in MHA.
3	All existing TARP agreements, as well as those governing new transactions, should be posted on the Treasury website as soon as possible.		X				Treasury agreed to do so in late January, but as of the drafting of this report, it has still not posted 220 CPP agreements as well as contracts with Bank of America (TIP) and TALF on its website listing of contracts. Treasury has stated that it will have all agreements on its website by August 15, 2009.
4	Treasury requires all TARP recipients to report on the actual use of TARP funds.		X				See discussion in this section.
5	Treasury quickly determines its going-forward valuation methodology.			X			
6	Treasury begins to develop an overall investment strategy to address its portfolio of stocks and decide whether it intends to exercise warrants of common stock.			X			
7	In formulating the structure of TALF, Treasury should consider requiring, before committing TARP funds to the program, that certain minimum underwriting standards and/or other fraud prevention mechanisms be put in place with respect to the ABS and/or the assets underlying the ABS used for collateral.		X				Although Treasury and the Federal Reserve have not adopted minimum underwriting standards in TALF, they have adopted other significant fraud prevention and credit protection measures. SIGTARP will continue to monitor the effectiveness of these measures.
8	Agreements with TALF participants should include an acknowledgment that: (1) they are subject to the oversight of OFS-Compliance and SIGTARP, (2) with respect to any condition imposed as part of TALF, that the party on which the condition is imposed is required to establish internal controls with respect to each condition, report periodically on such compliance, and provide a certification with respect to such compliance.				X		

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SIGTARP RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE (CONTINUED)

	Recommendation	Implemented	Partially Implemented	In Process	Not Implemented	TBD	Comments
9	Treasury should give careful consideration before agreeing to the expansion of TALF to include MBS without a full review of risks that may be involved and without considering certain minimum fraud protections.					X	Implementation is in process with respect to CMBS, as discussed earlier in this section, but remains to be determined with regard to RMBS.
10	Treasury should oppose any expansion of TALF to legacy MBS without significant modifications to the program to ensure a full assessment of risks associated with such an expansion.					X	Although expansion of TALF to legacy CMBS is in process, no decision has been made with respect to including legacy RMBS.
11	Treasury should formalize its valuation strategy and begin providing values of the TARP investments to the public.					X	Although Treasury is in the process of developing a valuation strategy, it has not committed to making its estimate of the value of its investments public on more than the minimum required by statute — annually — even though it is receiving monthly valuation summaries from its asset managers.
12	Treasury and the Federal Reserve should provide to SIGTARP, for public disclosure, the identity of the borrowers who surrender collateral in TALF.				X		The Federal Reserve and Treasury continue to oppose this basic aspect of transparency in the TALF program. SIGTARP intends to revisit this issue with the Federal Reserve once a collateral surrender takes place.
13	In TALF, Treasury should dispense with rating agency determinations and require a security-by-security screening for each legacy RMBS. Treasury should refuse to participate if the program is not designed so that RMBS, whether new or legacy, will be rejected as collateral if the loans backing particular RMBS do not meet certain baseline underwriting criteria or are in categories that have been proven to be riddled with fraud, including certain undocumented subprime residential mortgages.					X	No decision has yet been made with respect to expanding TALF to include RMBS.
14	In TALF, Treasury should require significantly higher haircuts for all MBS, with particularly high haircuts for legacy RMBS, or other equally effective mitigation efforts.					X	Implementation is in process with respect to CMBS, as discussed earlier in this section, but remains to be determined with regard to RMBS.
15	Treasury should require additional anti-fraud and credit protection provisions, specific to all MBS, before participating in an expanded TALF, including minimum underwriting standards and other fraud prevention measures.					X	Implementation is in process with respect to CMBS, as discussed earlier in this section, but remains to be determined with regard to RMBS.
16	Treasury should design a robust compliance protocol with complete access rights to all TALF transaction participants for itself, SIGTARP, and other relevant oversight bodies.				X		
17	Treasury should not allow Legacy Securities PPIFs to invest in TALF unless significant mitigating measures are included to address these dangers.	X					Term sheets indicate that Treasury will adopt this recommendation through mitigating measures that address the concerns raised by this recommendation.
18	All TALF modeling and decisions, whether on haircuts or any other credit or fraud loss mechanisms, should account for potential losses to Government interests broadly, including TARP funds, and not just potential losses to the Federal Reserve.	X					

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SIGTARP RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE (CONTINUED)

	Recommendation	Implemented	Partially Implemented	In Process	Not Implemented	TBD	Comments
19	Treasury should address the confusion and uncertainty on executive compensation by immediately issuing the required regulations.	X					Although not immediate or final, Treasury did issue regulations on June 15, 2009.
20	Treasury should significantly increase the staffing levels of OFS-Compliance and ensure the timely development and implementation of an integrated risk management and compliance program.			X			
21	Treasury should require CAP participants to (1) establish an internal control to monitor their actual use of TARP funds, (2) provide periodic reporting on their actual use of TARP funds, (3) certify to OFS-Compliance, under the penalty of criminal sanction, that the report is accurate, that the same criteria of internal controls and regular certified reports should be applied to all conditions imposed on CAP participants, and (4) acknowledge explicitly the jurisdiction and authority of SIGTARP and other oversight bodies, as appropriate, to oversee conditions contained in the agreement.					X	Treasury has reported that in its draft documents it is including “most of the suggestions of SIGTARP,” but is refusing to adopt a use of funds reporting requirement.
22	Treasury should impose strict conflicts-of-interest rules upon PPIF managers across all programs that specifically address whether and to what extent the managers can (i) invest PPIF funds in legacy assets that they hold or manage on behalf of themselves or their clients or (ii) conduct PPIF transactions with entities in which they have invested on behalf of themselves or others.					X	See discussion in this section.
23	Treasury should require that all PPIF fund managers (1) have stringent investor-screening procedures, including comprehensive “Know Your Customer” requirements at least as rigorous as that of a commercial bank or retail brokerage operation to prevent money laundering and the participation of actors prone to abusing the system, and (2) be required to provide Treasury with the identities of all of the beneficial owners of the private interests in the fund so that Treasury can do appropriate diligence to ensure that investors in the funds are legitimate.					X	See discussion in this section.
24	Treasury should require most-favored-nation clauses, PPIF managers to acknowledge that they owe Treasury a fiduciary duty, and that each manager adopt a robust ethics policy and compliance apparatus.	X					Term sheets indicate that Treasury will adopt this recommendation.
25	Treasury should require servicers in MHA to submit third-party verified evidence that the applicant is residing in the subject property before funding a mortgage modification.	X					Treasury is requiring servicers to obtain and retain such information, which is a significant improvement, but is not requiring submission of such evidence prior to authorizing funding to the servicers. It is, however, considering protocols whereby an agent will obtain third-party verification of residence during the loan review process.

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SIGTARP RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE (CONTINUED)

	Recommendation	Implemented	Partially Implemented	In Process	Not Implemented	TBD	Comments
26	In MHA, Treasury should require a closing-like procedure be conducted that would include (1) a closing warning sheet that would warn the applicant of the consequences of fraud; (2) the notarized signature and thumbprint of each participant; (3) mandatory collection, copying, and retention of copies of identification documents of all participants in the transaction; (4) verbal and written warnings regarding hidden fees and payments so that applicants are made fully aware of them; (5) the benefits to which they are entitled under the program (to prevent a corrupt servicer from collecting payments from the Government and not passing the full amount of the subsidies to the homeowners); and (6) the fact that no fee should be charged for the modification.		X				Treasury is not adopting a closing-like procedure or addressing many aspects of this recommendation. It is, however, requiring certain written requirements: (1) a fraud warning sheet to each applicant, (2) warnings about fees, (3) requiring servicers to maintain records of payment allocation.
27	Additional anti-fraud protections should be adopted in MHA to verify the identity of the participants in the transaction and to address the potential for servicers to steal from individuals receiving Government subsidies without applying them for the benefit of the homeowner.					X	Treasury has stated that it will take steps to address this recommendation.
28	In MHA, Treasury should require the servicer to compare the income reported on a mortgage modification application with the income reported on the original loan application.				X		After refusing to adopt this recommendation, Treasury has adopted an alternative method of income verification at SIGTARP's recommendation.
29	In MHA, Treasury should require that verifiable, third-party information be obtained to confirm an applicant's income before any modification payments are made.	X					
30	In MHA, Treasury should defer payment of the \$1,000 incentive to the servicer until after the homeowner has verifiably made a minimum number of payments under the mortgage modification program.				X		Treasury has not addressed the deficiency identified in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report. It continues to rely on servicer representations that the homeowner has made three trial payments <i>before</i> entering the program, but does not require any minimum payments after a mortgage enters the program.
31	In MHA, Treasury should proactively educate homeowners about the nature of the program, warn them about modification rescue fraudsters, and publicize that no fee is necessary to participate in the program.	X					
32	In MHA, Treasury should require its agents to keep track of the names and identifying information for each participant in each mortgage modification transaction and to maintain a database of such information.				X		Treasury has refused to adopt this significant anti-fraud measure designed to detect insiders who are committing large-scale fraud. This represents a material deficiency in the MHA anti-fraud regime.

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*Visit www.sigtarp.gov to view Appendix A: Glossary, Appendix B: Acronyms and Abbreviations, Appendix E: Public Announcement of Audits, Appendix F: Key Oversight Reports and Testimonies, and for further reference material.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This appendix provides Treasury's responses to data call questions regarding the reporting requirements of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program outlined in EESA Section 121, as well as a cross-reference to related data presented in this report. *Italics style indicates relevant narrative taken verbatim from source documents.*

#	EESA Section	EESA Reporting Requirement	Treasury Response to SIGTARP Data Call	SIGTARP Report Section
1	Section 121(c)(A)	A description of the categories of troubled assets purchased or otherwise procured by the Secretary.	<i>Treasury posts several documents on its public website that are responsive to this question, available at http://www.financialstability.gov/latest/reportsanddocs.html. Specifically, tranche reports and reports required under section 105(a) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) describe, at a high level, Treasury's programs and troubled asset purchases. The transaction reports describe these purchases in detail, including the type of asset purchased, the identity of the institution selling the asset, and the price Treasury paid for the asset. Other sources for this information are the determinations signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, designating certain financial instruments as "troubled assets" under section 3(9)(B) of EESA. Troubled asset determinations signed by the Treasury Secretary since March 30, 2009 are provided in response to [#3].</i>	Section 2: "TARP Overview" Appendix D: "Transaction Detail"

Below are program descriptions from Treasury's FinancialStability.gov website, as of 6/30/2009:

CPP: Treasury created the Capital Purchase Program (CPP) in October 2008 to stabilize the financial system by providing capital to viable financial institutions of all sizes throughout the nation. With a strengthened capital base, financial institutions have an increased capacity to lend to U.S. businesses and consumers and to support the U.S. economy.

CAP: The purpose of the CAP is to restore confidence throughout the financial system that the nation's largest banking institutions have a sufficient capital cushion against larger than expected future losses, should they occur due to a more severe economic environment, and to support lending to creditworthy borrowers.

SSFI: Systemically Significant Failing Institution Program (SSFI) was established to provide stability and prevent disruptions to financial markets from the failure of institutions that are critical to the functioning of the nation's financial system.

AGP: The Asset Guarantee Program (AGP) provides government assurances for assets held by financial institutions that are critical to the functioning of the nation's financial system, which face a risk of losing the critical confidence that is needed for them to continue to lend to other banks.

TIP: Treasury created the Targeted Investment Program (TIP) to stabilize the financial system by making investments in institutions that are critical to the functioning of the financial system. This program focuses on the complex relationships and reliance of institutions within the financial system. Investments made through the TIP seek to avoid significant market disruptions resulting from the deterioration of one financial institution that can threaten other financial institutions and impair broader financial markets and pose a threat to the overall economy.

TALF: The TALF is designed to increase credit availability and support economic activity by facilitating renewed issuance of consumer and small business ABS at more normal interest rate spreads... Under the TALF, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) will provide non-recourse funding to any eligible borrower owning eligible collateral... The U.S. Treasury's Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) will purchase \$20 billion of subordinated debt in an SPV created by the FRBNY. The SPV will purchase and manage any assets received by the FRBNY in connection with any TALF loans. Residual returns from the SPV will be shared between the FRBNY and the U.S. Treasury.

#	EESA Section	EESA Reporting Requirement	Treasury Response to SIGTARP Data Call	SIGTARP Report Section
			<p>PPIP: To address the challenge of legacy assets, Treasury – in conjunction with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve – has announced the Public-Private Investment Program as part of its efforts to repair balance sheets throughout our financial system and ensure that credit is available to the households and businesses, large and small, that will help drive us toward recovery... Using \$75 to \$100 billion in TARP capital and capital from private investors, the Public-Private Investment Program will generate \$500 billion in purchasing power to buy legacy assets – with the potential to expand to \$1 trillion over time.</p> <p>UCSB: The Treasury Department will begin making direct purchases of securities backed by SBA loans to get the credit market moving again, and it will stand ready to purchase new securities to ensure that community banks and credit unions feel confident in extending new loans to local businesses.</p> <p>AIFP: The objective of the Automotive Industry Financing Program (AIFP) is to prevent a significant disruption of the American automotive industry, which would pose a systemic risk to financial market stability and have a negative effect on the economy of the United States... Treasury has issued loans to the automobile industry and received warrants, which are a form of equity in a company, in return. Treasury's loans to the automobile industry are working to stabilize the financial system by addressing these companies' short term needs, while providing them enough time to craft restructuring plans that will help them achieve viability.</p> <p>ASSP: [ASSP] will provide up to \$5 billion in financing, giving suppliers the confidence they need to continue shipping parts, pay their employees and continue their operations.</p> <p>AWCP: The Treasury Department announced an innovative new program to give consumers who are considering new car purchases the confidence that even in this difficult economic period, their warrantees will be honored. This program is part of the Administration's broader program to stabilize the auto industry and stand behind a restructuring effort that will result in stronger, more competitive and viable American car companies.</p> <p>HAMP (a program under MHA): The Home Affordable Modification program has a simple goal: reduce the amount homeowners owe per month to sustainable levels to stabilize communities. This program will bring together lenders, investors, servicers, borrowers, and the government, so that all stakeholders share in the cost of ensuring that responsible homeowners can afford their monthly mortgage payments – helping to reach up to 3 to 4 million at-risk borrowers in all segments of the mortgage market, reducing foreclosures, and helping to avoid further downward pressures on overall home prices.</p>	
2	Section 121(c)(B)	A listing of the troubled assets purchased in each such category described under [Section 121(c)(A)].	Treasury posts transaction reports for all the troubled asset purchases on its public website within two business days after each transaction. Information on all transactions is available at http://www.financialstability.gov/impact/transactions.htm . Since the publication of the SIGTARP Report in April, Treasury has continued to invest funds in financial institutions across the United States through the Capital Purchase Program (CPP), and as of May 31, 2009 more than \$15 billion has been allocated towards the Making Home Affordable Program. Guidelines for all TARP programs, which explain each program's scope and purpose are also posted on Treasury's website at http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/programs.htm . Additional information about these programs and related purchases is available in tranche reports and Section 105(a) reports, which are posted on Treasury's website. Information is also available in the troubled asset determinations attached as part of the response to [#3].	Appendix D: "Transaction Detail"
3	Section 121(c)(C)	An explanation of the reasons the Secretary deemed it necessary to purchase each such troubled asset.	Pursuant to Section (3)(9)(B) of EESA, the Secretary of the Treasury periodically designates financial instruments as "troubled assets" and submits written determinations to appropriate committees of Congress. Attached below are all troubled asset determinations signed by the Secretary of the Treasury since Treasury responded to SIGTARP's previous data call on April 8, 2009. [Treasury provided determinations for HAMP, AIFP, and SSFI (AIG)]. Additional information on the TARP programs associated with these "troubled assets", including each program's scope and purpose, can be found online at http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/programs.htm .	Section 2: "TARP Overview"
4	Section 121(c)(D)	A listing of each financial institution that such troubled assets were purchased from.	See #2 above	See #2

#	EESA Section	EESA Reporting Requirement	Treasury Response to SIGTARP Data Call	SIGTARP Report Section
5	Section 121(c)(E)	A listing of and detailed biographical information on each person or entity hired to manage such troubled assets.	<p>As of June 30, 2009, four financial institutions have been selected as financial agents to provide asset management services to the Treasury. EARNEST Partners was engaged on March 16, 2009 to provide asset management services for the Small Business Administration (SBA) related loans and securities. Detailed biographical information on EARNEST Partners was provided [to SIGTARP for incorporation in its July 2009 Quarterly Report]... As of June 30, 2009, the Treasury and EARNEST Partners had not acquired any assets under the Small Business Support Program. Therefore, there are no assets assigned to the asset manager.</p> <p>On April 21, 2009, the Treasury selected AllianceBernstein L.P., FSI Group, LLC, and Piedmont Investment Advisors, LLC as financial agents to provide asset management services for the portfolio of equity securities, warrants and senior subordinated securities issued to the Treasury by financial institutions.</p> <p>AllianceBernstein is a leading global investment management firm that offers high-quality research and diversified investment services to institutional clients, individuals and private clients in major markets around the world. The firm, headquartered in New York City, employs more than 500 investment professionals with expertise in growth equities, value equities, fixed-income securities, blend strategies and alternative investments.</p> <p>FSI Group LLC operates a multi-strategy investment platform focused on opportunities in the financial services sector. The firm, based in Cincinnati, specializes in financing and investing in banks, thrifts, insurance companies, REITs, real estate operating companies and other financial services firms.</p> <p>Piedmont Investment Advisors is a professional money management firm specializing in core equity and fixed-income management. The firm was founded in August 2000 and is based in Durham, North Carolina.</p> <p>The three asset management firms discussed above are collectively assigned to manage the assets issued to the Treasury under the CPP, with participating financial institution assigned a single lead asset manager that is the Treasury's primary representative with that institution.</p>	<p>Section 4: "TARP Operations and Administration"</p> <p>Appendix C: "Reporting Requirements" of SIGTARP's April 21, 2009 Quarterly Report to Congress</p>
6	Section 121(c)(F)	A current estimate of the total amount of troubled assets purchased pursuant to any program established under section 101, the amount of troubled assets on the books of the Treasury, the amount of troubled assets sold, and the profit and loss incurred on each sale or disposition of each such troubled asset.	<p>This information is contained in our transactions reports, which are posted on Treasury's website at http://www.financialstability.gov/latest/reportsanddocs.html. The most recent TARP transactions report (as of June 30, 2009) [was provided to SIGTARP]. The transactions report captures the total obligation under each TARP program.</p>	<p>Obligations by Program provided in Table C.1 below</p> <p>Section 2: "TARP Overview"</p> <p>Appendix D: "Transaction Detail"</p>
7	Section 121(c)(G)	A listing of the insurance contracts issued under section 102.	<p>On January 16, 2009, TARP closed on the guarantee transaction with Citigroup, as announced in a joint statement by the Treasury, Federal Reserve and FDIC on November 23, 2008. No other insurance contracts have been issued as of June 30, 2009.</p>	<p>Section 2: "TARP Overview"</p>

#	EESA Section	EESA Reporting Requirement	Treasury Response to SIGTARP Data Call	SIGTARP Report Section
8	Section 121(f)	A detailed statement of all purchases, obligations, expenditures, and revenues associated with any program established by the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 101 and 102.	<i>The extent of Treasury's appropriation for TARP is described in section 118 of EESA. Treasury's authority to purchase troubled assets is described in section 115 of EESA. The amount of troubled assets purchased, by institution and in the aggregate, is listed on Treasury's transaction reports, which are published on Treasury's website. Treasury also reports the apportioned amount of TARP funds by program category in the FSP Budget report provided [to SIGTARP].</i>	Obligations by Program provided in Table C.1 below Section 2: "TARP Overview" Section 4: "TARP Operations and Administration" Appendix D: "Transaction Detail"

Note: TARP participation in TALF has increased to \$80 billion according to Treasury Office of Financial Stability, Chief of Compliance and CFO, SIGTARP interview, 3/30/2009.

Sources: Program descriptions: Treasury, "Programs" webpage, 5/7/2009 ("Updated" date), <http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/programs.htm>, accessed 6/30/2009; ASSP: "Treasury Announces Auto Suppliers Support Program," 3/19/2009, http://www.financialstability.gov/latest/auto3_18.html, accessed 6/30/2009; AWCIP, "Obama Administration's New Warrantee Commitment Program," no date, <http://www.financialstability.gov/docs/WarranteeCommitmentProgram.pdf>, accessed 6/30/2009; TALF: Federal Reserve, "Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) Frequently Asked Questions," no date, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/monetary/monetary20090303a2.pdf>, accessed 6/30/2009; Treasury, responses to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009 and 7/8/2009.

TABLE C.1

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TROUBLED ASSETS PURCHASED AND HELD ON TREASURY'S BOOKS, AS OF 6/30/2009 (\$ BILLIONS)			
	Obligations ^a	Expended ^b	On Treasury's Books ^c
Capital Purchase Program ("CPP")	\$203.2	\$203.2	\$203.2
Systemically Significant Failing Institutions ("SSFI")	69.8	41.2	41.2
Targeted Investment Program ("TIP")	40.0	40.0	40.0
Automotive Industry Financing Program ("AIFP") ^d	85.0	54.3	54.3
Asset Guarantee Program ("AGP") ^e	5.0	—	—
Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF") ^f	20.0	0.1	0.1
Making Homes Affordable (MHA)	18.0	—	—
Total	\$441.0	\$338.7	\$338.7

Notes:

Numbers affected by rounding.

^a According to Treasury, "From a budgetary perspective, what Treasury has committed to spend (e.g. signed agreements with TARP recipients)." Based on "Face Value Obligations" from Treasury source document (TARP/Financial Stability Plan Tracking Report).

^b According to Treasury, "Represents TARP cash that has left the Treasury." Based on "Face Value Disbursed/Outlays" from Treasury source document (TARP/Financial Stability Plan Tracking Report).

^c According to Treasury, "All assets are currently carried at par value."

^d According to Treasury, "The face value obligations exceed the expected program usage amount for the AIFP because the final amount expected to be spent out of the Chrysler DIP and Exit financing is expected to be lower than originally obligated."

^e According to Treasury, "Reflects negative subsidy of \$750 million off of the total \$301 billion Citigroup guarantee, not just the \$5 billion portion guaranteed by Treasury via the TARP (Breakdown of \$301B: \$5B from the UST, \$40B from Citi, \$5B from the FDIC and \$251B from the Federal Reserve)."

^f According to Treasury, "Term Asset Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF-1): Up to \$20B may be disbursed as credit protection for the \$200B Federal Reserve Loan Facility. TARP is temporarily carrying this at a 100 percent subsidy. Initial funding of \$100M on 3/25/09."

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009.

CPP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Seller		Purchase Details		Capital Repayment Details			Final Disposition			Warrant and Market Data for Publicly Traded Companies						
Date	Name of Institution	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Capital Repayment Date	Capital Repayment Amount ⁶	Remaining Capital Amount	Final Disposition Date	Disposition Investment Description	Final Disposition Proceeds	Current Stock Price	Market Capitalization (in millions)	Strike Price ^a	Number of Warrants Originally Issued	Current Number of Outstanding Warrants	Amt. "In the Money" / "Out of the Money" ^e	Dividend Payments to Treasury
10/28/08	Bank of America Corporation (Charlotte, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$15,000,000,000							\$13.20	\$104,544	\$30.79	73,075,674	73,075,674	\$(17.59)	\$410,416,667
10/28/08	Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,000,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$3,000,000,000	\$0				\$29.31	\$35,039	\$31.00	14,516,129	14,516,129	\$(1.69)	\$95,416,667
10/28/08	Citigroup Inc. (New York, NY) ¹¹⁻¹²	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000,000							\$2.97	\$16,315	\$17.85	210,084,034	210,084,034	\$(14.88)	\$684,027,778
10/28/08	JPMorgan Chase & Co. (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$25,000,000,000	\$0				\$34.11	\$133,063	\$42.42	88,401,697	88,401,697	\$(8.31)	\$795,138,889
10/28/08	Morgan Stanley (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$10,000,000,000	\$0				\$28.51	\$38,537	\$22.99	65,245,759	65,245,759	\$5.52	\$318,055,555
10/28/08	State Street Corporation (Boston, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$2,000,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$2,000,000,000	\$0				\$47.20	\$22,944	\$53.80	5,576,208	2,788,104	\$(6.60)	\$63,611,111
10/28/08	The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$10,000,000,000	\$0				\$147.44	\$75,339	\$122.90	12,205,045	12,205,045	\$24.54	\$318,055,555
10/28/08	Wells Fargo & Company (San Francisco, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000,000							\$24.26	\$114,141	\$34.01	110,261,688	110,261,688	\$(9.75)	\$684,027,778
11/14/08	1st FS Corporation (Hendersonville, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,369,000							\$4.99	\$25	\$8.59	276,815	276,815	\$(3.60)	\$411,499
11/14/08	Bank of Commerce Holdings (Redding, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,000,000							\$5.70	\$50	\$6.29	405,405	405,405	\$(0.59)	\$427,361
11/14/08	BB&T Corp. (Winston-Salem, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,133,640,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$3,133,640,000	\$0				\$21.98	\$13,971	\$33.81	13,902,573	13,902,573	\$(11.83)	\$92,703,517
11/14/08	Broadway Financial Corporation (Los Angeles, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,000,000							\$6.25	\$11	\$7.37	183,175	183,175	\$(1.12)	\$226,250
11/14/08	Capital One Financial Corporation (McLean, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,555,199,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$3,555,199,000	\$0				\$21.88	\$9,882	\$42.13	12,657,960	12,657,960	\$(20.25)	\$105,174,638
11/14/08	Comerica Inc. (Dallas, TX)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$2,250,000,000							\$21.15	\$3,196	\$29.40	11,479,592	11,479,592	\$(8.25)	\$56,562,500
11/14/08	First Horizon National Corporation (Memphis, TN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$866,540,000							\$12.00	\$2,579	\$9.60	12,743,235	13,323,473	\$2.40	\$21,783,853
11/14/08	Huntington Bancshares (Columbus, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,398,071,000							\$4.18	\$2,272	\$8.90	23,562,994	23,562,994	\$(4.72)	\$35,145,952
11/14/08	KeyCorp (Cleveland, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$2,500,000,000							\$5.24	\$2,633	\$10.64	35,244,361	35,244,361	\$(5.40)	\$62,847,222
11/14/08	Marshall & Ilsley Corporation (Milwaukee, WI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,715,000,000							\$4.80	\$1,693	\$18.62	13,815,789	13,815,789	\$(13.82)	\$43,113,194
11/14/08	Northern Trust Corporation (Chicago, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,576,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$1,576,000,000	\$0				\$53.68	\$12,814	\$61.81	3,824,624	3,824,624	\$(8.13)	\$46,623,333
11/14/08	Provident Bancshares Corp. (Baltimore, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$151,500,000							NA ^d	NA ^d	\$9.57	2,374,608	2,374,608	NA	\$3,808,542
11/14/08	Regions Financial Corp. (Birmingham, AL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,500,000,000							\$4.04	\$4,667	\$10.88	48,253,677	48,253,677	\$(6.84)	\$87,986,111
11/14/08	SunTrust Banks, Inc. (Atlanta, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,500,000,000							\$16.45	\$7,644	\$44.15	11,891,280	11,891,280	\$(27.70)	\$133,506,944
11/14/08	TCF Financial Corporation (Wayzata, MN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$361,172,000	4/22/2009 ^d	\$361,172,000	\$0				\$13.37	\$1,713	\$16.93	3,199,988	3,199,988	\$(3.56)	\$7,925,719
11/14/08	U.S. Bancorp (Minneapolis, MN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$6,599,000,000	6/17/2009 ^d	\$6,599,000,000	\$0				\$17.92	\$34,005	\$30.29	32,679,102	32,679,102	\$(12.37)	\$195,220,417
11/14/08	UCBH Holdings, Inc. (San Francisco, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$298,737,000							\$1.26	\$152	\$5.71	7,847,732	7,847,732	\$(4.45)	\$7,509,920
11/14/08	Umpqua Holdings Corp. (Portland, OR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$214,181,000							\$7.76	\$467	\$14.46	2,221,795	2,221,795	\$(6.70)	\$5,384,272
11/14/08	Valley National Bancorp (Wayne, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$300,000,000	6/3/2009 ^d	\$75,000,000	\$225,000,000				\$11.70	\$1,659	\$18.66	2,297,090	2,411,945	\$(6.96)	\$7,729,167
11/14/08	Washington Federal Inc. (Seattle, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$200,000,000	5/27/2009 ^d	\$200,000,000	\$0				\$13.00	\$1,145	\$17.57	1,707,456	1,707,456	\$(4.57)	\$5,361,111
11/14/08	Zions Bancorporation (Salt Lake City, UT)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,400,000,000							\$11.56	\$1,333	\$36.27	5,789,909	5,789,909	\$(24.71)	\$35,194,444
11/21/08	Ameris Bancorp (Moultrie, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$52,000,000							\$6.32	\$86	\$11.48	679,443	679,443	\$(5.16)	\$1,256,667
11/21/08	Associated Banc-Corp (Green Bay, WI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$525,000,000							\$12.50	\$1,598	\$19.77	3,983,308	3,983,308	\$(7.27)	\$12,687,500
11/21/08	Banner Corporation (Walla Walla, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$124,000,000							\$3.82	\$67	\$10.89	1,707,989	1,707,989	\$(7.07)	\$2,996,667
11/21/08	Boston Private Financial Holdings, Inc. (Boston, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$154,000,000							\$4.48	\$304	\$8.00	2,887,500	2,887,500	\$(3.52)	\$3,721,667
11/21/08	Cascade Financial Corporation (Everett, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$38,970,000							\$2.16	\$26	\$6.77	863,442	863,442	\$(4.61)	\$941,775
11/21/08	Centerstate Banks of Florida Inc. (Davenport, FL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$27,875,000							\$7.42	\$93	\$16.67	250,825	250,825	\$(9.25)	\$673,646
11/21/08	City National Corporation (Beverly Hills, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$400,000,000							\$36.83	\$1,880	\$53.16	1,128,668	1,128,668	\$(16.33)	\$9,666,667
11/21/08	Columbia Banking System, Inc. (Tacoma, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$76,898,000							\$10.23	\$187	\$14.49	796,046	796,046	\$(4.26)	\$1,858,368
11/21/08	First Community Bankshares Inc. (Bluefield, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$41,500,000							\$12.84	\$208	\$35.26	176,546	176,546	\$(22.42)	\$1,002,917
11/21/08	First Community Corporation (Lexington, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,350,000							\$6.90	\$22	\$8.69	195,915	195,915	\$(1.79)	\$274,292
11/21/08	First Niagara Financial Group (Lockport, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$184,011,000	5/27/2009 ^d	\$184,011,000	\$0	6/24/09	Warrants	\$2,700,000	\$11.42	\$1,710	\$14.48	1,906,191	0	\$(3.06)	\$4,753,618
11/21/08	First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. (Chula Vista, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$19,300,000							\$6.86	\$29	\$10.31	280,795	280,795	\$(3.45)	\$466,417
11/21/08	Heritage Commerce Corp. (San Jose, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$40,000,000							\$3.73	\$44	\$12.96	462,963	462,963	\$(9.23)	\$966,667

CPP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Seller		Purchase Details		Capital Repayment Details			Final Disposition			Warrant and Market Data for Publicly Traded Companies						
Date	Name of Institution	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Capital Repayment Date	Capital Repayment Amount ⁶	Remaining Capital Amount	Final Disposition Date	Disposition Investment Description	Final Disposition Proceeds	Current Stock Price	Market Capitalization (in millions)	Strike Price ^a	Number of Warrants Originally Issued	Current Number of Outstanding Warrants	Amt. "In the Money" / "Out of the Money" ^a	Dividend Payments to Treasury
11/21/08	Heritage Financial Corporation (Olympia, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$24,000,000							\$11.56	\$78	\$13.04	276,074	276,074	\$(1.48)	\$580,000
11/21/08	HF Financial Corp. (Sioux Falls, SD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000	6/3/2009 ⁴	\$25,000,000	\$0	6/30/09	Warrants	\$650,000	\$11.82	\$48	\$12.40	302,419	0	\$(0.58)	\$666,667
11/21/08	Nara Bancorp, Inc. (Los Angeles, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$67,000,000							\$5.18	\$136	\$9.64	1,042,531	1,042,531	\$(4.46)	\$1,619,167
11/21/08	Pacific Capital Bancorp (Santa Barbara, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$180,634,000							\$2.14	\$100	\$17.92	1,512,003	1,512,003	\$(15.78)	\$2,107,397
11/21/08	Porter Bancorp Inc. (Louisville, KY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$35,000,000							\$15.15	\$148	\$17.51	299,829	299,829	\$(2.36)	\$845,833
11/21/08	Severn Bancorp, Inc. (Annapolis, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$23,393,000							\$3.10	\$31	\$6.30	556,976	556,976	\$(3.20)	\$565,331
11/21/08	Taylor Capital Group (Rosemont, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$104,823,000							\$6.85	\$76	\$10.75	1,462,647	1,462,647	\$(3.90)	\$2,533,223
11/21/08	Trustmark Corporation (Jackson, MS)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$215,000,000							\$19.32	\$1,109	\$19.57	1,647,931	1,647,931	\$(0.25)	\$5,195,833
11/21/08	Webster Financial Corporation (Waterbury, CT)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$400,000,000							\$8.05	\$425	\$18.28	3,282,276	3,282,276	\$(10.23)	\$9,666,667
11/21/08	Western Alliance Bancorporation (Las Vegas, NV)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$140,000,000							\$6.84	\$466	\$13.34	1,574,213	1,574,213	\$(6.50)	\$3,383,333
12/5/08	Bank of Marin Bancorp (Novato, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$28,000,000	3/31/2009 ⁴	\$28,000,000	\$0				\$26.95	\$139	\$27.23	154,242	154,242	\$(0.28)	\$451,111
12/5/08	Bank of North Carolina (Thomasville, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$31,260,000							\$8.00	\$59	\$8.63	543,337	543,337	\$(0.63)	\$694,667
12/5/08	Blue Valley Ban Corp (Overland Park, KS)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$21,750,000							\$8.20	\$23	\$29.37	111,083	111,083	\$(21.17)	\$211,458
12/5/08	Cathay General Bancorp (Los Angeles, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$258,000,000							\$9.51	\$471	\$20.96	1,846,374	1,846,374	\$(11.45)	\$5,733,333
12/5/08	Central Bancorp, Inc. (Somerville, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000							\$8.00	\$13	\$6.39	234,742	234,742	\$1.61	\$222,222
12/5/08	Central Federal Corporation (Fairlawn, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,225,000							\$2.92	\$12	\$3.22	336,568	336,568	\$(0.30)	\$160,556
12/5/08	Coastal Banking Company, Inc. (Fernandina Beach, FL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,950,000							\$3.55	\$9	\$7.26	205,579	205,579	\$(3.71)	\$221,111
12/5/08	CVB Financial Corp (Ontario, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$130,000,000							\$5.97	\$497	\$11.68	1,669,521	1,669,521	\$(5.71)	\$2,888,889
12/5/08	Eagle Bancorp, Inc. (Bethesda, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$38,235,000							\$8.77	\$112	\$7.44	770,867	770,867	\$1.33	\$849,667
12/5/08	East West Bancorp (Pasadena, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$306,546,000							\$6.49	\$416	\$15.15	3,035,109	3,035,109	\$(8.66)	\$6,812,133
12/5/08	Encore Bancshares Inc. (Houston, TX)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$34,000,000							\$7.22	\$74	\$14.01	364,026	364,026	\$(6.79)	\$755,556
12/5/08	First Defiance Financial Corp. (Defiance, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$37,000,000							\$13.00	\$106	\$10.08	550,595	550,595	\$2.92	\$822,222
12/5/08	First Financial Holdings Inc. (Charleston, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$65,000,000							\$9.40	\$110	\$20.17	483,391	483,391	\$(10.77)	\$1,444,444
12/5/08	First Midwest Bancorp, Inc. (Itasca, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$193,000,000							\$7.31	\$355	\$22.18	1,305,230	1,305,230	\$(14.87)	\$4,288,889
12/5/08	FPB Bancorp, Inc. (Port St. Lucie, FL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$5,800,000							\$2.50	\$5	\$4.75	183,158	183,158	\$(2.25)	\$128,889
12/5/08	Great Southern Bancorp (Springfield, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$58,000,000							\$20.55	\$275	\$9.57	909,091	909,091	\$10.98	\$1,288,889
12/5/08	Iberiabank Corporation (Lafayette ,LA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$90,000,000	3/31/2009 ⁵	\$90,000,000	\$0	5/20/09	Warrants ⁹	\$1,200,000	\$39.41	\$636	\$48.74	276,980	0	\$(9.33)	\$1,450,000
12/5/08	Manhattan Bancorp (El Segundo, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,700,000							\$6.00	\$24	\$8.65	29,480	29,480	\$(2.65)	\$37,778
12/5/08	MB Financial Inc. (Chicago, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$196,000,000							\$10.19	\$360	\$29.05	1,012,048	1,012,048	\$(18.86)	\$4,355,556
12/5/08	Midwest Banc Holdings, Inc. (Melrose Park, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$84,784,000							\$0.75	\$21	\$2.97	4,282,020	4,282,020	\$(2.22)	\$824,289
12/5/08	Oak Valley Bancorp (Oakdale, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$13,500,000							\$4.25	\$33	\$5.78	350,346	350,346	\$(1.53)	\$300,000
12/5/08	Old Line Bancshares, Inc. (Bowie, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,000,000							\$5.90	\$23	\$7.40	141,892	141,892	\$(1.50)	\$155,556
12/5/08	Popular, Inc. (San Juan, PR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$935,000,000							\$2.20	\$620	\$6.70	20,932,836	20,932,836	\$(4.50)	\$20,777,778
12/5/08	Sandy Spring Bancorp, Inc. (Olney, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$83,094,000							\$14.70	\$242	\$19.13	651,547	651,547	\$(4.43)	\$1,846,533
12/5/08	South Financial Group, Inc. (Greenville, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$347,000,000							\$1.19	\$101	\$5.15	10,106,796	10,106,796	\$(3.96)	\$7,711,111
12/5/08	Southern Community Financial Corp. (Winston-Salem, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$42,750,000							\$2.71	\$46	\$3.95	1,623,418	1,623,418	\$(1.24)	\$950,000
12/5/08	Southern Missouri Bancorp, Inc. (Poplar Bluff, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,550,000							\$9.95	\$21	\$12.53	114,326	114,326	\$(2.58)	\$212,222
12/5/08	Southwest Bancorp, Inc. (Stillwater, OK)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$70,000,000							\$9.76	\$143	\$14.92	703,753	703,753	\$(5.16)	\$1,555,556
12/5/08	State Bancorp, Inc. (Jericho, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$36,842,000							\$7.56	\$110	\$11.87	465,569	465,569	\$(4.31)	\$818,711
12/5/08	Sterling Financial Corporation (Spokane, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$303,000,000							\$2.91	\$152	\$7.06	6,437,677	6,437,677	\$(4.15)	\$6,733,333
12/5/08	Superior Bancorp Inc. (Birmingham, AL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$69,000,000							\$2.61	\$26	\$5.38	1,923,792	1,923,792	\$(2.77)	\$1,533,333
12/5/08	TIB Financial Corp (Naples, FL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$37,000,000							\$2.80	\$41	\$5.12	1,063,218	1,084,589	\$(2.32)	\$822,222

CPP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Seller		Purchase Details		Capital Repayment Details			Final Disposition			Warrant and Market Data for Publicly Traded Companies						
Date	Name of Institution	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Capital Repayment Date	Capital Repayment Amount ⁶	Remaining Capital Amount	Final Disposition Date	Disposition Investment Description	Final Disposition Proceeds	Current Stock Price	Market Capitalization (in millions)	Strike Price ^a	Number of Warrants Originally Issued	Current Number of Outstanding Warrants	Amt. "In the Money" / "Out of the Money" ^a	Dividend Payments to Treasury
12/5/08	United Community Banks, Inc. (Blairsville, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$180,000,000							\$5.99	\$293	\$12.47	2,132,701	2,165,638	\$(6.48)	\$4,000,000
12/5/08	Unity Bancorp, Inc. (Clinton, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$20,649,000							\$3.55	\$25	\$4.05	764,778	764,778	\$(0.50)	\$458,867
12/5/08	Wesbanco Bank Inc. (Wheeling, WV)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$75,000,000							\$14.54	\$386	\$25.61	439,282	439,282	\$(11.07)	\$1,666,667
12/12/08	Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. (Little Rock, AR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$75,000,000							\$21.63	\$365	\$29.62	379,811	379,811	\$(7.99)	\$1,593,750
12/12/08	Capital Bank Corporation (Raleigh, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$41,279,000							\$4.75	\$54	\$8.26	749,619	749,619	\$(3.51)	\$877,179
12/12/08	Center Financial Corporation (Los Angeles, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$55,000,000							\$2.52	\$42	\$9.54	864,780	864,780	\$(7.02)	\$1,168,750
12/12/08	Citizens Republic Bancorp, Inc. (Flint, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$300,000,000							\$0.71	\$90	\$2.56	17,578,125	17,578,125	\$(1.85)	\$6,375,000
12/12/08	Citizens South Banking Corporation (Gastonia, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$20,500,000							\$5.15	\$39	\$7.17	428,870	428,870	\$(2.02)	\$435,625
12/12/08	Fidelity Bancorp, Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,000,000							\$6.51	\$20	\$8.65	121,387	121,387	\$(2.14)	\$148,750
12/12/08	First Litchfield Financial Corporation (Litchfield, CT)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000							\$5.70	\$13	\$7.53	199,203	199,203	\$(1.83)	\$212,500
12/12/08	HopFed Bancorp (Hopkinsville, KY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$18,400,000							\$9.69	\$35	\$11.32	243,816	243,816	\$(1.63)	\$391,000
12/12/08	Independent Bank Corporation (Ionia, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$72,000,000							\$1.32	\$32	\$3.12	3,461,538	3,461,538	\$(1.80)	\$1,530,000
12/12/08	Indiana Community Bancorp (Columbus, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$21,500,000							\$12.96	\$44	\$17.09	188,707	188,707	\$(4.13)	\$456,875
12/12/08	LNB Bancorp Inc. (Lorain, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,223,000							\$6.35	\$46	\$6.74	561,343	561,343	\$(0.39)	\$535,989
12/12/08	LSB Corporation (North Andover, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$15,000,000							\$10.18	\$46	\$10.74	209,497	209,497	\$(0.56)	\$318,750
12/12/08	National Penn Bancshares, Inc. (Boyertown, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$150,000,000							\$4.61	\$387	\$15.30	1,470,588	1,470,588	\$(10.69)	\$3,187,500
12/12/08	NewBridge Bancorp (Greensboro, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$52,372,000							\$2.07	\$32	\$3.06	2,567,255	2,567,255	\$(0.99)	\$1,112,905
12/12/08	Northeast Bancorp (Lewiston, ME)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$4,227,000							\$8.10	\$19	\$9.33	67,958	67,958	\$(1.23)	\$89,824
12/12/08	Old National Bancorp (Evansville, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$100,000,000	3/31/2009 ^a	\$100,000,000	\$0	5/8/09	Warrants	\$1,200,000	\$9.82	\$652	\$18.45	813,008	0	\$(8.63)	\$1,513,889
12/12/08	Pacific International Bancorp (Seattle, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$6,500,000							\$5.00	NA	\$7.63	127,785	127,785	\$(2.63)	\$138,125
12/12/08	Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc. (Nashville, TN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$95,000,000							\$13.32	\$423	\$26.64	534,910	534,910	\$(13.32)	\$2,018,750
12/12/08	Signature Bank (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$120,000,000	3/31/2009 ^a	\$120,000,000	\$0				\$27.27	\$965	\$30.21	595,829	595,829	\$(2.94)	\$1,816,667
12/12/08	Sterling Bancshares, Inc. (Houston, TX)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$125,198,000	5/5/2009 ^a	\$125,198,000	\$0				\$6.33	\$510	\$7.18	2,615,557	2,615,557	\$(0.85)	\$2,486,571
12/12/08	Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc (Litz, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$300,000,000							\$4.89	\$422	\$14.86	3,028,264	3,028,264	\$(9.97)	\$6,375,000
12/12/08	SVB Financial Group (Santa Clara, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$235,000,000							\$27.22	\$898	\$49.78	708,116	708,116	\$(22.56)	\$4,993,750
12/12/08	The Bancorp, Inc. (Wilmington, DE)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$45,220,000							\$6.00	\$87	\$3.46	1,960,405	1,960,405	\$2.54	\$960,925
12/12/08	TowneBank (Portsmouth, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$76,458,000							\$14.00	\$329	\$21.31	538,184	538,184	\$(7.31)	\$1,624,733
12/12/08	Valley Financial Corporation (Roanoke, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,019,000							\$4.41	\$21	\$6.97	344,742	344,742	\$(2.56)	\$340,404
12/12/08	Virginia Commerce Bancorp (Arlington, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$71,000,000							\$2.30	\$61	\$3.95	2,696,203	2,696,203	\$(1.65)	\$1,508,750
12/12/08	Wilmington Trust Corporation (Wilmington, DE)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$330,000,000							\$13.66	\$947	\$26.66	1,856,714	1,856,714	\$(13.00)	\$7,012,500
12/12/08	Wilshire Bancorp, Inc. (Los Angeles, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$62,158,000							\$5.75	\$169	\$9.82	949,460	949,460	\$(4.07)	\$1,320,858
12/19/08	Alliance Financial Corporation (Syracuse, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$26,918,000	5/13/2009 ^a	\$26,918,000	\$0	6/17/09	Warrants	\$900,000	\$28.36	\$130	\$23.33	173,069	0	\$5.03	\$538,360
12/19/08	AmeriServ Financial, Inc (Johnstown, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$21,000,000							\$1.85	\$39	\$2.40	1,312,500	1,312,500	\$(0.55)	\$425,833
12/19/08	Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. (Providence, RI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,000,000							\$19.71	\$91	\$23.32	192,967	192,967	\$(3.61)	\$608,333
12/19/08	BancTrust Financial Group, Inc. (Mobile, AL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$50,000,000							\$2.98	\$53	\$10.26	730,994	730,994	\$(7.28)	\$1,013,889
12/19/08	Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. (Pittsfield, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$40,000,000	5/27/2009 ^a	\$40,000,000	\$0	6/24/09	Warrants	\$1,040,000	\$20.78	\$285	\$26.51	226,330	0	\$(5.73)	\$877,778
12/19/08	Bridgeview Bancorp, Inc. (Bridgeview, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$38,000,000													\$839,906
12/19/08	Citizens First Corporation (Bowling Green, KY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$8,779,000							\$5.50	\$11	\$5.18	254,218	254,218	\$0.32	\$178,019
12/19/08	CoBiz Financial Inc. (Denver, CO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$64,450,000							\$6.41	\$150	\$10.79	895,968	895,968	\$(4.38)	\$1,306,903
12/19/08	Community Bankers Trust Corporation (Glen Allen, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,680,000							\$3.70	\$79	\$3.40	780,000	780,000	\$0.30	\$358,511
12/19/08	Community Financial Corporation (Staunton, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$12,643,000							\$4.40	\$19	\$5.40	351,194	351,194	\$(1.00)	\$256,372

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12/19/08	Community West Bancshares (Goleta, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$15,600,000							\$2.10	\$12	\$4.49	521,158	521,158	\$(2.39)	\$316,333
12/19/08	Enterprise Financial Services Corp. (St. Louis, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$35,000,000							\$9.09	\$117	\$16.20	324,074	324,074	\$(7.11)	\$709,722
12/19/08	Exchange Bank (Santa Rosa, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$43,000,000													\$950,419
12/19/08	FCB Bancorp, Inc. (Louisville, KY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,294,000													\$205,435
12/19/08	FFW Corporation (Wabash, IN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,289,000													\$161,091
12/19/08	Fidelity Financial Corporation (Wichita, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$36,282,000													\$801,929
12/19/08	Fidelity Southern Corporation (Atlanta, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$48,200,000							\$2.90	\$28	\$3.16	2,266,458	2,289,179	\$(0.26)	\$977,389
12/19/08	First California Financial Group, Inc (Westlake Village, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000							\$6.17	\$72	\$6.26	599,042	599,042	\$(0.09)	\$506,944
12/19/08	Flushing Financial Corporation (Lake Success, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$70,000,000							\$9.35	\$203	\$13.97	751,611	751,611	\$(4.62)	\$1,419,444
12/19/08	Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc. (Lee's Summit, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,255,000							\$9.90	\$43	\$18.49	245,443	245,443	\$(8.59)	\$613,505
12/19/08	Heartland Financial USA, Inc. (Dubuque, IA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$81,698,000							\$14.28	\$233	\$20.10	609,687	609,687	\$(5.82)	\$1,656,654
12/19/08	Horizon Bancorp (Michigan City, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000							\$16.25	\$53	\$17.68	212,104	212,104	\$(1.43)	\$506,944
12/19/08	Intermountain Community Bancorp (Sandpoint, ID)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$27,000,000							\$3.40	\$28	\$6.20	653,226	653,226	\$(2.80)	\$547,500
12/19/08	Marquette National Corporation (Chicago, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$35,500,000													\$784,649
12/19/08	Mid Penn Bancorp, Inc. (Millersburg, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000							\$15.80	\$55	\$20.52	73,099	73,099	\$(4.72)	\$202,778
12/19/08	Monadnock Bancorp, Inc. (Peterborough, NH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,834,000													\$40,547
12/19/08	Monarch Financial Holdings, Inc. (Chesapeake, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$14,700,000							\$8.90	\$52	\$8.33	264,706	264,706	\$0.57	\$298,083
12/19/08	NCAL Bancorp (Los Angeles, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$221,028
12/19/08	OneUnited Bank (Boston, MA) ³	Pref. Stock	\$12,063,000													\$93,823
12/19/08	Pacific City Financial Corporation (Los Angeles, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$16,200,000													\$358,065
12/19/08	Patapsco Bancorp, Inc. (Dundalk, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													\$132,617
12/19/08	Patriot Bancshares, Inc. (Houston, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$26,038,000													\$575,516
12/19/08	Plains Capital Corporation (Dallas, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$87,631,000													\$1,936,905
12/19/08	Santa Lucia Bancorp (Atascadero, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$4,000,000							\$11.80	\$23	\$16.06	37,360	37,360	\$(4.26)	\$81,111
12/19/08	Seacoast Banking Corporation of Florida (Stuart, FL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$50,000,000							\$2.43	\$47	\$6.36	1,179,245	1,179,245	\$(3.93)	\$388,889
12/19/08	Security Federal Corporation (Aiken, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$18,000,000							\$11.26	\$28	\$19.57	137,966	137,966	\$(8.31)	\$365,000
12/19/08	StellarOne Corporation (Charlottesville, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,000,000							\$12.95	\$294	\$14.87	302,623	302,623	\$(1.92)	\$608,333
12/19/08	Summit State Bank (Santa Rosa, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$8,500,000							\$6.75	\$32	\$5.33	239,212	239,212	\$1.42	\$172,361
12/19/08	Synovus Financial Corp. (Columbus, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$967,870,000							\$2.99	\$988	\$9.36	15,510,737	15,510,737	\$(6.37)	\$19,626,253
12/19/08	Tennessee Commerce Bancorp, Inc. (Franklin, TN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,000,000							\$4.76	\$23	\$9.75	461,538	461,538	\$(4.99)	\$608,333
12/19/08	The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company (Hartford, CT)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$5,448,000							\$5.15	\$18	\$4.65	175,742	175,742	\$0.50	
12/19/08	The Elmira Savings Bank, FSB (Elmira, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,090,000							\$15.66	\$30	\$11.70	116,538	116,538	\$3.96	\$184,325
12/19/08	Tidelands Bancshares, Inc (Mt. Pleasant, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$14,448,000							\$2.90	\$12	\$3.79	571,821	571,821	\$(0.89)	\$292,973
12/19/08	Tri-County Financial Corporation (Waldorf, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,540,000													\$343,478
12/19/08	Union Bankshares Corporation (Bowling Green, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$59,000,000							\$14.97	\$204	\$20.94	422,636	422,636	\$(5.97)	\$1,196,389
12/19/08	VIST Financial Corp. (Wyomissing, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000							\$6.61	\$38	\$10.30	364,078	364,078	\$(3.69)	\$506,944
12/19/08	Wainwright Bank & Trust Company (Boston, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$22,000,000							\$7.85	\$57	\$8.46	390,071	390,071	\$(0.61)	\$446,111

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12/19/08	Whitney Holding Corporation (New Orleans, LA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$300,000,000							\$9.16	\$617	\$17.10	2,631,579	2,631,579	\$(7.94)	\$6,083,333
12/19/08	Wintrust Financial Corporation (Lake Forest, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$250,000,000							\$16.08	\$385	\$22.82	1,643,295	1,643,295	\$(6.74)	\$5,069,444
12/23/08	1st Constitution Bancorp (Cranbury, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$12,000,000							\$8.50	\$36	\$8.56	200,222	210,233	\$(0.06)	\$236,667
12/23/08	BCSB Bancorp, Inc. (Baltimore, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,800,000							\$8.10	\$25	\$8.83	183,465	183,465	\$(0.73)	\$213,000
12/23/08	Bridge Capital Holdings (San Jose, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$23,864,000							\$6.15	\$42	\$9.03	396,412	396,412	\$(2.88)	\$470,651
12/23/08	Cache Valley Banking Company (Logan, UT) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,767,000													\$102,465
12/23/08	Capital Bancorp, Inc. (Rockville, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,700,000													\$101,037
12/23/08	Capital Pacific Bancorp (Portland, OR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$85,989
12/23/08	Cecil Bancorp, Inc. (Elkton, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,560,000							\$4.40	\$16	\$6.63	261,538	261,538	\$(2.23)	\$227,989
12/23/08	Central Jersey Bancorp (Oakhurst, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,300,000							\$5.50	\$50	\$6.31	268,621	268,621	\$(0.81)	\$222,861
12/23/08	Citizens Bancorp (Nevada City, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,400,000													\$223,571
12/23/08	Citizens Community Bank (South Hill, VA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$64,492
12/23/08	Community Investors Bancorp, Inc. (Bucyrus, OH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,600,000													\$55,893
12/23/08	Emclaire Financial Corp. (Emlenton, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,500,000							\$18.00	\$26	\$22.45	50,111	50,111	\$(4.45)	\$147,917
12/23/08	Financial Institutions, Inc. (Warsaw, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$37,515,000							\$13.66	\$148	\$14.88	378,175	378,175	\$(1.22)	\$739,880
12/23/08	First Community Bank Corporation of America (Pinellas Park, FL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,685,000							\$3.76	\$16	\$7.02	228,312	228,312	\$(3.26)	\$210,732
12/23/08	First Financial Bancorp (Cincinnati, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$80,000,000							\$7.53	\$373	\$12.90	930,233	930,233	\$(5.37)	\$1,577,778
12/23/08	First Sound Bank (Seattle, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,400,000							\$3.00	NA	\$9.73	114,080	114,080	\$(6.73)	\$145,944
12/23/08	Fulton Financial Corporation (Lancaster, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$376,500,000							\$5.19	\$911	\$10.25	5,509,756	5,509,756	\$(5.06)	\$7,425,417
12/23/08	Green Bankshares, Inc. (Greeneville, TN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$72,278,000							\$4.48	\$59	\$17.06	635,504	635,504	\$(12.58)	\$1,425,483
12/23/08	HMN Financial, Inc. (Rochester, MN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$26,000,000							\$3.51	\$15	\$4.68	833,333	833,333	\$(1.17)	\$512,778
12/23/08	International Bancshares Corporation (Laredo, TX)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$216,000,000							\$10.31	\$707	\$24.43	1,326,238	1,326,238	\$(14.12)	\$4,260,000
12/23/08	Intervest Bancshares Corporation (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000							\$3.50	\$29	\$5.42	691,882	691,882	\$(1.92)	\$493,056
12/23/08	Leader Bancorp, Inc. (Arlington, MA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,830,000													\$125,347
12/23/08	M&T Bank Corporation (Buffalo, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$600,000,000							\$50.93	\$5,659	\$73.86	1,218,522	1,218,522	\$(22.93)	\$11,833,333
12/23/08	Magna Bank (Memphis, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$13,795,000													\$296,564
12/23/08	Mission Valley Bancorp (Sun Valley, CA) ²	Pref. Stock	\$5,500,000													\$108,472
12/23/08	MutualFirst Financial, Inc. (Muncie, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$32,382,000							\$8.96	\$63	\$7.77	625,135	625,135	\$1.19	\$638,645
12/23/08	Nicolet Bankshares, Inc. (Green Bay, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$14,964,000													\$321,677
12/23/08	Pacific Coast Bankers' Bancshares (San Francisco, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$11,600,000													\$249,368
12/23/08	Pacific Commerce Bank (Los Angeles, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,060,000													\$55,318
12/23/08	Park National Corporation (Newark, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$100,000,000							\$56.48	\$789	\$65.97	227,376	227,376	\$(9.49)	\$1,972,222
12/23/08	Parkvale Financial Corporation (Monroeville, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$31,762,000							\$8.99	\$49	\$12.66	376,327	376,327	\$(3.67)	\$626,417
12/23/08	Peoples Bancorp of North Carolina, Inc. (Newton, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,054,000							\$6.15	\$34	\$10.52	357,234	357,234	\$(4.37)	\$494,121
12/23/08	Saigon National Bank (Westminster, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,549,000													
12/23/08	Seacoast Commerce Bank (Chula Vista, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,800,000													\$38,695
12/23/08	Sterling Bancorp (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$42,000,000							\$8.35	\$151	\$12.19	516,817	516,817	\$(3.84)	\$828,333
12/23/08	TCNB Financial Corp. (Dayton, OH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,000,000													\$42,994
12/23/08	Tennessee Valley Financial Holdings, Inc. (Oak Ridge, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$64,492
12/23/08	The Little Bank, Incorporated (Kinston, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,500,000													\$161,230

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12/23/08	Timberland Bancorp, Inc. (Hoquiam, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,641,000							\$4.10	\$29	\$6.73	370,899	370,899	\$(2.63)	\$328,198
12/23/08	United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. (Atmore, AL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,300,000							\$15.50	NA	\$14.85	104,040	104,040	\$0.65	\$203,139
12/23/08	Uwharrie Capital Corp (Albemarle, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$214,972
12/23/08	Western Community Bancshares, Inc. (Palm Desert, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,290,000													\$156,733
12/23/08	Western Illinois Bancshares Inc. (Monmouth, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,855,000													\$147,373
12/31/08	CIT Group Inc. (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$2,330,000,000							\$2.15	\$836	\$3.94	88,705,584	88,705,584	\$(1.79)	\$43,687,500
12/31/08	Fifth Third Bancorp (Cincinnati, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,408,000,000							\$7.10	\$5,645	\$11.72	43,617,747	43,617,747	\$(4.62)	\$85,200,000
12/31/08	First Banks, Inc. (Clayton, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$295,400,000													\$6,037,238
12/31/08	Hampton Roads Bankshares, Inc. (Norfolk, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$80,347,000							\$8.25	\$180	\$9.09	1,325,858	1,325,858	\$(0.84)	\$1,506,507
12/31/08	SunTrust Banks, Inc. (Atlanta, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,350,000,000							\$16.45	\$7,644	\$33.70	6,008,902	6,008,902	\$(17.25)	See note c
12/31/08	The PNC Financial Services Group Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,579,200,000							\$38.81	\$17,275	\$67.33	16,885,192	16,885,192	\$(28.52)	\$142,110,000
12/31/08	West Bancorporation, Inc. (West Des Moines, IA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$36,000,000							\$5.06	\$88	\$11.39	474,100	474,100	\$(6.33)	\$675,000
1/9/09	American Express Company (New York, NY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,388,890,000	6/17/2009 ⁴	\$3,388,890,000	\$0				\$23.24	\$27,136	\$20.95	24,264,129	24,264,129	\$2.29	\$74,367,308
1/9/09	American State Bancshares, Inc. (Great Bend, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													\$114,450
1/9/09	Bank of America Corporation (Charlotte, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000,000							\$13.20	\$104,544	\$30.79	48,717,116	48,717,116	\$(17.59)	\$175,000,000
1/9/09	C&F Financial Corporation (West Point, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$20,000,000							\$16.50	\$50	\$17.91	167,504	167,504	\$(1.41)	\$350,000
1/9/09	Cadence Financial Corporation (Starkville, MS)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$44,000,000							\$2.23	\$27	\$5.76	1,145,833	1,145,833	\$(3.53)	\$770,000
1/9/09	Carolina Bank Holdings, Inc. (Greensboro, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,000,000							\$4.28	\$14	\$6.71	357,675	357,675	\$(2.44)	\$280,000
1/9/09	Center Bancorp, Inc. (Union, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000							\$8.15	\$106	\$8.65	173,410	173,410	\$(0.50)	\$175,000
1/9/09	Central Pacific Financial Corp. (Honolulu, HI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$135,000,000							\$3.75	\$108	\$12.77	1,585,748	1,585,748	\$(9.02)	\$2,362,500
1/9/09	Centrue Financial Corporation (St. Louis, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$32,668,000									\$9.64	508,320	508,320	\$(9.64)	\$571,690
1/9/09	Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (York, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,500,000							\$6.30	\$25	\$9.38	263,859	263,859	\$(3.08)	\$288,750
1/9/09	Colony Bankcorp, Inc. (Fitzgerald, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$28,000,000							\$7.11	\$51	\$8.40	500,000	500,000	\$(1.29)	\$490,000
1/9/09	Commerce National Bank (Newport Beach, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$5,000,000							\$5.75	\$15	\$8.60	87,209	87,209	\$(2.85)	
1/9/09	Community Trust Financial Corporation (Ruston, LA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$24,000,000													\$457,800
1/9/09	Congaree Bancshares, Inc. (Cayce, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,285,000													\$62,654
1/9/09	Crescent Financial Corporation (Cary, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$24,900,000							\$3.80	\$37	\$4.48	833,705	833,705	\$(0.68)	\$435,750
1/9/09	Eastern Virginia Bankshares, Inc. (Tappahannock, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$24,000,000							\$8.64	\$51	\$9.63	373,832	373,832	\$(0.99)	\$420,000
1/9/09	F.N.B. Corporation (Hermitage, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$100,000,000							\$6.19	\$686	\$11.52	1,302,083	1,302,083	\$(5.33)	\$1,750,000
1/9/09	Farmers Capital Bank Corporation (Frankfort, KY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,000,000							\$25.17	\$185	\$20.09	223,992	223,992	\$5.08	\$525,000
1/9/09	First Bancorp (Troy, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$65,000,000							\$15.68	\$261	\$15.82	616,308	616,308	\$(0.14)	\$1,137,500
1/9/09	First Financial Service Corporation (Elizabethtown, KY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$20,000,000							\$17.41	\$83	\$13.89	215,983	215,983	\$3.52	\$350,000
1/9/09	First Security Group, Inc. (Chattanooga, TN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$33,000,000							\$3.80	\$62	\$6.01	823,627	823,627	\$(2.21)	\$577,500
1/9/09	FirstMerit Corporation (Akron, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$125,000,000	4/22/2009 ⁴	\$125,000,000	\$0	5/27/09	Warrants	\$5,025,000	\$17.00	\$1,393	\$19.69	952,260	0	\$(2.69)	\$1,788,194
1/9/09	GrandSouth Bancorporation (Greenville, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,000,000													\$171,675
1/9/09	Independence Bank (East Greenwich, RI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,065,000													\$20,307

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1/9/09	Independent Bank Corp. (Rockland, MA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$78,158,000	4/22/2009 ⁴	\$78,158,000	\$0	5/27/09	Warrants	\$2,200,000	\$19.70	\$412	\$24.34	481,664	0	\$(4.64)	\$1,118,094
1/9/09	LCNB Corp. (Lebanon, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$13,400,000							\$9.85	\$66	\$9.26	217,063	217,063	\$0.59	\$234,500
1/9/09	MidSouth Bancorp, Inc. (Lafayette, LA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$20,000,000							\$16.80	\$114	\$14.32	208,768	208,768	\$2.48	\$350,000
1/9/09	Mission Community Bancorp (San Luis Obispo, CA) ³	Pref. Stock	\$5,116,000													\$89,530
1/9/09	New York Private Bank & Trust Corporation (New York, NY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$267,274,000													\$5,098,261
1/9/09	North Central Bancshares, Inc. (Fort Dodge, IA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,200,000							\$14.10	\$19	\$15.43	99,157	99,157	\$(1.33)	\$178,500
1/9/09	Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation (Gladstone, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$28,685,000							\$19.29	\$160	\$30.06	143,139	143,139	\$(10.77)	\$501,988
1/9/09	Redwood Financial Inc. (Redwood Falls, MN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,995,000													\$57,138
1/9/09	Rising Sun Bancorp (Rising Sun, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,983,000													\$114,122
1/9/09	Security Business Bancorp (San Diego, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,803,000													\$110,688
1/9/09	Security California Bancorp (Riverside, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,815,000													\$130,005
1/9/09	Shore Bancshares, Inc. (Easton, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000	4/15/2009 ⁴	\$25,000,000	\$0				\$17.94	\$151	\$21.68	172,970	172,970	\$(3.74)	\$333,333
1/9/09	Sound Banking Company (Morehead City, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,070,000													\$58,576
1/9/09	Sun Bancorp, Inc. (Vineland, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$89,310,000	4/8/2009 ⁴	\$89,310,000	\$0	5/27/09	Warrants	\$2,100,000	\$5.18	\$120	\$8.27	1,543,376	0	\$(3.09)	\$1,103,971
1/9/09	Surrey Bancorp (Mount Airy, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,000,000													\$38,150
1/9/09	Texas National Bancorporation (Jacksonville, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,981,000													\$75,937
1/9/09	The First Bancorp, Inc. (Damariscotta, ME)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,000,000							\$19.47	\$189	\$16.60	225,904	225,904	\$2.87	\$437,500
1/9/09	The Queensborough Company (Louisville, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													\$228,900
1/9/09	Valley Community Bank (Pleasanton, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,500,000													\$104,913
1/16/09	Bank of Commerce (Charlotte, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$54,046
1/16/09	Bar Harbor Bankshares/Bar Harbor Bank & Trust (Bar Harbor, ME)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$18,751,000							\$30.85	\$89	\$26.81	104,910	104,910	\$4.04	\$309,913
1/16/09	BNCCORP, Inc. (Bismarck, ND) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$20,093,000													\$361,992
1/16/09	Carver Bancorp, Inc (New York, NY) ³	Pref. Stock	\$18,980,000													\$313,697
1/16/09	Centra Financial Holdings, Inc./Centra Bank, Inc. (Morgantown, WV) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000	3/31/2009 ⁴	\$15,000,000	\$0	4/15/09	Preferred Stock ^{2,7}	\$750,000							\$172,938
1/16/09	Citizens & Northern Corporation (Wellsboro, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$26,440,000							\$20.57	\$185	\$20.36	194,794	194,794	\$0.21	\$436,994
1/16/09	Community 1st Bank (Roseville, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,550,000													\$34,755
1/16/09	Community Bank of the Bay (Oakland, CA) ³	Pref. Stock	\$1,747,000													
1/16/09	Dickinson Financial Corporation II (Kansas City, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$146,053,000													\$2,631,197
1/16/09	ECB Bancorp, Inc./East Carolina Bank (Engelhard, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,949,000							\$19.50	\$55	\$18.57	144,984	144,984	\$0.93	\$296,658
1/16/09	First BanCorp (San Juan, PR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$400,000,000							\$3.95	\$366	\$10.27	5,842,259	5,842,259	\$(6.32)	\$6,611,111
1/16/09	First Bankers Trustshares, Inc. (Quincy, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$180,153
1/16/09	First Maritowoc Bancorp, Inc. (Manitowoc, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000	5/27/2009 ⁴	\$12,000,000	\$0	5/27/09	Preferred Stock ^{2,7}	\$600,000							\$237,983
1/16/09	Home Bancshares, Inc. (Conway, AR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$50,000,000							\$19.04	\$379	\$26.03	288,129	288,129	\$(6.99)	\$826,389
1/16/09	Idaho Bancorp (Boise, ID) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,900,000													\$124,306
1/16/09	MainSource Financial Group, Inc.(Greensburg, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$57,000,000							\$7.42	\$149	\$14.95	571,906	571,906	\$(7.53)	\$942,083
1/16/09	MetroCorp Bancshares, Inc. (Houston, TX)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$45,000,000							\$3.10	\$34	\$8.75	771,429	771,429	\$(5.65)	\$743,750
1/16/09	Morrill Bancshares, Inc. (Merriam, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$13,000,000													\$234,199
1/16/09	New Hampshire Thrift Bancshares, Inc. (Newport, NH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000							\$9.85	\$57	\$8.14	184,275	184,275	\$1.71	\$165,278

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1/16/09	OceanFirst Financial Corp. (Toms River, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$38,263,000							\$11.97	\$148	\$15.07	380,853	380,853	\$(3.10)	\$632,403
1/16/09	Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (Aurora, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$73,000,000							\$5.90	\$82	\$13.43	815,339	815,339	\$(7.53)	\$1,206,528
1/16/09	Pacific Coast National Bancorp (San Clemente, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,120,000													\$18,088
1/16/09	Puget Sound Bank (Bellevue, WA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,500,000													\$81,069
1/16/09	Pulaski Financial Corp (Creve Coeur, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$32,538,000							\$6.60	\$68	\$6.27	778,421	778,421	\$0.33	\$537,781
1/16/09	Redwood Capital Bancorp (Eureka, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,800,000													\$68,458
1/16/09	S&T Bancorp (Indiana, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$108,676,000							\$12.16	\$336	\$31.53	517,012	517,012	\$(19.37)	\$1,796,173
1/16/09	SCBT Financial Corporation (Columbia, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$64,779,000	5/20/2009 ⁴	\$64,779,000	\$0	6/24/09	Warrants	\$1,400,000	\$23.69	\$299	\$32.06	303,083	0	\$(8.37)	\$1,115,639
1/16/09	Somerset Hills Bancorp (Bernardsville, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,414,000	5/20/2009 ⁴	\$7,414,000	\$0	6/24/09	Warrants	\$275,000	\$7.50	\$39	\$6.82	163,065	0	\$0.68	\$127,686
1/16/09	Southern Bancorp, Inc. (Arkadelphia, AR) ³	Pref. Stock	\$11,000,000													\$181,806
1/16/09	State Bankshares, Inc. (Fargo, ND) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$50,000,000													\$900,764
1/16/09	Syringa Bancorp (Boise, ID) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,000,000													\$144,122
1/16/09	TCB Holding Company, Texas Community Bank (The Woodlands, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$11,730,000													\$211,335
1/16/09	Texas Capital Bancshares, Inc. (Dallas, TX)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$75,000,000	5/13/2009 ⁴	\$75,000,000	\$0				\$15.47	\$551	\$14.84	758,086	758,086	\$0.63	\$1,218,750
1/16/09	The Baraboo Bancorporation (Baraboo, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$20,749,000													\$373,787
1/16/09	Treaty Oak Bancorp, Inc. (Austin, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,268,000													\$58,863
1/16/09	United Bancorp, Inc. (Tecumseh, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$20,600,000							\$6.10	\$31	\$9.92	311,492	311,492	\$(3.82)	\$340,472
1/16/09	United Financial Banking Companies, Inc. (Vienna, VA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,658,000													\$101,934
1/16/09	Washington Banking Company/Whidbey Island Bank (Oak Harbor, WA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$26,380,000							\$9.42	\$90	\$8.04	492,164	492,164	\$1.38	\$436,003
1/16/09	Yadkin Valley Financial Corporation (Elkin, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$36,000,000							\$6.91	\$111	\$13.99	385,990	385,990	\$(7.08)	\$595,000
1/23/09	1st Source Corporation (South Bend, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$111,000,000							\$17.27	\$418	\$19.87	837,947	837,947	\$(2.60)	\$1,726,667
1/23/09	AB&T Financial Corporation (Gastonia, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,500,000							\$5.25	\$14	\$6.55	80,153	80,153	\$(1.30)	\$54,444
1/23/09	Alarion Financial Services, Inc. (Ocala, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,514,000													\$110,457
1/23/09	BankFirst Capital Corporation (Macon, MS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,500,000													\$262,812
1/23/09	California Oaks State Bank (Thousand Oaks, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,300,000													\$55,954
1/23/09	Calvert Financial Corporation (Ashland, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,037,000													\$17,588
1/23/09	CalWest Bancorp (Rancho Santa Margarita, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,656,000													\$78,951
1/23/09	Commonwealth Business Bank (Los Angeles, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,701,000													\$25,648
1/23/09	Crosstown Holding Company (Blaine, MN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,650,000													\$180,591
1/23/09	Farmers Bank (Windsor, VA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,752,000													\$148,406
1/23/09	First Citizens Banc Corp (Sandusky, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$23,184,000							\$5.01	\$39	\$7.41	469,312	469,312	\$(2.40)	\$360,640
1/23/09	First ULB Corp. (Oakland, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,900,000	4/22/2009 ⁴	\$4,900,000	\$0	4/22/09	Preferred Stock ^{2,7}	\$245,000							\$66,021
1/23/09	FPB Financial Corp. (Hammond, LA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,240,000													\$54,936
1/23/09	Fresno First Bank (Fresno, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,968,000													
1/23/09	Liberty Bancshares, Inc. (Jonesboro, AR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$57,500,000													\$974,945
1/23/09	Midland States Bancorp, Inc. (Effingham, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,189,000													\$172,749
1/23/09	Moscow Bancshares, Inc. (Moscow, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,216,000													\$105,402
1/23/09	Pierce County Bancorp (Tacoma, WA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,800,000													\$115,298
1/23/09	Princeton National Bancorp, Inc. (Princeton, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$25,083,000							\$14.60	\$48	\$24.27	155,025	155,025	\$(9.67)	\$390,180
1/23/09	Seaside National Bank & Trust (Orlando, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,677,000													\$96,261
1/23/09	Southern Illinois Bancorp, Inc. (Carmi, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,000,000													\$84,778
1/23/09	Stonebridge Financial Corp. (West Chester, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,973,000													\$186,064

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1/23/09	WSFS Financial Corporation (Wilmington, DE)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$52,625,000							\$27.31	\$169	\$45.08	175,105	175,105	\$(1.77)	\$818,612
1/30/09	Adbanc, Inc (Ogallala, NE) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,720,000													\$202,195
1/30/09	AMB Financial Corp. (Munster, IN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,674,000													\$58,409
1/30/09	Anchor Bancorp Wisconsin Inc. (Madison, WI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$110,000,000							\$1.30	\$28	\$2.23	7,399,103	7,399,103	\$(0.93)	
1/30/09	Annapolis Bancorp, Inc. (Annapolis, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$8,152,000							\$3.80	\$15	\$4.08	299,706	299,706	\$(0.28)	\$118,883
1/30/09	Bankers' Bank of the West Bancorp, Inc. (Denver, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,639,000													\$200,909
1/30/09	Beach Business Bank (Manhattan Beach, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													\$95,375
1/30/09	Central Bancshares, Inc. (Houston, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,800,000													\$92,196
1/30/09	Central Valley Community Bancorp (Fresno, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,000,000							\$5.19	\$40	\$6.64	158,133	158,133	\$(1.45)	\$102,083
1/30/09	Central Virginia Bankshares, Inc. (Powhatan, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,385,000							\$4.25	\$11	\$6.48	263,542	263,542	\$(2.23)	\$166,031
1/30/09	Community Partners Bancorp (Middletown, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,000,000							\$4.20	\$29	\$4.68	288,462	288,462	\$(0.48)	\$131,250
1/30/09	Country Bank Shares, Inc. (Milford, NE) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,525,000													\$119,610
1/30/09	DNB Financial Corporation (Downingtown, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,750,000							\$7.55	\$20	\$9.46	186,311	186,311	\$(1.91)	\$171,354
1/30/09	Equity Bancshares, Inc. (Wichita, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,750,000													\$139,102
1/30/09	F & M Bancshares, Inc. (Trezevant, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,609,000													\$73,252
1/30/09	First Resource Bank (Exton, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,600,000													\$41,330
1/30/09	First Southern Bancorp, Inc. (Boca Raton, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,900,000													\$173,264
1/30/09	First United Corporation (Oakland, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,000,000							\$11.25	\$69	\$13.79	326,323	326,323	\$(2.54)	\$437,500
1/30/09	Firstbank Corporation (Alma, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$33,000,000							\$7.05	\$54	\$8.55	578,947	578,947	\$(1.50)	\$481,250
1/30/09	Flagstar Bancorp, Inc. (Troy, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$266,657,000							\$0.68	\$61	\$0.62	64,513,790	64,513,790	\$0.06	\$3,888,747
1/30/09	Goldwater Bank, N.A. (Scottsdale, AZ) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,568,000													\$40,810
1/30/09	Greer Bancshares Incorporated (Greer, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,993,000													\$158,856
1/30/09	Guaranty Federal Bancshares, Inc. (Springfield, MO)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,000,000							\$6.90	\$18	\$5.55	459,459	459,459	\$1.35	\$247,917
1/30/09	Hilltop Community Bancorp, Inc. (Summit, NJ) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$63,583
1/30/09	Katahdin Bankshares Corp. (Houlton, ME) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,449,000													\$166,084
1/30/09	Legacy Bancorp, Inc. (Milwaukee, WI) ³	Pref. Stock	\$5,498,000													\$80,179
1/30/09	Metro City Bank (Doraville, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,700,000													\$122,398
1/30/09	Middleburg Financial Corporation (Middleburg, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$22,000,000							\$13.76	\$65	\$15.85	208,202	208,202	\$(2.09)	\$320,833
1/30/09	Monument Bank (Bethesda, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,734,000													\$75,258
1/30/09	Northway Financial, Inc. (Berlin, NH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$158,958
1/30/09	Oak Ridge Financial Services, Inc. (Oak Ridge, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$7,700,000							\$7.20	\$13	\$7.05	163,830	163,830	\$0.15	\$112,292
1/30/09	Ojai Community Bank (Ojai, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,080,000													\$33,063
1/30/09	Parke Bancorp, Inc. (Sewell, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,288,000							\$9.16	\$37	\$8.15	299,779	299,779	\$1.01	\$237,533
1/30/09	Peninsula Bank Holding Co. (Palo Alto, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$6,000,000							\$9.25	\$17	\$11.02	81,670	81,670	\$(1.77)	
1/30/09	Peoples Bancorp Inc. (Marietta, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$39,000,000							\$17.05	\$178	\$18.86	313,505	313,505	\$(1.81)	\$568,750
1/30/09	Plumas Bancorp (Quincy, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,949,000							\$4.99	\$24	\$7.54	237,712	237,712	\$(2.55)	\$174,256
1/30/09	PrivateBancorp, Inc. (Chicago, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$243,815,000							\$22.24	\$1,013	\$28.35	1,290,026	1,290,026	\$(6.11)	\$3,555,635
1/30/09	Rogers Bancshares, Inc. (Little Rock, AR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$25,000,000													\$397,396
1/30/09	Stewardship Financial Corporation (Midland Park, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,000,000							\$9.50	\$53	\$11.80	127,119	127,119	\$(2.30)	\$145,833
1/30/09	UBT Bancshares, Inc. (Marysville, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,950,000													\$142,334
1/30/09	Valley Commerce Bancorp (Visalia, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,700,000													\$122,398
1/30/09	W.T.B. Financial Corporation (Spokane, WA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$110,000,000													\$1,748,541

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1/30/09	WashingtonFirst Bank (Reston, VA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,633,000													\$105,446
2/6/09	Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. (Juneau, AK)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$4,781,000							\$4.05	\$3	\$4.08	175,772	175,772	\$(0.03)	\$65,739
2/6/09	Banner County Ban Corporation (Harrisburg, NE) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$795,000													\$11,921
2/6/09	Carolina Trust Bank (Lincolnton, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$4,000,000							\$7.24	\$11	\$6.90	86,957	86,957	\$0.34	\$55,000
2/6/09	CedarStone Bank (Lebanon, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,564,000													\$53,411
2/6/09	Centrix Bank & Trust (Bedford, NH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,500,000													\$112,406
2/6/09	Citizens Commerce Bancshares, Inc. (Versailles, KY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,300,000													\$94,421
2/6/09	Community Holding Company of Florida, Inc. (Miramar Beach, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,050,000													\$15,676
2/6/09	F & M Financial Corporation (Salisbury, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,000,000													\$254,788
2/6/09	First Bank of Charleston, Inc. (Charleston, WV) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,345,000													\$50,127
2/6/09	First Express of Nebraska, Inc. (Gering, NE) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,000,000													\$74,938
2/6/09	First Market Bank, FSB (Richmond, VA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$33,900,000													\$508,076
2/6/09	First Western Financial, Inc. (Denver, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,559,000													\$128,279
2/6/09	Georgia Commerce Bancshares, Inc. (Atlanta, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,700,000													\$130,391
2/6/09	Hyperion Bank (Philadelphia, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,552,000													\$23,271
2/6/09	Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. (Oak Ridge, NJ)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$59,000,000							\$8.99	\$212	\$9.32	949,571	949,571	\$(0.33)	\$811,250
2/6/09	Liberty Financial Services, Inc. (New Orleans, LA) ³	Pref. Stock	\$5,645,000													\$77,619
2/6/09	Lone Star Bank (Houston, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,072,000													
2/6/09	Mercantile Capital Corp. (Boston, MA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,500,000													\$52,456
2/6/09	MidWestOne Financial Group, Inc. (Iowa City, IA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,000,000							\$7.81	\$67	\$12.08	198,675	198,675	\$(4.27)	\$220,000
2/6/09	Monarch Community Bancorp, Inc. (Coldwater, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$6,785,000							\$6.10	\$12	\$3.90	260,962	260,962	\$2.20	\$93,294
2/6/09	Pascack Community Bank (Westwood, NJ) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,756,000													\$56,298
2/6/09	PGB Holdings, Inc. (Chicago, IL) ³	Pref. Stock	\$3,000,000													\$41,250
2/6/09	Stockmens Financial Corporation (Rapid City, SD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,568,000													\$233,316
2/6/09	The Bank of Currituck (Moyock, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,021,000													\$60,264
2/6/09	The First Bancshares, Inc. (Hattiesburg, MS)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$5,000,000							\$7.50	\$22	\$13.71	54,705	54,705	\$(6.21)	\$68,750
2/6/09	The Freeport State Bank (Harper, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$301,000													\$4,510
2/6/09	Todd Bancshares, Inc. (Hopkinsville, KY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$59,950
2/6/09	US Metro Bank (Garden Grove, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,861,000													\$42,878
2/13/09	1st Enterprise Bank (Los Angeles, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,400,000													\$61,282
2/13/09	BankGreenville (Greenville, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,000,000													\$13,928
2/13/09	Bern Bancshares, Inc. (Bern, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$985,000													\$13,736
2/13/09	Carrollton Bancorp (Baltimore, MD)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,201,000							\$5.56	\$14	\$6.72	205,379	205,379	\$(1.16)	\$117,568
2/13/09	ColoEast Bankshares, Inc. (Lamar, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$139,278
2/13/09	Corning Savings and Loan Association (Corning, AR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$638,000													\$8,888
2/13/09	DeSoto County Bank (Horn Lake, MS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,173,000													\$16,345
2/13/09	F&M Financial Corporation (Clarksville, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,243,000													\$240,153
2/13/09	Financial Security Corporation (Basin, WY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,000,000													\$69,639
2/13/09	First Choice Bank (Cerritos, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,200,000													\$30,641
2/13/09	First Menasha Bancshares, Inc. (Neenah, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,797,000													\$66,815

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2/13/09	FNB United Corp. (Asheboro, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$51,500,000							\$2.48	\$28	\$3.50	2,207,143	2,207,143	\$(1.02)	\$658,055
2/13/09	Gregg Bancshares, Inc. (Ozark, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$825,000													\$11,485
2/13/09	Hometown Bancshares, Inc. (Corbin, KY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,900,000													\$26,463
2/13/09	Liberty Bancshares, Inc. (Springfield, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$21,900,000													\$305,018
2/13/09	Meridian Bank (Devon, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,200,000													\$86,352
2/13/09	Midwest Regional Bancorp, Inc. (Festus, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$700,000													\$9,749
2/13/09	Northwest Bancorporation, Inc. (Spokane, WA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,500,000													\$146,242
2/13/09	Northwest Commercial Bank (Lakewood, WA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,992,000													\$27,753
2/13/09	Peoples Bancorp (Lynden, WA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$18,000,000													\$250,700
2/13/09	PremierWest Bancorp (Medford, OR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$41,400,000							\$3.39	\$84	\$5.70	1,038,462	1,090,385	\$(2.31)	\$529,000
2/13/09	QCR Holdings, Inc. (Moline, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$38,237,000							\$10.00	\$45	\$10.99	521,888	521,888	\$(0.99)	\$488,584
2/13/09	Regional Bankshares, Inc. (Hartsville, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,500,000													\$20,892
2/13/09	Reliance Bancshares, Inc. (Frontenac, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$40,000,000													\$557,111
2/13/09	Santa Clara Valley Bank, N.A. (Santa Paula, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,900,000													\$40,391
2/13/09	Security Bancshares of Pulaski County, Inc. (Waynesville, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,152,000													\$29,982
2/13/09	State Capital Corporation (Greenwood, MS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000													\$208,917
2/13/09	The Bank of Kentucky Financial Corporation (Crestview Hills, KY)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$34,000,000							\$28.00	\$157	\$18.56	274,784	274,784	\$9.44	\$434,444
2/13/09	Westamerica Bancorporation (San Rafael, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$83,726,000							\$49.61	\$1,448	\$50.92	246,640	246,640	\$(1.31)	\$1,069,832
2/20/09	BancPlus Corporation (Ridgeland, MS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$48,000,000													\$617,666
2/20/09	CBB Bancorp (Cartersville, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,644,000													\$34,019
2/20/09	Central Community Corporation (Temple, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$22,000,000													\$283,097
2/20/09	Crazy Woman Creek Bancorp, Inc. (Buffalo, WY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,100,000													\$39,891
2/20/09	First BancTrust Corporation (Paris, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,350,000													\$94,591
2/20/09	First Merchants Corporation (Muncie, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$116,000,000							\$8.03	\$169	\$17.55	991,453	991,453	\$(9.52)	\$1,369,444
2/20/09	First Priority Financial Corp. (Malvern, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,579,000													\$58,924
2/20/09	Florida Business BancGroup, Inc. (Tampa, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,495,000													\$122,188
2/20/09	Guaranty Bancorp, Inc. (Woodsville, NH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,920,000													\$89,047
2/20/09	Hamilton State Bancshares (Hoschton, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,000,000													\$90,077
2/20/09	Hometown Bancorp of Alabama, Inc. (Oneonta, AL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,250,000													\$41,832
2/20/09	Lafayette Bancorp, Inc. (Oxford, MS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,998,000													\$25,712
2/20/09	Liberty Shares, Inc. (Hinesville, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,280,000													\$222,360
2/20/09	Market Bancorporation, Inc. (New Market, MN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,060,000													\$26,508
2/20/09	Mid-Wisconsin Financial Services, Inc. (Medford, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$128,681
2/20/09	Northern States Financial Corporation (Waukegan, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,211,000							\$5.33	\$22	\$4.42	584,084	584,084	\$0.91	\$203,185
2/20/09	Premier Service Bank (Riverside, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													
2/20/09	Royal Bancshares of Pennsylvania, Inc. (Narberth, PA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,407,000							\$1.87	\$25	\$4.13	1,104,370	1,104,370	\$(2.26)	\$358,971
2/20/09	Security State Bancshares, Inc. (Charleston, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,500,000													\$160,850
2/20/09	Sonoma Valley Bancorp (Sonoma, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,653,000													\$111,354
2/20/09	The Private Bank of California (Los Angeles, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,450,000													\$70,142
2/20/09	United American Bank (San Mateo, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,700,000													

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2/20/09	White River Bancshares Company (Fayetteville, AR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$16,800,000													\$216,183
2/27/09	Avenue Financial Holdings, Inc. (Nashville, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,400,000													\$87,382
2/27/09	BNC Financial Group, Inc. (New Canaan, CT) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,797,000													\$56,647
2/27/09	California Bank of Commerce (Lafayette, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$47,233
2/27/09	Catskill Hudson Bancorp, Inc (Rock Hill, NY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$35,425
2/27/09	Central Bancorp, Inc. (Garland, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$22,500,000													\$265,688
2/27/09	Columbine Capital Corp. (Buena Vista, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,260,000													\$26,687
2/27/09	Community Business Bank (West Sacramento, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,976,000													\$46,954
2/27/09	Community First Inc. (Columbia, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,806,000													\$210,253
2/27/09	D.L. Evans Bancorp (Burley, ID) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$19,891,000													\$234,889
2/27/09	First Gothenburg Bancshares, Inc. (Gothenburg, NE) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,570,000													\$89,399
2/27/09	First M&F Corporation (Kosciusko, MS)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$30,000,000							\$4.07	\$37	\$8.77	513,113	513,113	\$(4.70)	\$325,000
2/27/09	First State Bank of Mobeetie (Mobeetie, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$731,000													\$8,641
2/27/09	FNB Bancorp (South San Francisco, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													\$141,700
2/27/09	Green Circle Investments, Inc. (Clive, IA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,400,000													\$28,340
2/27/09	Green City Bancshares, Inc. (Green City, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$651,000													\$7,696
2/27/09	Howard Bancorp, Inc. (Ellicott City, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,983,000													\$70,646
2/27/09	Integra Bank Corporation (Evansville, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$83,586,000							\$1.15	\$24	\$1.69	7,418,876	7,418,876	\$(0.54)	\$905,515
2/27/09	Lakeland Financial Corporation (Warsaw, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$56,044,000							\$19.00	\$236	\$21.20	396,538	396,538	\$(2.20)	\$607,143
2/27/09	Medallion Bank (Salt Lake City, UT) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$11,800,000													\$139,338
2/27/09	Midtown Bank & Trust Company (Atlanta, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,222,000													\$61,662
2/27/09	National Bancshares, Inc. (Bettendorf, IA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$24,664,000													\$291,237
2/27/09	Private Bancorporation, Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,960,000													\$58,569
2/27/09	PSB Financial Corporation (Many, LA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,270,000													\$109,473
2/27/09	Regent Capital Corporation (Nowata, OK) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,655,000													\$31,356
2/27/09	Ridgestone Financial Services, Inc. (Brookfield, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,900,000													\$128,711
2/27/09	Southern First Bancshares, Inc. (Greenville, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,299,000							\$6.99	\$21	\$7.85	330,554	330,554	\$(0.86)	\$187,406
2/27/09	The Victory Bank (Limerick, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$541,000													\$6,388
2/27/09	TriState Capital Holdings, Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$23,000,000													\$271,592
3/6/09	AmeriBank Holding Company (Collinsville, OK) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,492,000													\$26,038
3/6/09	Blue Ridge Bancshares, Inc. (Independence, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													\$125,350
3/6/09	Blue River Bancshares, Inc. (Shelbyville, IN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,000,000													\$52,230
3/6/09	BOH Holdings, Inc. (Houston, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$104,458
3/6/09	Citizens Bancshares Corporation (Atlanta, GA) ³	Pref. Stock	\$7,462,000													\$71,511
3/6/09	Community Bancshares of Kansas, Inc. (Goff, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$500,000													\$5,223
3/6/09	Farmers & Merchants Bancshares, Inc. (Houston, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$11,000,000													\$114,905
3/6/09	First Busey Corporation (Urbana, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$100,000,000							\$7.35	\$263	\$13.07	1,147,666	1,147,666	\$(5.72)	\$958,333
3/6/09	First Federal Bancshares of Arkansas, Inc. (Harrison, AR)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$16,500,000							\$3.93	\$19	\$7.69	321,847	321,847	\$(3.76)	\$158,125
3/6/09	First Reliance Bancshares, Inc. (Florence, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,349,000													\$160,326
3/6/09	First Southwest Bancorporation, Inc. (Alamosa, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,500,000													\$57,452
3/6/09	First Texas BHC, Inc. (Fort Worth, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$13,533,000													\$141,369

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3/6/09	Germantown Capital Corporation, Inc. (Germantown, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,967,000													\$51,878
3/6/09	HCSB Financial Corporation (Loris, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$12,895,000							\$12.60	\$48	\$21.09	91,714	91,714	\$(8.49)	\$123,577
3/6/09	Highlands Independent Bancshares, Inc. (Sebring, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,700,000													\$69,987
3/6/09	ICB Financial (Ontario, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													\$62,675
3/6/09	Marine Bank & Trust Company (Vero Beach, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$31,338
3/6/09	Merchants and Planters Bancshares, Inc. (Toone, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,881,000													\$19,648
3/6/09	Park Bancorporation, Inc. (Madison, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$23,200,000													\$242,343
3/6/09	PeoplesSouth Bancshares, Inc. (Colquitt, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,325,000													\$128,741
3/6/09	Pinnacle Bank Holding Company, Inc. (Orange City, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,389,000													\$45,839
3/6/09	Regent Bancorp, Inc. (Davie, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,982,000													\$104,269
3/13/09	1st United Bancorp, Inc. (Boca Raton, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$93,861
3/13/09	BancIndependent, Inc. (Sheffield, AL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$21,100,000													\$198,047
3/13/09	Bank of George (Las Vegas, NV) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,672,000													\$25,086
3/13/09	Blackhawk Bancorp, Inc. (Beloit, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													\$93,861
3/13/09	Butler Point, Inc. (Catlin, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$607,000													\$5,692
3/13/09	Discover Financial Services (Riverwoods, IL)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$1,224,558,000							\$10.27	\$4,947	\$8.96	20,500,413	20,500,413	\$1.31	\$10,544,804
3/13/09	First American International Corp. (Brooklyn, NY) ³	Pref. Stock	\$17,000,000													\$146,389
3/13/09	First Intercontinental Bank (Doraville, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,398,000													\$60,054
3/13/09	First National Corporation (Strasburg, VA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$13,900,000													\$130,467
3/13/09	First Northern Community Bancorp (Dixon, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$17,390,000							\$5.76	\$52	\$7.39	352,977	352,977	\$(1.63)	\$149,747
3/13/09	First Place Financial Corp. (Warren, OH)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$72,927,000							\$3.11	\$53	\$2.98	3,670,822	3,670,822	\$0.13	\$627,982
3/13/09	Haviland Bancshares, Inc. (Haviland, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$425,000													\$3,986
3/13/09	IBW Financial Corporation (Washington, DC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													\$56,317
3/13/09	Madison Financial Corporation (Richmond, KY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,370,000													\$31,639
3/13/09	Moneytree Corporation (Lenoir City, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,516,000													\$89,321
3/13/09	Provident Community Bancshares, Inc. (Rock Hill, SC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$9,266,000							\$3.30	\$6	\$7.77	178,880	178,880	\$(4.47)	\$79,791
3/13/09	Salisbury Bancorp, Inc. (Lakeville, CT)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$8,816,000							\$24.31	\$41	\$22.93	57,671	57,671	\$1.38	\$75,916
3/13/09	Sovereign Bancshares, Inc. (Dallas, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$18,215,000													\$170,972
3/13/09	St. Johns Bancshares, Inc. (St. Louis, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$28,158
3/20/09	Citizens Bank & Trust Company (Covington, LA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,400,000													\$19,983
3/20/09	Community First Bancshares Inc. (Union City, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$20,000,000													\$166,528
3/20/09	Farmers & Merchants Financial Corporation (Argonia, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$442,000													\$3,679
3/20/09	Farmers State Bankshares, Inc. (Holton, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$700,000													\$5,897
3/20/09	First Colebrook Bancorp, Inc. (Colebrook, NH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,500,000													\$37,469
3/20/09	First NBC Bank Holding Company (New Orleans, LA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,836,000													\$148,512
3/20/09	Heritage Oaks Bancorp (Paso Robles, CA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$21,000,000							\$6.25	\$48	\$5.15	611,650	611,650	\$1.10	\$160,416
3/20/09	Kirksville Bancorp, Inc. (Kirksville, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$470,000													\$3,920
3/20/09	Peoples Bancshares of TN, Inc (Madisonville, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,900,000													\$32,473
3/20/09	Premier Bank Holding Company (Tallahassee, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,500,000													\$79,100

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3/27/09	Alpine Banks of Colorado (Glenwood Springs, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$70,000,000													\$508,666
3/27/09	CBS Banc-Corp. (Russellville, AL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$24,300,000													\$176,580
3/27/09	Clover Community Bankshares, Inc. (Clover, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													\$21,800
3/27/09	Colonial American Bank (West Conshohocken, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$574,000													\$4,175
3/27/09	CSRA Bank Corp. (Wrens, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,400,000													\$17,440
3/27/09	IBT Bancorp, Inc. (Irving, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,295,000													\$16,680
3/27/09	Maryland Financial Bank (Towson, MD) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,700,000													\$12,353
3/27/09	MS Financial, Inc. (Kingwood, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,723,000													\$56,119
3/27/09	Naples Bancorp, Inc. (Naples, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$29,067
3/27/09	Pathway Bancorp (Cairo, NE) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,727,000													\$27,079
3/27/09	SBT Bancorp, Inc. (Simsbury, CT) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$29,067
3/27/09	Spirit BankCorp, Inc. (Bristow, OK) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$30,000,000													\$218,000
3/27/09	Triad Bancorp, Inc. (Frontenac, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,700,000													\$26,887
3/27/09	Trinity Capital Corporation (Los Alamos, NM) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$35,539,000													\$258,251
4/3/09	BancStar, Inc. (Festus, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,600,000													\$54,682
4/3/09	BCB Holding Company, Inc. (Theodore, AL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,706,000													\$10,845
4/3/09	Community First Bancshares, Inc. (Harrison, AR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,725,000													\$80,907
4/3/09	First Capital Bancorp, Inc. (Glen Ellen, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$10,958,000							\$8.00	\$24	\$6.55	250,947	250,947	\$1.45	\$63,922
4/3/09	Fortune Financial Corporation (Arnold, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,100,000													\$19,711
4/3/09	Millennium Bancorp, Inc. (Edwards, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,260,000													\$46,162
4/3/09	Prairie Star Bancshares, Inc. (Olathe, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,800,000													\$17,803
4/3/09	Titonka Bancshares, Inc (Titonka, IA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,117,000													\$13,462
4/3/09	Tri-State Bank of Memphis (Memphis, TN) ²⁻³	Pref. Stock	\$2,795,000													\$16,304
4/3/09	TriSummit Bank (Kingsport, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,765,000													\$17,578
4/10/09	Capital Commerce Bancorp, Inc. (Milwaukee, WI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,100,000													\$27,023
4/10/09	City National Bancshares Corporation (Newark, NJ) ²	Pref. Stock	\$9,439,000													\$45,884
4/10/09	First Business Bank, N.A. (San Diego, CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,211,000													\$11,719
4/10/09	Metropolitan Capital Bancorp, Inc. (Chicago, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,040,000													\$10,810
4/10/09	SV Financial, Inc. (Sterling, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$21,194
4/17/09	Bank of the Carolinas Corporation (Mocksville, NC)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$13,179,000							\$5.00	\$19	\$4.16	475,204	475,204	\$0.84	\$51,252
4/17/09	BNB Financial Services Corporation (New York, NY) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,500,000													\$31,792
4/17/09	Omega Capital Corp. (Lakewood, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,816,000													\$11,938
4/17/09	Patterson Bancshares, Inc (Patterson, LA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,690,000													\$15,645
4/17/09	Penn Liberty Financial Corp. (Wayne, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,960,000													\$42,219
4/17/09	Tifton Banking Company (Tifton, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,800,000													\$16,108
4/24/09	Allied First Bancorp, Inc. (Oswego, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,652,000													\$11,613
4/24/09	Birmingham Bloomfield Bancshares, Inc (Birmingham, MI) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,635,000													\$5,200
4/24/09	Business Bancshares, Inc. (Clayton,MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000													\$47,688
4/24/09	Frontier Bancshares, Inc. (Austin,TX) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													
4/24/09	Grand Capital Corporation (Tulsa,OK) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													\$12,717

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4/24/09	Indiana Bank Corp. (Dana, IN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,312,000													\$4,174
4/24/09	Mackinac Financial Corporation/mBank (Manistique, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$11,000,000							\$4.50	\$15	\$4.35	379,310	379,310	\$0.15	\$32,083
4/24/09	Oregon Bancorp, Inc. (Salem, OR) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,216,000													\$10,225
4/24/09	Peoples Bancorporation, Inc. (Easley, SC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,660,000													\$40,248
4/24/09	Standard Bancshares, Inc. (Hickory Hills, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$60,000,000													\$190,750
4/24/09	Vision Bank - Texas (Richardson, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,500,000													\$4,769
4/24/09	York Traditions Bank (York, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,871,000													\$15,488
5/1/09	CenterBank(Milford, OH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,250,000													
5/1/09	Georgia Primary Bank(Atlanta, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,500,000													
5/1/09	HPK Financial Corporation (Chicago, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													
5/1/09	OSB Financial Services, Inc. (Orange, TX) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,100,000													
5/1/09	Security State Bank Holding-Company (Jamestown, ND) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,750,000													
5/1/09	Union Bank & Trust Company (Oxford, NC) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,194,000													
5/1/09	Village Bank and Trust Financial Corp (Midlothian, VA)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$14,738,000							\$4.70	\$20	\$4.43	499,029	499,029	\$0.27	
5/8/09	Freeport Bancshares, Inc. (Freeport, IL) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													
5/8/09	Gateway Bancshares, Inc. (Ringgold, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													
5/8/09	Highlands State Bank (Vernon, NJ) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,091,000													
5/8/09	Investors Financial Corporation of Pettis County, Inc. (Sedalia, MO) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													
5/8/09	One Georgia Bank (Atlanta, GA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,500,000													
5/8/09	Premier Bancorp, Inc. (Wilmette, IL) ^{3, 8}	Sub. Debent.	\$6,784,000													
5/8/09	Sword Financial Corporation (Horicon, WI) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$13,644,000													
5/15/09	Boscobel Bancorp, Inc (Boscobel, WI) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,586,000													
5/15/09	Brogan Bankshares, Inc. (Kaukauna, WI) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,400,000													
5/15/09	Community Financial Shares, Inc. (Glen Ellyn, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,970,000													
5/15/09	Deerfield Financial Corporation (Deerfield, WI) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,639,000													
5/15/09	First Community Bancshares, Inc (Overland Park, KS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$14,800,000													
5/15/09	Foresight Financial Group, Inc. (Rockford, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000													
5/15/09	IBC Bancorp, Inc. (Chicago, IL) ^{3, 8}	Sub. Debent.	\$4,205,000													
5/15/09	Market Street Bancshares, Inc. (Mt. Vernon, IL) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$20,300,000													
5/15/09	Mercantile Bank Corporation (Grand Rapids, MI)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$21,000,000							\$3.30	\$28	\$5.11	616,438	616,438	\$(1.81)	
5/15/09	Northern State Bank (Closter, NJ) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,341,000													
5/15/09	Riverside Bancshares, Inc. (Little Rock, AR) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,100,000													
5/15/09	Southern Heritage Bancshares, Inc. (Cleveland, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,862,000													
5/15/09	Western Reserve Bancorp, Inc (Medina, OH) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,700,000													
5/15/09	Worthington Financial Holdings, Inc. (Huntsville, AL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,720,000													
5/22/09	Blackridge Financial, Inc. (Fargo, ND) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,000,000													
5/22/09	Commonwealth Bancshares, Inc.(Louisville, KY) ²	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$20,400,000													
5/22/09	Diamond Bancorp, Inc. (Washington, MO) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$20,445,000													
5/22/09	F & C Bancorp, Inc. (Holden, MO) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,993,000													
5/22/09	First Advantage Bancshares Inc. (Coon Rapids, MN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,177,000													

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5/22/09	Fort Lee Federal Savings Bank (Fort Lee, NJ) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,300,000													
5/22/09	Franklin Bancorp, Inc. (Washington, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,097,000													
5/22/09	Illinois State Bancorp, Inc. (Chicago, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,272,000													
5/22/09	Premier Financial Corp (Dubuque, IA) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,349,000													
5/22/09	The Landrum Company (Columbia, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000													
5/22/09	United Bank Corporation (Barnesville, GA) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$14,400,000													
5/22/09	Universal Bancorp (Bloomfield, IN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$9,900,000													
5/29/09	American Premier Bancorp (Arcadia ,CA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,800,000													
5/29/09	CB Holding Corp. (Aledo, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,114,000													
5/29/09	Chambers Bancshares, Inc. (Danville, AR) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$19,817,000													
5/29/09	Citizens Bancshares Co. (Chillicothe, MO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$24,990,000													
5/29/09	Community Bank Shares of Indiana, Inc. (New Albany, IN)	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$19,468,000							\$7.51	\$24	\$7.56	386,270	386,270	\$(0.05)	
5/29/09	Fidelity Bancorp, Inc (Baton Rouge, LA) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,942,000													
5/29/09	Grand Mountain Bancshares, Inc. (Granby, CO) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,076,000													
5/29/09	Two Rivers Financial Group (Burlington, IA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													
6/5/09	Covenant Financial Corporation (Clarksdale, MS) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,000,000													
6/5/09	First Trust Corporation (New Orleans, LA) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,969,000													
6/5/09	OneFinancial Corporation (Little Rock, AR) ^{8, 10}	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,300,000													
6/12/09	Berkshire Bancorp, Inc. (Wyomissing, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,892,000													
6/12/09	Enterprise Financial Services Group, Inc. (Allison Park, PA) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,000,000													
6/12/09	First Financial Bancshares, Inc. (Lawrence, KS) ^{8, 10}	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,756,000													
6/12/09	First Vernon Bancshares, Inc. (Vernon, AL) ^{2, 10}	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,000,000													
6/12/09	River Valley Bancorporation, Inc. (Wausau, WI) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000													
6/12/09	SouthFirst Bancshares, Inc. (Sylacauga, AL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,760,000													
6/12/09	Virginia Company Bank (Newport News, VA) ^{2, 10}	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$4,700,000													
6/19/09	Biscayne Bancshares, Inc. (Coconut Grove, FL) ^{8, 10}	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,400,000													
6/19/09	Century Financial Services Corporation (Santa Fe, NM) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$10,000,000													
6/19/09	Duke Financial Group, Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													
6/19/09	Farmers Enterprises, Inc. (Great Bend, KS) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													
6/19/09	Manhattan Bancshares, Inc. (Manhattan, IL) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,639,000													
6/19/09	Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Corporation (Joliet, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,510,000													
6/19/09	NEMO Bancshares Inc. (Madison, MO) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,330,000													
6/19/09	RCB Financial Corporation (Rome, GA) ^{2, 10}	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$8,900,000													
6/19/09	Suburban Illinois Bancorp, Inc. (Elmhurst, IL) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$15,000,000													
6/19/09	University Financial Corp, Inc. (St. Paul, MN) ^{8, 8}	Sub. Debent.	\$11,926,000													
6/26/09	Alliance Bancshares, Inc. (Dalton, GA)	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$2,986,000													
6/26/09	Alliance Financial Services Inc. (Saint Paul, MN) ²	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$12,000,000													
6/26/09	FC Holdings, Inc. (Houston, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$21,042,000													
6/26/09	Fidelity Resources Company (Plano, TX) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,000,000													
6/26/09	First Alliance Bancshares, Inc. (Cordova, TN) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$3,422,000													
6/26/09	Fremont Bancorporation (Fremont, CA) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$35,000,000													

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Date	Name of Institution	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Capital Repayment Date	Capital Repayment Amount ⁶	Remaining Capital Amount	Disposition Date	Disposition Investment Description	Final Disposition Proceeds	Current Stock Price	Market Capitalization (in millions)	Strike Price ^a	Number of Warrants Originally Issued	Current Number of Outstanding Warrants	Amt. "In the Money" / "Out of the Money" ^e		
6/26/09	Gold Canyon Bank (Gold Canyon, AZ) ^{2,10}	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,607,000														
6/26/09	Gulfstream Bancshares, Inc. (Stuart, FL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$7,500,000														
6/26/09	Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (Hartford, CT)	Pref. Stock w/ Warr.	\$3,400,000,000							\$11.87	\$3,863	\$9.79	52,093,973	52,093,973		\$2.08	
6/26/09	M&F Bancorp, Inc. (Durham, NC) ^{2,3,10}	Pref. Stock	\$11,735,000														
6/26/09	Metropolitan Bank Group, Inc. (Chicago, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$71,526,000														
6/26/09	NC Bancorp, Inc. (Chicago, IL) ²	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$6,880,000														
6/26/09	Security Capital Corporation (Batesville, MS) ^{2,10}	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$17,388,000														
6/26/09	Signature Bancshares, Inc. (Dallas, TX) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$1,700,000														
6/26/09	Stearns Financial Services, Inc.(St. Cloud, MN) ⁸	Sub. Debent. w/ Ex. Warr.	\$24,900,000														
6/26/09	Waukesha Bankshares, Inc. (Waukesha, WI) ^{2,10}	Pref. Stock w/ Ex. Warr.	\$5,625,000														
Total Purchase Amount			\$203,193,201,000			Total Capital Repayment Amount: \$70,124,589,000											
Total Treasury CPP Investment Amount: \$133,068,612,000																	

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹ This transaction was included in previous Transaction Reports with Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. listed as the qualifying institution and a 10/28/2008 transaction date, footnoted to indicate that settlement was deferred pending merger. The purchase of Merrill Lynch by Bank of America was completed on 1/1/2009, and this transaction under the CPP was funded on 1/9/2009.

² Privately-held qualified financial institution; Treasury received a warrant to purchase additional shares of preferred stock (unless the institution is a CDFI), which it exercised immediately.

³ To promote community development financial institutions (CDFIs), Treasury does not require warrants as part of its investment in certified CDFIs when the size of the investment is \$50 million or less.

⁴ Repayment pursuant to Title VII, Section 7001(g) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

⁵ Redemption pursuant to a qualified equity offering.

⁶ This amount does not include accrued and unpaid dividends, which must be paid at the time of capital repayment.

⁷ The proceeds associated with the disposition of this investment do not include accrued and unpaid dividends.

⁸ Subchapter S corporation; Treasury received a warrant to purchase additional subordinated debentures (unless the institution is a CDFI), which it exercised immediately.

⁹ In its qualified equity offering, this institution raised more capital than Treasury's original investment, therefore, the number of Treasury's shares underlying the warrant was reduced by half.

¹⁰ This institution participated in the expansion of CPP for small banks.

¹¹ Treasury has three separate investments in Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup") under CPP, TIP, and AGP for a total of \$50 billion. On 6/9/2009, Treasury entered into an agreement with Citigroup to exchange up to \$12.5 billion of Treasury's investment in Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series H (CPP Shares) "dollar for dollar" in Citigroup's Private Exchange Offering. The closing of the Exchange is contingent on specified closing conditions, including regulatory approvals or waivers and the concurrent consummation of the other private shareholders' exchange. Treasury will initially exchange the CPP shares for Series M Common Stock Equivalent ("Interim Stock") and a warrant to purchase shares of common stock. Series M automatically converts to common stock and the associated warrant terminates upon receipt of certain shareholder approvals.

¹² As stated in Footnote 11, on 6/9/2009, Treasury entered into an agreement with Citigroup to exchange Treasury's total investment. In addition to the conditions in Footnote 11, Treasury's investment in Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series H (CPP Shares) will be exchanged "dollar for dollar" up to \$25 billion as a result of Citigroup's Private and Public Exchange Offerings. The closing of the Public Exchange is contingent on specified closing conditions, including regulatory approvals or waivers and the concurrent consummation of the other public shareholders' exchange. Treasury will initially exchange the CPP shares for Series M Common Stock Equivalent ("Interim Stock") and a warrant to purchase shares of common stock. Series M automatically converts to common stock and the associated warrant terminates upon receipt of certain shareholder approvals. If any CPP Shares remain following the Private and Public Exchanges, Treasury will exchange those remaining CPP shares "dollar for dollar" for Trust Preferred Securities.

^a According to Treasury, "If a Share Dividend is declared on a common stock of a bank in which Treasury holds outstanding warrants, Treasury is entitled to additional warrants. The 'Update' netted is the amount of new warrant shares that have been received as a result of the corporate action." Strike price and current number of outstanding warrants reflect these updates.

^b Also according to Treasury, First Niagara Corporation, Iberiabank Corporation, and State Street Corporation executed Qualified Equity Offerings which "reduce the number of outstanding warrants held by Treasury."

^c Treasury made two investments in SunTrust. Since the dividends could not be allocated between the transactions, they are presented with the first investment for purposes of this schedule.

^d According to Treasury, "Provident was purchase by M&T Bank (a public institution). Treasury is currently in the process of swapping the warrants issued by Provident for warrants issued by M&T Bank."

^e When a warrant's current market price rises above the strike price, it is considered "In the Money," otherwise it is considered "Out of the Money." For this table, the stock price and market capitalization are as of 6/30/2009. Negative number indicates "Out of the Money."

Sources:
Treasury, *Transactions Report*, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009.
Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009, www.treas.gov, accessed 7/6/2009.
Market Data: Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com, accessed 7/6/2009.
Yahoo Finance, http://finance.yahoo.com, accessed 7/7/2009.
Warrants data: Treasury, CPP Pipeline Report, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009.
Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 7/8/2009, Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft, 7/14/2009.

SSFI TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Transaction Details					Exchange Details			Warrants and Market Data					
Date	Seller	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Date	Transaction Type	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Stock Price as of 6/30/2009	Market Capitalization as of 6/30/2009 (in millions)	Strike Price as Stated in the Agreements	Number of Warrants Received	Amount "In the Money" or "Out of the Money" as of 6/30/2009 ^b	Payment to Treasury
11/25/2008	AIG* (New York, NY)	Preferred Stock w/ Warrants	\$40,000,000,000	4/17/2009	Exchange	Preferred Stock w/ Warrants ¹	\$40,000,000,000	\$23.20	\$3,123	\$50.00	2,689,938	(\$26.80)	- 0 -
4/17/2009	AIG* (New York, NY) ^{2,3}	Preferred Stock w/ Warrants	\$29,835,000,000					\$23.20	\$3,123	\$0.000020	150	\$23.20	- 0 -
Total:			\$69,835,000,000										

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹ On 4/17/2009, Treasury exchanged its Series D Fixed Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares for Series E Fixed Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Shares with no change to Treasury's initial investment amount. In addition, in order for AIG to fully redeem the Series E Preferred Shares, it has an additional obligation to Treasury of \$1,604,576,000 to reflect the cumulative unpaid dividends for the Series D Preferred Shares due to Treasury through and including the exchange date.

² The investment price reflects Treasury's commitment to invest up to \$30 billion less a reduction of \$165 million representing retention payments AIG Financial Products made to its employees in March 2009.

³ This transaction does not include AIG's commitment fee of an additional \$165 million scheduled to be paid from its operating income in three equal installments over the five-year life of the facility.

⁴ AIG executed a 1 for 20 reverse stock split on 6/30/2009, therefore the market data and warrant data reflects this adjustment.

^b When a warrant's current market price rises above the strike price, it is considered "In the Money," otherwise it is considered "Out of the Money."

Sources: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009; Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft, 7/9/2009; Market Data: Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft, 7/14/2009; Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com, accessed 7/6/2009.

TIP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

		Purchase Details				Warrants and Market Data					
Date	Seller	Transaction Type	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Stock Price as of 6/30/2009	Market Capitalization as of 6/30/2009 (in millions)	Strike Price as Stated in the Agreements	Number of Warrants Received	Amount "In the Money" or "Out of the Money" as of 6/30/2009 ^a	In or Out of the Money? ^a	Dividend Payment to Treasury
12/31/2008	Citigroup Inc. (New York, NY) ¹	Purchase	Preferred Stock w/ Warrants	\$20,000,000,000	\$2.97	\$16,315	\$10.61	188,501,414	(\$7.64)	Out	\$600,000,000
1/16/2009	Bank of America Corporation (Charlotte, NC)	Purchase	Preferred Stock w/ Warrants	\$20,000,000,000	\$13.20	\$104,544	\$13.30	150,375,940	(\$0.10)	Out	\$528,888,889
Total:				\$40,000,000,000							

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹ Treasury has three separate investments in Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup") under CPP, TIP, and AGP for a total of \$50 billion. On 6/9/2009, Treasury entered into an agreement with Citigroup to exchange all of Treasury's investments. Following the Private Exchange and the Public Exchange (see footnotes 11 and 12 in the CPP section), Treasury will exchange Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series I (TIP) "dollar for dollar" for Trust Preferred Securities.

^a When a warrant's current market price rises above the strike price, it is considered "In the Money," otherwise it is considered "Out of the Money."

Sources: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Market Data: Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com, accessed 7/6/2009.

AGP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Transaction Details					Warrants and Market Data					
Date	Seller	Investment Description	Guarantee Limit	Stock Price as of 6/30/2009	Market Capitalization as of 6/30/2009 (in millions)	Strike Price as Stated in the Agreements	Number of Warrants Received	Amount "In the Money" or "Out of the Money" as of 6/30/2009 ^a	In or Out of the Money? ^a	Dividend Payment to Treasury
1/16/2009	Citigroup Inc. (New York, NY) ¹	Second-Loss Guarantee on Asset Pool	\$5,000,000,000	\$2.97	\$16,315	\$10.61	66,531,728	(\$7.64)	Out	\$107,573,333
Total:			\$5,000,000,000							

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹ Treasury has three separate investments in Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup") under CPP, TIP, and AGP for a total of \$50 billion. On 6/9/2009, Treasury entered into an agreement with Citigroup to exchange all of Treasury's investments. Following the Private Exchange and the Public Exchange (see Footnotes 11 and 12 in the CPP section), Treasury will exchange Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock Series G (AGP), received as premium with the AGP agreement, "dollar for dollar" for Trust Preferred Securities.

^a When a warrant's current market price rises above the strike price, it is considered "In the Money," otherwise it is considered "Out of the Money."

^b AGP transaction is a guarantee, not a purchase. Treasury received a premium including preferred stock and warrants as part of this transaction.

Sources: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Market Data: Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com, accessed 7/6/2009.

TALF TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Date	Seller	Investment Description	Investment Amount
3/3/2009	TALF LLC (New York, NY) ¹	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$20,000,000,000
Total			\$20,000,000,000

Note: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹ The loan was funded through TALF LLC, a special purpose vehicle created by The Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The amount of \$20,000,000,000 represents the maximum loan amount. The loan will be incrementally funded.

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009.

AIFP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009																		
		Purchase Details			Exchange Details			Warrant and Market Data for Publicly Traded Companies							Payments to Treasury			
Date	Seller	Transaction Type	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Date	Transaction Type	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Stock Price as of 6/30/2009	Market Capitalization as of 6/30/2009 (in millions)	Strike Price as Stated in the Agreements	Number of Warrants Received	Amount "In the Money" or "Out of the Money" as of 6/30/2009 ^c	In or Out of the Money? ^c	Dividend Payment ^a	Interest Payment ^a	Principal Payment ^a	
12/29/2008	GMAC LLC (Detroit, MI)	Purchase	Preferred Stock w/ Exercised Warrants	\$5,000,000,000											\$159,611,111			
12/29/2008	General Motors Corporation (Detroit, MI) ¹	Purchase	Debt Obligation	\$884,024,131	5/29/2009	Exchange	Equity Interest in GMAC ¹²	\$884,024,131		\$666						see note a		
12/31/2008	General Motors Corporation (Detroit, MI)	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Warrants and Additional Note	\$13,400,000,000					\$1.09	\$666	\$3.47	122,035,597	(\$2.38)	Out		\$143,526,108		
1/2/2009	Chrysler Holding LLC (Auburn Hills, MI) ¹⁴	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$4,000,000,000												\$52,152,222		
1/16/2009	Chrysler Financial Services Americas LLC (Farmington Hills, MI) ²	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$1,500,000,000												\$6,036,837	\$130,802,971	
4/22/2009	General Motors Corporation (Detroit, MI) ³	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$2,000,000,000						\$666								
4/29/2009	Chrysler Holding LLC (Auburn Hills, MI) ^{4,5}	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$500,000,000														
4/29/2009	Chrysler Holding LLC (Auburn Hills, MI) ^{4,6}	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$280,130,642														
5/1/2009	Chrysler LLC (Wilmington, DE) ⁷	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$3,043,143,000														
5/20/2009	Chrysler LLC (Wilmington, DE) ⁸	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$756,857,000														
5/20/2009	General Motors Corporation (Detroit, MI) ⁹	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$4,000,000,000						\$666						see note a		
5/21/2009	GMAC LLC (Detroit, MI)	Purchase	Preferred Stock w/ Exercised Warrants	\$7,500,000,000														
5/27/2009	New CarCo Acquisition LLC (Wilmington, DE) ¹⁰	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note, Equity Interest	\$6,642,000,000														
5/27/2009	General Motors Corporation (Detroit, MI) ¹¹	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$360,624,198						\$666								
6/3/2009	General Motors Corporation (Detroit, MI) ¹³	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$30,100,000,000						\$666								
Total: \$79,966,778,971																		

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹ Treasury committed to lend General Motors Corporation up to \$1,000,000,000. The ultimate level of funding was dependent upon the level of investor participation in GMAC LLC's rights offering. The amount has been updated to reflect the final level of funding.

² The loan was funded through Chrysler LB Receivables Trust, a special purpose vehicle created by Chrysler Financial. The amount of \$1,500,000,000 represents the maximum loan amount. The loan will be incrementally funded.

³ This transaction is an amendment to Treasury's 12/31/2008 agreement with General Motors Corporation, which brought the total loan amount to \$15,400,000,000.

⁴ This transaction is an amendment to Treasury's 1/2/2009 agreement with Chrysler Holding LLC, increasing the total loan amount to \$4,780,130,642.

⁵ The loan may be incrementally funded.

⁶ The loan will be used to capitalize Chrysler Warranty SPV LLC, a special purpose vehicle created by Chrysler LLC.

⁷ The terms of this transaction, first reported based on a binding term sheet fully executed on 5/1/2009 but made effective as of 4/30/2009, are now finalized and reflected in a credit agreement fully executed on 5/5/2009. Under the terms of the credit agreement, all commitment amounts were adjusted as follows: Treasury's commitment amount is \$3.04 billion of the total \$4.1 billion debt-in-possession (DIP) credit facility. The amount of \$1.4 billion, of which Treasury's share is \$1.04 billion, is available in weekly disbursements under the terms of the Bankruptcy Court's interim order approving the DIP credit facility; the balance will be available in weekly disbursements after certain Bankruptcy Court milestones are met.

⁸ This transaction is an amendment to Treasury's DIP credit agreement with Chrysler LLC dated 5/5/2009 and increases Treasury's commitment to \$3,800,000,000. The amendment was fully executed on 5/20/2009, but was made effective as of 5/15/2009.

⁹ This transaction is an amendment to Treasury's 12/31/2008 agreement with General Motors Corporation, which brought the total loan amount to \$19,400,000,000, including the 4/22/2009 amendment.

¹⁰ The terms of this transaction, first reported based on a term sheet fully executed on 5/27/2009 for an amount up to \$6.943 billion, are now finalized and reflected in a credit agreement fully executed on 6/10/2009. Under the terms of the credit agreement, Treasury made a new commitment to New CarCo Acquisition LLC (renamed Chrysler Group LLC on or about 6/10/2009) of up to \$6.642 billion. The total loan amount is up to \$7.142 billion including \$500 million of debt assumed from Treasury's 1/2/2009 credit agreement with Chrysler Holding LLC. The debt obligations will be secured by a first priority lien on the assets of New CarCo Acquisition LLC (the company that purchased Chrysler LLC's assets in a sale pursuant to section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code).

¹¹ This transaction is an amendment to Treasury's 12/31/2008 agreement with General Motors Corporation, which brings the total loan amount to \$19,760,624,198, including the 4/22/2009 and 5/20/2009 amendments. The \$360 million loan will be used to capitalize GM Warranty LLC, a special purpose vehicle created by General Motors Corporation.

¹² Pursuant to its rights under the loan agreement with General Motors Corporation (GM) reported on 12/29/2009, Treasury exchanged its \$884 million loan to GM for a portion of GM's common equity interest in GMAC LLC. As a result of the exchange, Treasury holds a 35.4% common equity interest in GMAC LLC.

¹³ Under the terms of the \$33.3 billion debt-in-possession (DIP) credit agreement, Treasury's commitment amount is \$30.1 billion. Up to \$15 billion is available pursuant to the interim order the Bankruptcy Court entered approving the DIP credit facility, of which Treasury's share is \$12.8 billion; the balance will be available shortly after the Bankruptcy Court's final and non-appealable order approving the DIP credit facility.

¹⁴ Pursuant to the agreement originally reported on 5/27/2009 and fully executed on 6/10/2009 (explained in Footnote 10), \$500 million of this deal's debt will be assumed under that fully executed agreement.

^a The information provided by Treasury on principal, income, and dividends was not broken out by transaction. For purposes of this table, it is presented in aggregate under one transaction for each AIFP participant.

^b This table include AWC transactions. See notes 6 and 11.

^c When a warrant's current market price rises above the strike price, it is considered "In the Money," otherwise it is considered "Out of the Money."

Sources: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009; Treasury, *Transactions Report*, 7/2/2009; Market Data: Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com, accessed 7/6/2009.

ASSP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009						
Purchase Details						
Date	Seller	Transaction Type	Investment Description	Investment Amount	Interest Payment to Treasury	
4/9/2009	GM Supplier Receivables LLC (Wilmington, DE) ¹	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$3,500,000,000	\$114,521	
4/9/2009	Chrysler Receivables SPV LLC (Wilmington, DE) ²	Purchase	Debt Obligation w/ Additional Note	\$1,500,000,000	\$594,349	
Total:				\$5,000,000,000		

Note: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered notes taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹The loan was funded through GM Supplier Receivables, LLC, a special purpose vehicle created by General Motors Corporation. The amount of \$3,500,000,000 represents the maximum loan amount. The loan will be incrementally funded. The agreement was fully executed on 4/9/2009, but was made effective as of 4/3/2009.

²The loan was funded through Chrysler Receivables SPV LLC, a special purpose vehicle created by Chrysler LLC. The amount of \$1,500,000,000 represents the maximum loan amount. The loan will be incrementally funded. The agreement was fully executed on 4/9/2009, but was made effective as of 4/7/2009.

Source: Treasury, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009.

HAMP TRANSACTION DETAIL, AS OF 6/30/2009

Transaction Date	Servicer Modifying Borrowers' Loans		Cap of Incentive Payments on Behalf of Borrowers and to Servicers & Lenders/ Investors (Cap) ¹	Adjustment Date	Adjustment Details			Market Capitalization as of 6/30/2009 (in millions)
	Name of Institution	Investment Description			Cap Adjustment Amount	Adjusted Cap	Reason for Adjustment	
4/13/2009	Select Portfolio Servicing (Salt Lake City, UT)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$376,000,000	6/12/2009	\$284,590,000	\$660,590,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/13/2009	CitiMortgage, Inc. (O'Fallon, MO)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$2,071,000,000	6/12/2009	\$(991,580,000)	\$1,079,420,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/13/2009	Wells Fargo Bank, NA (Des Moines, IA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$2,873,000,000	6/17/2009	\$(462,990,000)	\$2,410,010,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	\$114,141
4/13/2009	GMAC Mortgage, Inc. (Ft. Washington, PA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$633,000,000	6/12/2009	\$384,650,000	\$1,017,650,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/13/2009	Saxon Mortgage Services, Inc. (Irving, TX)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$407,000,000	6/17/2009	\$225,040,000	\$632,040,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/13/2009	Chase Home Finance, LLC (Iselin, NJ)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$3,552,000,000					
4/16/2009	Ocwen Financial Corporation, Inc. (West Palm Beach, FL)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$659,000,000	6/12/2009	\$(105,620,000)	\$553,380,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	\$875
4/17/2009	Bank of America, N.A. (Simi Valley, CA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$798,900,000	6/12/2009	\$5,540,000	\$804,440,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	\$104,544
4/17/2009	Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP (Simi Valley, CA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$1,864,000,000	6/12/2009	\$3,318,840,000	\$5,182,840,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/20/2009	Home Loan Services, Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$319,000,000	6/12/2009	\$128,300,000	\$447,300,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/20/2009	Wilshire Credit Corporation (Beaverton, OR)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$366,000,000	6/12/2009	\$87,130,000	\$453,130,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/24/2009	Green Tree Servicing LLC (Saint Paul, MN)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$156,000,000	6/17/2009	\$(64,990,000)	\$91,010,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
4/27/2009	Carrington Mortgage Services, LLC (Santa Ana, CA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$195,000,000	6/17/2009	\$(63,980,000)	\$131,020,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
5/1/2009	Aurora Loan Services, LLC (Littleton, CO)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$798,000,000	6/17/2009	\$(338,450,000)	\$459,550,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
5/28/2009	Nationstar Mortgage LLC (Lewisville, TX)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$101,000,000	6/12/2009	\$16,140,000	\$117,140,000	Updated portfolio data from servicer	
6/12/2009	Residential Credit Solutions (Fort Worth, TX)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$19,400,000					
6/17/2009	CCO Mortgage (Glen Allen, VA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$16,520,000					
6/17/2009	RG Mortgage Corporation (San Juan, PR)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$57,000,000					
6/19/2009	First Federal Savings and Loan (Port Angeles, WA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$770,000					
6/19/2009	Wescom Central Credit Union (Anaheim, CA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$540,000					
6/26/2009	Citizens First Wholesale Mortgage Company (The Villages, FL)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$30,000					
6/26/2009	Technology Credit Union (San Jose, CA)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$70,000					
6/26/2009	National City Bank (Miamisburg, OH)	Financial Instrument for Home Loan Modifications	\$294,980,000					
Total Initial Cap:			\$15,558,210,000	Total Cap Adjustments:			\$2,422,620,000	
TOTAL CAP:			\$17,980,830,000					

Notes: Numbers affected by rounding. Data as of 6/30/2009. Numbered note taken from Treasury's 7/2/2009 *Transactions Report* containing data as of 6/30/2009.

¹The Cap of Incentive Payments represents the potential total amount allocated to each servicer and includes the maximum amount allotted for all payments on behalf of borrowers and payments to servicers and lenders/investors. The Cap is subject to adjustment based on the total amount allocated to the program and individual servicer usage for borrower modifications. Each adjustment to the Cap is reflected under Adjustment Details.

Sources: Treasury, *Transactions Report*, response to SIGTARP data call, 6/30/2009; Market Data: Treasury, response to SIGTARP draft, 7/14/2009; Capital IQ, Inc. (a division of Standard & Poor's), www.capitaliq.com, accessed 7/15/2009.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING SIGTARP RECOMMENDATIONS

This appendix provides copies of the following correspondence:

CORRESPONDENCE			
Date	From	To	Regarding
5/5/2009	Federal Reserve	SIGTARP	TALF Fraud Mitigation Factors
5/22/2009	Federal Reserve	SIGTARP	TALF Fraud Mitigation Factors
6/10/2009	SIGTARP	Treasury	PIIP Recommendations
6/19/2009	SIGTARP	Treasury	PIIP Recommendations
7/2/2009	Treasury	SIGTARP	Response to SIGTARP's 6/10/2009 and 6/19/2009 PIIP Recommendations
7/2/2009	Treasury	SIGTARP	Response to recommendations contained in SIGTARP's April Quarterly Report
7/15/2009	Treasury	SIGTARP	Additional response to SIGTARP recommendations



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20551

May 5, 2009

Mr. Neil M. Barofsky, Special Inspector General
Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1064
Washington, DC 20220

Dear Mr. Barofsky,

On May 1, 2009 the Federal Reserve and the Department of the Treasury announced an expansion of TALF to fund newly issued commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and insurance premium finance asset-backed securities (ABS). The facility will also offer loans with five-year maturities. To mitigate the risk to the U.S. taxpayer, as in existing TALF programs, the Federal Reserve will lend only against AAA-rated tranches of new securitizations and only to investors that contribute their own risk capital in the form of an equity haircut, thus maintaining an economic stake in the transaction. The program also includes additional measures to protect against fraud and other risks. In particular:

- Haircuts for TALF loans collateralized by CMBS are 15 percent or greater, substantially more than those for the asset classes currently accepted in TALF.
- The underlying loans backing the CMBS are required to be first liens with documented rent paid on current leases, a requirement that should mitigate the potential for fraudulent claims about the income-producing potential of a given property.
- Some of the interest on collateral financed with a five-year loan will be diverted toward accelerated repayment of the loan, with significantly greater amounts diverted in the fourth and fifth years, effectively increasing the haircut over time and ensuring that investors have an economic interest in the repayment of the principal on the TALF loan.
- The program will fund only CMBS tranches that are not subordinated to any other claims on the pool.
- CMBS pledged to the facility will be reviewed by a collateral gatekeeper before it is accepted.

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If you have questions about any aspect of the TALF program, please do not hesitate to contact me. We would also be happy to meet with you again to provide you with an update on the program.

Sincerely,

William R. Nelson
Associate Director



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20551

May 22, 2009

Mr. Neil M. Barofsky, Special Inspector General
Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1064
Washington, DC 20220

Dear Mr. Barofsky:

As you know, on Tuesday, May 19, the Board of Governors approved the expansion of the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) to include AAA-rated legacy commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). Inclusion of this asset class is intended to promote the program's overall goal to increase credit availability and support economic activity, in part by facilitating renewed liquidity and issuance of consumer and business asset-backed securities and CMBS. Approximately 20 percent of outstanding commercial mortgages are financed through CMBS.

Only fixed-rate CMBS paying both principal and interest that is senior to all other tranches in a given pool will be accepted. This includes AAA CMBS issued prior to 2005 and senior AAA CMBS issued in or after 2005, when the market practice of sub-tranching AAA CMBS began. The eligible tranches of CMBS have substantial credit support, which will help protect against losses. In addition to the existing TALF risk management and compliance measures, the Federal Reserve has included and continues to develop a number of provisions for the legacy CMBS program that will help protect the government against loss or fraud:

- Eligible CMBS must have a current rating in the **highest long-term investment-grade rating** category from at least two rating agencies that are eligible to rate TALF CMBS and must not have a rating below the highest long-term investment-grade rating from any TALF CMBS-eligible rating agency.

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- The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) will engage a **collateral monitor** to assess the eligibility of collateral. The Federal Reserve will provide the collateral monitor with a set of rules to screen the collateral for eligibility prior to the provision of TALF financing. Those rules will exclude any CMBS with underlying loans that are not performing satisfactorily or that otherwise poses unacceptable risk. In addition, the collateral monitor will estimate the value of collateral under adverse economic conditions, and the FRBNY will not make a loan that exceeds the stressed valuation.
- As with previous asset classes, **conservative haircuts** have been set to address the risk that the collateral will decline in value and ensure that investors have an equity stake in the transaction. Further, the haircuts are based on a percentage of par, but applied on a dollar basis to market prices. This results in larger haircuts *as a percentage of purchase price* for assets that are bought at steeper discounts relative to par, tending to increase the Federal Reserve's protection for what may be riskier collateral.
- Some of the interest on collateral above specified limits will be diverted toward **accelerated repayment** of the loan. The interest deferral effectively increases the haircut over time, ensures that the borrower has a strong incentive for ex ante due diligence, and reduces the likelihood that the borrower will elect not to repay the loan.
- Investors will be required to provide **arms length transaction** certifications in association with any legacy CMBS purchase financed by TALF credit. Such certifications will prohibit transactions with affiliates, enhancing price discovery, and reducing the likelihood of collusive behavior. The custodian and the collateral monitor will check the reasonableness of the transaction price.
- As with other eligible asset classes, **due diligence and the determination of borrower eligibility** will continue to be performed by the primary dealers in their role as TALF agents.

In addition to these CMBS-specific measures, the Federal Reserve continues to strengthen its risk and compliance regime for TALF and is making a significant investment in measures to protect the program from fraud.

- The FRBNY has engaged a nationally recognized law firm to conduct a **comprehensive assessment of fraud risk** for the TALF program. This assessment will include a review of fraud cases and investigations, consultations with a wide range of relevant law enforcement, government agencies, academics, law firms and public and private investors, and recommendations regarding additional measures, strategies, or controls to reduce the potential fraud risk associated with the program.

- The FRBNY is establishing an **inspection program** in order to ensure that the primary dealers are faithfully carrying out their responsibilities under TALF.

We remain committed to a strong program of risk management and compliance for the TALF that helps protect the Federal Reserve and the U.S. taxpayer. We look forward to discussing these efforts with you.

Sincerely,

William R. Nelson
Associate Director



OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

1801 L STREET, NW, 6TH FLOOR

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

June 10, 2009

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Duane Morse
Chief Risk and Compliance Officer
Office of Financial Stability
United States Department of the Treasury
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Re: Additional SIGTARP PPIP Recommendations

Dear Messrs. Allison and Morse:

As you know, the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("SIGTARP") made a series of recommendations regarding the Public Private Investment Program ("PPIP") in our Quarterly Report dated April 21, 2009 (the "Report"). Over recent weeks, we have appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and other officials from the Office of Financial Stability ("OFS") to discuss the evolution of the program, and in this letter we memorialize and describe in greater detail several of the the recommendations that we have made over the course of these meetings. These recommendations, of course, are not intended to replace those found in the Report; rather, they are refinements or additional considerations that should be taken into account as the fund managers are selected and final terms are developed.

Registration of Fund Managers

As an initial matter, prior to being accepted as fund managers for a Public Private Investment Fund ("PPIF"), each manager should be required to become (if they are not already) registered Investment Advisors with the Securities and Exchange Commission and thus subject to the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 (the "Advisors Act"). The Advisors Act identifies Investment Advisors as fiduciaries and subjects them to certain antifraud provisions as well as rules regarding record keeping, contracts, advertising, custody of client funds and assets, disclosure, and transparency, among others. These minimum protections are set forth in an existing accepted regulatory framework already applicable to fund managers in many contexts; the taxpayer should not receive any less consideration than an investor in a mutual fund, the advisors of which must be registered.

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Conflicts of Interest – Implementation of a “Wall”

When we made our initial recommendations, we had assumed that Treasury would follow, at a minimum, the conflict of interest provisions instituted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) with respect to asset managers it retained in several of its programs, including its Agency Mortgage-Backed Security Purchase Program, its management of the assets acquired or managed as part of the bailouts/purchases of American International Group and Bear Stearns, and its Commercial Paper Funding Facility. As you know, these programs involve many of the same types of conflicts concerns that we identified in our Report, and FRBNY has instituted an aggressive, albeit not perfect, conflicts plan that includes the walling off of managers who work on FRBNY projects from the rest of their firms. FRBNY has proven—in the context of programs that are, in our view, not as inherently fraught with conflicts issues—that requiring a strict wall is possible. Comparing the conflicts regime implemented by FRBNY to that being contemplated by Treasury for use with PPIF fund managers seems particularly apt in light of the fact that there appears to be some commonality between the FRBNY vendors and the fund managers under consideration for the PPIF program.

In our discussions with OFS, however, it has become apparent that Treasury’s inclination is not to require such a wall between those managing the PPIFs and the rest of their firms. Because we felt that requiring such a wall was the only measure that could adequately address the innumerable conflicts and collusion dangers inherently presented in the design of the PPIF program, we encouraged OFS to meet with FRBNY officials to discuss the mechanics and economic feasibility of mandating such a wall. On June 3, 2009, such a meeting occurred and was attended by representatives of OFS, SIGTARP and FRBNY. We believe that this meeting only further demonstrated the vital importance of requiring such a wall in the PPIF program.

In our view, the need for a wall in the PPIF program is made necessary by, among other things, the very design and purpose of the program, which gives the fund managers an unprecedented ability to set prices for illiquid mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”). As has been noted repeatedly, one of the purposes of the PPIF program is to increase the prices in the “frozen” MBS markets by bringing additional liquidity to those markets. In light of the anticipated size of the PPIFs, the dollar-for-dollar equity matching, and the leverage on top of the equity, a PPIF manager’s buy and sell decisions will likely have a dramatic impact on the market price of the securities involved. As we detailed in our Report, this creates an incentive for a PPIF manager to overpay for a given security in order to otherwise benefit his company by raising the price of any such security or related securities already in that firm’s portfolio. A wall would not only mitigate that danger (because the fund manager would be walled off from knowing the trading activity or holdings elsewhere in the firm), but would also limit the dangers of “front running” or insider trading. This danger, initially raised by SIGTARP and then independently raised by FRBNY in the June 3, 2009, meeting, would result from the fund manager sharing his buy decision with other fund managers (or even without the need to share if

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he himself is managing other funds) so that the management firm could buy the same or related securities before the run up of the price that will result from the ensuing PPIF purchases. Similarly, such information could be used to unload securities in other parts of the firm in advance of sales within the PPIF of a given security. Of course, the value of this information, if freely available, would not necessarily be limited to transactions made by the PPIF Firm, but could be shared with other firms or PPIFs on a *quid pro quo* basis.

Simply put, absent a wall, it is likely that advance information about buy and sell decisions could readily be used for the benefit of the other funds managed by the PPIF manager at the expense of the general market and, eventually, of the PPIF itself. While a wall, standing alone, will not necessarily put a halt to such behavior, based on our own analysis, our consultations with others (including the FRBNY), and as was made apparent by the comments of FRBNY at the June 3, 2009, meeting, we believe that such a wall is essential to protect against these and the other dangers identified in our Report. The mechanisms and details of the wall, including mandatory cooling off periods and periodic review by Treasury, should be at least as stringent as those provisions imposed by FRBNY.

One of the arguments repeatedly advanced by Treasury in opposition to a wall is that the firms would not risk harming their client investors or their reputations by making decisions contrary to the interests of the PPIF. Unfortunately, we believe these observations do not reflect the realities of the marketplace. As we have noted in our meetings, similar comments were made regarding such formerly highly regarded firms as Enron, WorldCom, and Refco, to name a few. Further, such comments do not reflect that an investor’s satisfaction with a firm is not limited to its performance in one particular fund: even if a PPIF is not profitable, an investor would likely be satisfied with the fund manager if it makes a significant profit (such as in circumstances where other funds that they are investing in profit from front running or if they successfully hedge against the positions in the PPIF) across all of their investments with that manager.

While we understand that the imposition of a strict wall may result in increased expenses and fees, may dissuade some of the more than 100 fund manager applicants from participating in the PPIF program, and may also result in making some personnel at the firms not available to the program, we believe that, in light of the announced structure of the program, those risks and expenses would be worth it to protect the interests of both the taxpayer and the market generally.

Other Conflict Rules

In any event, Treasury should also require certain conflict mitigation policies and procedures. Prior to engaging any manager, Treasury should require each PPIF manager applicant to: (a) identify all actual and potential conflicts of interest with the PPIF, including a detailed listing of all the ways in which its financial interests and those of its existing clients are likely to be affected by the PPIF; (b) present a policy acceptable to Treasury with respect to

conflicts of interest that includes rules on who within the firm shall have access to PPIF investment decisions and strategy and how investments in the same or similar assets will be allocated among the PPIF and the other funds under the manager's control; and (c) certify that the policies have been implemented and controls are in place to ensure their compliance. Once the program begins, Treasury should establish a compliance protocol within OFS to police these conflicts mitigation issues.

Additionally, Treasury should collect information, not for public disclosure, from every PPIF manager on holdings, valuation and transactions in the same or similar assets in their other funds and retain a third-party to review that data to screen for conflicts and collusive conduct. By comparing all of the activity in the PPIFs with all of the various managers' activity in the same assets, Treasury (again, perhaps through a retained third party) will be better able to screen for and detect the effects of problematic conflicts and/or collusive behavior. Treasury should also require that Treasury, SIGTARP and other pertinent oversight bodies have access to all of the fund manager's books, records and relevant personnel. The agreements should also require that such reports from the fund managers be certified by a senior executive and provide for strict penalty provisions should the fund manager violate the conflict of interest provisions.

Disclosure

As previously stated, it is SIGTARP's recommendation that, subject to reasonable protections of a manager's strategy (such as a reasonable delay in reporting if necessary), all transactions in the PPIF itself should be disclosed to SIGTARP for inclusion in our quarterly reports. Such reporting should be certified and provided to SIGTARP within seven calendar days of the end of the Quarter.

Other Provisions

SIGTARP also reiterates its recommendations that Treasury: 1) prohibit the fund manager from engaging in marketing related to Treasury's relationship to the manager (other than with respect to marketing the PPIF itself, which should also be carefully limited); 2) require so-called "key man" provisions mandating that the PPIF obtain the services of the personnel who were promised during the application process; 3) institute a comprehensive ban on all insider, cross, or affiliated transactions with provisions at least as strict as those required by the FRBNY in its programs; and 4) require the recording of all telephone calls of the PPIF fund manager and employees.


We also think it essential that appropriate metrics be defined and an evaluation system be in place to monitor the effectiveness of the PPIF managers, both to ensure that they are fulfilling the terms of their agreements and to measure their performance against pre-established benchmarks and against each other. To that end, there must be mechanisms in place to deal with

any failings on the part of PPIF managers to satisfy their contractual terms or with managers who are performing poorly.

PPIF and TALF

Finally, while we appreciate the briefing that OFS provided regarding Treasury's initial thoughts regarding the interaction between PPIF and TALF, until the above issues concerning the PPIF are resolved, it is difficult for us to evaluate the other factors outlined in our meeting. It is fair to say that the increased leverage provided by the TALF will only increase the already significant power of the PPIF manager to set prices. We cannot fairly assess the vulnerabilities that such increased power presents without first knowing whether the PPIF manager will be walled off from the rest of the firm's business.

Very truly yours,


NEIL M. BAROFSKY
Special Inspector General



OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

1801 L STREET, NW, 6TH FLOOR

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June 15, 2009

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Re: Additional SIGTARP PPIP Recommendations

Dear Messrs. Allison and Morse:

As requested, I have included below some of the suggestions and recommendations that my office has provided Treasury with regard to the Legacy Securities Public Private Investment Program ("PPIP"). As with our June 10, 2009, letter to you, the comments herein are intended to supplement, and not replace, our earlier recommendations.

As to the proposed Equity Term Sheet, we appreciate that you have accepted our previous recommendations that all Managers will be required to register with the SEC as Investment Advisors and are subject to the Investment Advisors Act of 1940; clarifying Treasury's consent rights as written consents; making in kind distributions pro rata; and requiring an annual budget for Partnership. However, we have the remaining suggestions:

1. Generally, where the UST has consent rights, the standard for withholding consent should be "for any reason or no reason" or "in the sole and absolute discretion" instead of the lower standard of "reasonable."
2. Conversely, all fees and distributions should be, at a minimum, "reasonable."
3. Participation in the Private Vehicles: This section should delete the following language, "that would adversely affect UST, the Partnership or the Partnership's investment activities" and the language to implement it that follows beginning with "which notice will be accompanied..." through the end of that sentence.
4. Distributions: In the "tax payments" paragraph, if any tax payments are contemplated for the LP's, the deemed distribution should be pro rata as to actual tax payments made since UST is a non-taxed entity.
5. Partnership Expenses: These should be capped and reasonable. The reasonableness standard should be informed by the required annual budget.
6. Exclusivity: As drafted, there is little exclusivity. Without a wall, written consent should be required for any trades in Eligible Assets not made in the PPIP by PPIP fund managers, and there should be a blanket prohibition against forming, closing on

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7. or accepting commitments in any vehicle dealing in any Eligible Assets without UST's written consent. Further, as currently written, the exception permitting actions where the General Partner, in its own discretion, can make investments to maintain diversification in non PPIP funds could swallow the rule.
8. Restriction on Hedging Products, Restrictions on Certain Transactions, and Restrictions on Affiliates: You should consider prohibiting all of these.
9. Allocation of Business Time: Consistent with the comments above, those making investment decisions for the PPIP should be exclusive to the PPIP.
10. Removal of the General Partner: Treasury should have greater removal rights. Standardized language for both for cause and without cause terminations should be used. For cause should be at the initial stages of adverse proceedings (such as Indictment), keyed to notice of the institution of proceedings against the manager or a key person. It should be in UST's discretion at that point to terminate.
11. Reports and Financial Information: Monthly reports should be delivered within 7 calendar days of the end of each quarter so information may be included in SIGTARP's quarterly report. As we have explained, it will be impossible for us to meet our reporting obligations under the current proposed schedule. As noted above, information on Eligible Assets should include Date, CUSIP, position, size, pricing, dates and any other relevant valuation information to be reported monthly to Treasury so that it can be analyzed. The document retention policy should be "acceptable" to Treasury.
12. Notice: Although this is not a section, standard notice provisions should apply. At a minimum, Treasury should receive notice of the commencement of any action (regulatory, criminal, civil or otherwise), and any material event of default occurring against the manager.

As to the PPIP Ethical Standards and Conflicts of Interest Rules we have the following observations:

1. Please include SIGTARP anywhere that UST has a disclosure or review right. For example, while SIGTARP has access to the fund's books and records, under the document, only UST has access to key persons and other personnel.
2. Remedies and Penalties: Treasury should have the ability to change behavior and alter unwanted action. There should be strict penalty provisions, including termination, for violations of the terms and conditions, beyond merely requiring the fund to undo the bad act.
3. Proprietary Interests and Interests for Other Clients: All interests in any vehicle should be disclosed as to all changes in those interests. UST and SIGTARP should have access to all information for all managed assets across all funds.

4. Allocation & Valuation/Pricing Policy: All Qualified Fund Managers ("QFM") should submit an allocation and pricing policy for approval. All variances should be reported immediately to UST and SIGTARP.
5. Co-Investment: Complete prohibition of firm management or staff investing personally in the PPIF in any way.
6. Record Access: We repeat the overarching need that anytime UST receives access, so should SIGTARP.
7. Reviews: This section should include UST and SIGTARP's ability to perform unannounced inspections and reviews of the PPIF and have access to all information across all positions of the QFM regardless of vehicle.
8. Eligible Assets Watch List: This section should require that UST receive a monthly consolidated report from each of the QFMs across all funds for all eligible and like assets that includes: position, size, pricing, cusip, relevant dates, and all other relevant valuation and pricing information. The report will provide a consolidated view of positions across all funds within the QFM in order to readily identify any potential issues. As noted earlier, as part of Treasury's compliance, such data should be analyzed by Treasury or a third party.
9. Disclosure of Conflicts: In addition to providing quarterly compliance certification to UST, QFM's should provide immediate notification of non-compliance to UST and SIGTARP.
10. Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership: UST and SIGTARP need a complete "look through" to the beneficial owners. The PPIF Fund Managers should disclose to UST all KYC/beneficial ownership information for every investor. Further, UST should have sole discretion to deny access unilaterally to or remove any investor for any or no reason. These same requirements apply to the Investor Diligence section.
11. Conflicts with Named Affiliates: Should apply to all legal affiliates. UST should review and approve the policy. UST should consider requiring written compliance certifications from the buyer and seller of each security (which is required by the Federal Reserve in the TALF program). Non-Compliant transactions identified and all information should be forwarded immediately to UST and SIGTARP.
12. Conflicts with Placement Agents and B/D Relationships: Non-compliant transactions should be identified and reported immediately to UST and SIGTARP. Fund Managers need to initiate best efforts remedial action and report steps taken to correct issue.
13. Asset Crossing, Flipping and Round-tripping: Again, QFM's should submit policies and procedures to UST and UST should approve. Also, again, quarterly reporting and immediate notification and reporting to UST and SIGTARP of non-compliance should be required.

14. Use of Fund Managers in Recovery-Related Programs: UST should have a unilateral right to reject.
15. All QFM's should be required to refer immediately any instance or suspected instance of fraud, waste or abuse to SIGTARP, and to inform their employees of this requirement and provide them with SIGTARP's hotline information.

Due to our limited amount of time to review each of the documents, and that we have not yet received amended versions of Schedule A's, we expect to have additional comments going forward.

To reiterate with respect to the broader issues, we continue to believe that the failure to demand that the PPIF managers be subject to a strict ethical wall represents a material deficiency in the PPIF program. This deficiency leaves the program unnecessarily vulnerable not only to the risks identified in our June 10, 2009, letter and in our April 21, 2009, Quarterly Report to Congress, but also creates an enormous reputational risk to Treasury and the TARP program. In its current format, the selected asset managers could profit, in their non-PPIF funds, by the decisions that they make as PPIF managers, including, by way of limited example, by driving up the price on an already held security. This could result in the perception that Treasury has picked winners and losers, leaving the Program subject to criticism that it permits a few selected funds to profit unfairly at the expense of the PPIF and the rest of the market. In particular, in light of the role that certain fund manager applicants have had in Federal Reserve programs, and the recent negative publicity surrounding them, the reputational damage of announcing that these very same corporations will be managing Government funds in the PPIF Program, with significantly *less* stringent conflict of interest restrictions than those implemented by the Federal Reserve, could be extremely harmful to the program. While we have not ruled out the possibility that there may exist some set of conditions that could be imposed that would address our concerns short of a wall, the proposals that you have shared with us appear insufficient.

Similarly, we do not believe that proposed standards for the interaction between the PPIF and TALF programs adequately address our previously expressed concerns regarding dilution of the haircut and "skin in the game." We also continue to be concerned that the dangers presented by the failure to implement an ethical wall will only be exacerbated by increasing the PPIF leverage through the TALF program.

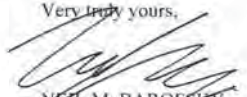
With these warnings and recommendations in mind, we have and will continue to provide you with our thoughts regarding the various terms and conditions that you have shared with us. As we have noted, given the absence of a wall, we feel that it is essential that the remaining conflicts rules discussed above are carefully and strictly constructed to minimize the potential harm to the program.

Finally, as we noted, it is absolutely essential that Treasury establish a vigorous compliance regime to oversee the PPIF Fund Managers. This program should include, among other things, specific terms and conditions that will enable close monitoring by dedicated Treasury personnel. Similarly, there should be established metrics, performance plans and goals, an ability for Treasury to adjust those expectations, a way to measure performance across funds, and remedies as necessary, including for poor or non-compliant performance.

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As always, we are available to meet with you to discuss these issues more fully if that would be helpful to you.

Very truly yours,


NEIL M. BAROFSKY
Special Inspector General



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

July 2, 2009

Neil M. Barofsky
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Washington, DC 20220

Re: June 10, 2009 letter regarding Additional SIGTARP PPIP Recommendations ("June 10 Letter"); and June 19, 2009 letter regarding Additional SIGTARP PPIP Recommendations ("June 19 Letter").

Dear Mr. Barofsky,

The U.S. Department of the Treasury ("Treasury" or "UST") welcomes the recommendations made by the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("SIGTARP") made in the June 10 Letter and the June 19 Letter. Treasury's ability to achieve the objectives of the Legacy Securities Public Private Investment Program ("PPIP") is enhanced by the role of the SIGTARP and its review of the PPIP. We have worked closely with SIGTARP and have benefitted from your involvement in the development of the PPIP. The June 10 Letter and the June 19 Letter contain many good ideas and suggestions, and we have considered them carefully.

This letter addresses the recommendations set forth in your June 10 Letter and June 19 Letter. We first explain the process we followed in designing the PPIP. We then review each of your recommendations and set forth Treasury's views on those recommendations. In most cases, Treasury agrees with the suggestions made. We have explained how Treasury has addressed the issues raised in the recommendation and discussed, where applicable, additional actions we are taking to insure that particular concerns are addressed. In the few areas where Treasury believes that the specific recommendation would not help carry out Treasury's statutory duties under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA"), Treasury outlines the reasons for not adopting certain of the recommendations in whole or in part and, in certain cases, the alternate ways available to address the underlying concern raised by the SIGTARP and the measures we are taking to do so. The attachments to the letter consist of Ethical Standards and Conflicts of Interest Rules Recommendations (the "Rules") as well as the term sheets for UST's Equity and Debt investments in the S-PPIP, all of which are referenced in this letter.

How Treasury Developed Conflict-of-Interest Rules for S-PPIP

Treasury's conflict of interest Rules are the product of a rigorous and thorough development process that included extensive interaction with the SIGTARP staff, as well as with prospective PPIP fund managers and the compliance professionals at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY").

It may be helpful to summarize the process Treasury followed to investigate and mitigate actual and potential conflicts of interests that could affect a Public-Private Investment Fund ("PPIF"). This process was conducted in connection with the evaluation of PPIP fund manager applicants. Treasury worked closely with the SIGTARP in this process, which included the following steps:

- Treasury required applicants to identify all conflicts of interest and how they would adopt to avoid or mitigate those conflicts in its publicly-released application for prospective PPIP fund managers;
- Treasury assessed each potential PPIP fund manager's response for thoroughness (noting any deficiencies) and identified best practices with respect to governance and conflicts mitigation controls;
- For those applicants selected as finalists, Treasury developed extensive legal and compliance diligence questionnaires that addressed detailed questions regarding governance and conflicts of interest issues, including:
 - Internal audit methodology, accounting policies/procedures and internal controls;
 - Mechanisms in place to identify, track, eliminate, mitigate, and monitor organizational and personal conflicts of interest;
 - Policies and procedures regarding affiliates, "roundtripping," valuation, trade allocations and handling material non-public/sensitive information;
 - Responsibilities, authorities and independence of the Chief Compliance Officer; and
 - Other governance and management policies and procedures.
- Treasury evaluated each finalist's responses for thoughtfulness, feasibility and completeness and benchmarked these responses across several key compliance and conflicts related metrics;
- Treasury then compiled subsequent legal, governance and conflicts of interest questions for each finalist, as necessary; and
- Treasury discussed several key questions with finalists during in-person presentations made to Treasury at Treasury's offices. A representative from SIGTARP was invited to attend and observe and was present at most of these meetings.

After completion of the evaluation process, Treasury held numerous discussions focused specifically on conflict of interest issues with representatives from potential PPIP fund managers; the SIGTARP team; and FRBNY staff, including FRBNY's Chief Compliance Officer, several professionals in its compliance and risk departments, and several individuals responsible for administering various governance-related portions of FRBNY's recovery programs. As part of this process,

- Treasury also had a comprehensive, multi-hour, in-person discussion with FRBNY personnel at its New York headquarters to address conflicts and governance issues. The

meeting was attended by OFS compliance and risk personnel along with the Acting Chief Investment Officer of OFS. A representative from the SIGTARP also attended these meetings.

- Treasury took into consideration information obtained from all of these discussions in developing the Rules. Throughout this process, Treasury communicated closely with the SIGTARP. Drafts of the term sheets and Rules were shared and discussed with SIGTARP, and Treasury benefitted from SIGTARP's involvement and suggestions.

This process resulted in the development of conflicts standards and procedures that we believe will ensure that the PPIP can attract private capital and investment expertise to markets that have been substantially frozen for many months and protect taxpayers' interests at the same time. As discussed below, Treasury has incorporated almost all of the comments and suggestions made by the SIGTARP team. Where we have declined to follow a recommendation, we have done so because we concluded, after full consideration and extensive discussions with your team and FRBNY staff, that it was incompatible with the goals of the S-PPIP and would not help carry out Treasury's statutory duties under the EESA. Our reasons for these decisions are explained fully below.

Responses to Recommendations in the June 10 Letter

1. Registration of Fund Managers, Conflicts of Interest – Implementation of a "Wall", Other Conflict Rules

Treasury agrees with SIGTARP on the importance of strict conflict of interest rules and protections in the PPIP and has worked closely with the SIGTARP to achieve this objective. From the outset of the development of the PPIP, Treasury has focused on the need for a strong set of conflict of interest rules and ethical guidelines. Treasury's conflict of interest rules and ethical guidelines are the product of a rigorous and thorough development process that included extensive interaction with the SIGTARP staff, as well as with prospective PPIP fund managers and the compliance professionals at the FRBNY.

This process resulted in the development of conflicts standards and procedures that we believe will ensure that the PPIP can attract private capital and investment expertise to markets that have been substantially frozen for many months and protect taxpayers' interests at the same time. We also believe these standards and procedures incorporate almost all of the SIGTARP's suggestions. All PPIP fund managers will be required to adopt these standards and procedures – known as the Rules. These measures include, but are not limited to:

- Adoption of the following policies and associated compliance procedures which must be approved by Treasury and any identified violations reported to Treasury and SIGTARP:
 - Allocation & Valuation/Pricing Policy which must comply with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, in all material respects;
 - "Arm's Length" Transaction Policy;

- Prohibition of use of Affiliated Broker-Dealers to execute transactions; and
- Code of Ethics and associated Personal Trading Policy.
- Investment of a minimum of \$20 million of the General Partner's own capital in the PPIF;
- Establishment of "Watch Lists" and associated compliance procedures;
- Reporting to Treasury of any information in the PPIF fund manager's possession regarding the beneficial owners in equity of a PPIF in their capacity as beneficial owners;
- Reporting to Treasury of 10 largest positions of the PPIF within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter (and public disclosure of such positions at such time as Treasury determines that such disclosure will not harm the ongoing operations of the PPIF); and
- Retention of an independent annual internal controls and financial audit.

To address the proprietary interests and/or interests potential PPIF fund managers hold for other clients in Eligible Assets, Treasury will require PPIF fund managers to:

- Be SEC-registered as an Investment Advisor (all recommended pre-qualified PPIF fund managers are);
- Have a trade allocation policy approved by Treasury and report all positions in Eligible Assets (PPIF, non-PPIF funds) to Treasury on an on-going basis;
- Require each PPIF fund manager to invest a minimum of \$20 million in the PPIF they manage and allow co-investment by PPIF fund manager staff and employees in the PPIF they manage to better align incentives;
- Require a PPIF fund manager to demonstrate that its compensation system aligns the economic interests of Key Persons with the interests of investors in the PPIF;
- Permit Treasury and SIGTARP to conduct annual and ad hoc audits of compliance with all policies;
- Maintain an independent Compliance Department that keeps an Eligible Assets Watch List that includes information on Eligible Assets held across a PPIF fund manager's funds in addition to the PPIF;
- Disclose to Treasury and SIGTARP actual and potential conflicts of interest; and
- Obtain a Type II SAS 70 report and ensure independent third-party verification of its valuations, returns calculations and internal controls.

With respect to conflicts with PPIF fund manager affiliates holding or servicing Eligible Assets, Treasury will require PPIF fund managers to:

- Not acquire Eligible Assets from or sell Eligible Assets to: (i) its affiliates; (ii) any other PPIF managed by a different PPIF fund manager (as defined in the definitive documentation); or (iii) any investor that has invested 10% or more of the aggregate private capital raised by the PPIF; and
- Ensure all PPIF transactions must be at arm's length, commercially reasonable, and on terms no less favorable to the PPIF than in transactions with unrelated parties.

With respect to conflicts with PPIF fund manager placement agents and broker-dealer relationships, Treasury will require that:

- A PPIF may not execute trades through an broker-dealer affiliated with the PPIF fund manager; and
- PPIF fund managers may not have "pay-to-play" arrangements with placement agents, underwriters, and other service providers in which money or other forms of direct or indirect compensation are exchanged for services for the privilege to engage (i.e. play) in such activities.

With respect to personal conflicts of interest of PPIF fund manager employees, Treasury will require that:

- All PPIF fund manager key individuals must be subject to a Code of Ethics and associated Personal Trading Policy; and
- PPIF fund managers must maintain policies that cover handling of material non-public information, personal trading, outside business affiliations, and giving and accepting gifts and entertainment.

Treasury will also require that PPIF fund managers certify on a quarterly basis to Treasury their compliance with their internal policies, and that they negotiate with Treasury in good faith over material proposed changes to their policies. Moreover, PPIF fund managers may be removed for material non-compliance with the Rules.

As noted, Treasury's policies and procedures incorporate practically all of SIGTARP's recommendations. The only substantial recommendation that Treasury has declined to accept is to require that PPIF fund managers provide an investment team that is exclusively devoted to the PPIF and that the team be walled off from other employees of the fund manager, a procedure that the FRBNY has required in certain of its programs. After careful review of this possibility and extensive consultations with SIGTARP, the FRBNY and potential PPIF fund managers, as well as review of the use of information barriers or walls generally, Treasury decided not to impose such a requirement.

While using a segregated team to manage the PPIF might reduce the possibility that non-PPIF investors could benefit at the expense of taxpayers, Treasury concluded that such an arrangement is simply not practicable in the context of PPIF. The goal of the PPIF is to restart legacy securities markets by providing capital for investment and promoting price discovery. The PPIF is meant to be a catalyst and to stimulate activity by other investors. In order to serve that purpose, the fund managers who are selected for the PPIF must have the experience and expertise to attract private capital and make investment decisions about legacy assets based on limited market information. The managers selected by Treasury already advise funds that have investments in these markets. Indeed, that is one of the primary reasons they have been selected. For the reasons discussed below, it is not practicable or necessary to insist that they assign a segregated investment team to manage PPIF assets. Instead, conflicts of interest can be adequately addressed through the alternative procedures that Treasury has developed.

- Requiring a segregated investment team would be likely to reduce investment performance of the PPIF. Any potential benefits associated with walling off the PPIF investment team from the rest of their firm would be outweighed by a multitude of very significant drawbacks, including the following:
 - Requiring a segregated team would significantly diminish or eliminate the program's access to a PPIF fund manager's "A Team" of investment professionals. It is usual and customary for investment professionals to work across multiple funds that invest in similar assets. Fund managers told us they owe a fiduciary duty to all investors and Treasury should not expect to be treated differently. Were Treasury to require that PPIF fund managers provide a segregated investment team, either the fund manager would not participate at all or Treasury's investment would be managed by a junior team that would not be able to consult with the PPIF fund manager's most experienced decision makers. The likely results would be lower returns to taxpayers as well as diminished ability for PPIF fund managers to raise private capital, because private investors would be less likely to want to co-invest with Treasury in PPIFs if junior teams of investment professionals would be managing those PPIFs.
 - Walling off a few professionals to make all investment decisions would run contrary to the team-oriented investment process that all PPIF fund managers employ. PPIF fund managers have been selected based on their experience and firm resources. This investment process allows the investment professionals working on the PPIFs to leverage the firm's collective experience and pooled resources across all investment areas and provides significant synergy to the investment process. Implementing a wall would significantly reduce performance and thereby potentially harm the taxpayer.
- Requiring segregated investment teams for PPIF would increase risk by limiting fund manager participation in the PPIF and forcing Treasury to invest through a smaller number of funds and investment strategies. In addition to reducing returns to taxpayers, requiring segregated investment teams would increase risks.

- Many PPIF fund managers have indicated that they would withdraw themselves from consideration as potential PPIF fund managers should Treasury require a segregated investment team. This would require Treasury to concentrate its investment into the hands of a few PPIF fund managers, which runs contrary to Treasury's goals of establishing a broad and deep market for Eligible Assets as well as diffusing the influence of any particular PPIF fund manager.
- Requiring a segregated investment team would undermine protections against fund manager misconduct. The team approach to investment decisions provides checks and balances within the organization. PPIF fund managers indicated that the transparent nature of their investment approach within the firm draws on senior professionals across business units and inclusive of senior management. This provides enhanced supervision and balances any one individual PPIF fund manager from acting in his/her own interests or other potential conflicts of interest.
- "Walling off" personnel and establishing separate software/systems would be time-consuming, costly and not feasible for many firms (especially smaller firms).

Requiring segregated investment teams for PPIF is not necessary to mitigate the risks that are presented by this program.

- The PPIF does not present the same kinds of risks as those that led FRBNY to require segregated teams for some of its programs. Treasury has spent considerable time discussing conflicts concerns and mitigation strategies with FRBNY compliance personnel in order to understand why they elected to require segregated managerial teams for certain of their programs. We learned that FRBNY requires such segregation for its MBS, commercial paper funding facility, and Maiden Lane programs because those teams are in possession of material, non-public information of FRBNY, which could be leaked to the rest of the asset manager's organization. PPIF fund managers will not have material non-public information from Treasury. Instead, they will make their own investment decisions and Treasury will be a passive investor. Although Treasury has broadly defined the criteria for Eligible Assets for the PPIF, Treasury will not be involved in the PPIF fund manager's investment decision making and analysis process, nor will it provide feedback or guidance on what a PPIF fund manager should be purchasing. To the extent there is a parallel to any of FRBNY's programs, the analogous program is TALF, in which FRBNY does not require a segregated team because it does not pass any non-public information to TALF recipients or any related agents.
- Treasury's Rules contain key mitigation controls and procedures that provide much stronger protections for taxpayers interests without the drawbacks of "walling off" investment professionals.

- The Rules require each PPIP fund manager to adopt and follow a fair and equitable trade allocation policy. Treasury will approve that policy and Treasury and the oversight bodies will be able to review compliance with that policy.
 - The PPIP term sheets give Treasury and SIGTARP access to data outside of the books and records of the PPIF. Treasury and SIGTARP will be able to review all trades in Eligible Assets by the PPIF and any other fund managed by the PPIF manager no less frequently than on a monthly basis (although some fund managers have stated that they can provide daily access to this information should Treasury or SIGTARP require it). This allows monitoring and auditing of all funds managed by the PPIP fund manager's firm that trade in Eligible Assets and allows Treasury and SIGTARP to see the flow of Eligible Assets throughout the firm. Treasury will hire a consultant with robust trading analysis systems to review such data. Thus, Treasury will be able to evaluate whether the PPIP fund manager is purposely disadvantaging the PPIF relative to non-PPIF funds.
 - The PPIP term sheets strictly prohibit a PPIP fund manager from trading with affiliate funds.
 - Treasury will have the unilateral right to remove the PPIP fund manager for cause and has certain rights to remove the PPIP fund manager without cause with the consent of 51% of the private investors.
 - PPIP fund managers have internal/external audit and corporate governance processes. The PPIP fund managers have impressive track records and reputations and all maintain strict internal policies regarding ethics and compliance. Each maintains internal and external auditors and corporate governance processes.
- o While "walling off" investment professionals could further limit the risk that bad actors could inappropriately share information, doing so will not eliminate these risks. Walls are permeable and can be evaded by individuals determined to do so. Only through the development of a fair trade allocation policy and robust reporting/ monitoring of the PPIP fund manager's compliance regime can we protect the interests of taxpayers. Specifically, Treasury believes the best control over the risk of inappropriate activities like front-running and improper affiliate transactions is to monitor and analyze actual trading data on a frequent basis.

In summary, Treasury believes the rules and procedures outlined above constitute a comprehensive and robust regime for preventing or mitigating manager conflicts of interest. These rules and procedures will further the purposes of the PPIP and provide

better protection for taxpayers without imposing the risks of requiring a segregated PPIF investment team.

Treasury is in the process of expanding this department in connection with the launch of the PPIP program. Treasury will devote whatever resources are necessary to ensure that the compliance and risk regime it has developed for PPIP is fully implemented. The compliance function as it pertains to PPIP will include not only Treasury employees but third party professional advisors, including advisors to monitor trading and allocation activity in legacy assets across each fund complex. Treasury staffing levels will be sufficient to oversee the independent compliance function within each PPIF as well as the ongoing independent audit function that is required to be performed on all PPIP fund managers. Treasury compliance staff will also maintain regular dialogue with each PPIF fund manager's compliance department.

2. Public disclosure of all transactions in the PPIF

Treasury agrees with the need for transparency with respect to the management of PPIFs and has worked with the SIGTARP to ensure this. Treasury has sought to develop measures that achieve this goal while still ensuring that the program succeeds in attracting wide participation from private investors. Treasury will not require public disclosure of all transactions undertaken in Eligible Assets in the PPIF or in non-PPIF funds as this would harm to the fund's operations by revealing competitive and proprietary information regarding the fund's investment positions and strategy. However, as required under Section 402 of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 ("Ensign"), each PPIP fund manager will be required to make a quarterly report to the Secretary of the Treasury that discloses the 10 largest positions of such PPIF and these reports will be publicly disclosed at such time as Treasury determines that such disclosure will not harm the ongoing business operations of the PPIF. Treasury and SIGTARP will be able to review all trades in Eligible Assets by the PPIF and any other fund managed by the PPIF fund manager on a no less frequently than monthly basis (although some fund managers have stated that they can provide daily access to this information should Treasury or SIGTARP require it).

3. Other Provisions

A. Treasury should prohibit the fund manager from engaging in marketing related to Treasury's relationship to the manager.

PPIP fund managers will be prohibited from engaging in marketing related to UST's relationship to the PPIP fund manager, other than with respect to appropriate and customary disclosures related to marketing the PPIF itself.

B. Treasury should require so-called "Key Man" provisions mandating that the PPIF obtain the services of the personnel who were promised during the application process.

Robust "Key Man" protections are something Treasury intended to require from PPIP fund managers. During its ongoing due diligence, UST has met with the key investment professionals who will be responsible for managing each PPIF. For each

PPIF, Treasury has included “Key Man” provisions that are designed to protect taxpayers’ interests by requiring these critical investment professionals to be involved with the PPIF. These provisions were custom tailored with respect to each PPIF fund manager taking into consideration the specific individuals that UST expects to be involved.

C. Treasury should institute a comprehensive ban on all insider, cross, or affiliated transactions with provisions at least as strict as those required by the FRBNY in its programs.

In the Rules, insider, cross and affiliated transactions are prohibited. Throughout the S-PPIF process, Treasury has engaged numerous stakeholders in determining best practices to employ for the Rules, including FRBNY professionals.

D. Treasury should require the recording of all telephone calls of the PPIF fund manager and employees.

Treasury evaluated this issue carefully and determined that the considerable cost and efforts of requiring all telephone calls of the PPIF fund manager to be recorded is not justified by the minimal benefit that this might garner in discouraging a few potential bad actors from sharing material non-public information. The pervasive use of cell-phones and inability to monitor all activities of bad actors would render this protection easy to evade. Treasury believes that the risk of inappropriate collusion is better mitigated by careful screening of PPIF fund manager employees, applying a personal code of ethics to each PPIF fund manager employee, which Treasury requires in its Rules and applying the Rules, generally to review PPIF and non-PPIF transactions to make sure that the fair trade allocation policy is being followed.

E. “[It is essential that] appropriate metrics be defined and an evaluation system be in place to monitor the effectiveness of the PPIF managers, both to ensure that they are fulfilling the terms of their agreements and to measure their performance against pre-established benchmarks and against each other. To that end, there must be mechanisms in place to deal with any failings on the part of PPIF managers to satisfy their contractual terms or with managers who are performing poorly.”

Treasury is in the process of developing appropriate metrics to monitor the effectiveness of the PPIF fund managers as well as the S-PPIF in general. Performance metrics will be evaluated across three principal areas:

- Effectiveness of achieving policy goals for programs for Legacy Assets – Metrics to measure price discovery and restarting the markets for Eligible Assets are expected to include trading volume, bid-ask spreads and pricing for Eligible Assets.
- Financial performance of a PPIF – Metrics are expected to include PPIF returns relative to appropriate benchmarks. Given the heterogeneous pool of pre-qualified PPIF fund managers (e.g. CMBS vs. RMBS, participation in

different levels of the capital structure, etc.), it is difficult to compare PPIF fund managers’ returns directly.

- Adherence to compliance regime – Metrics are expected to include timeliness of delivery of reports and compliance with the Rules, etc.

Treasury has the ability to end the investment period after 12 months in its sole discretion, and to the extent a certain PPIF fund manager is underperforming, UST and the private investors will have the ability to replace the General Partner of the PPIF. In addition, material violations of the Rules will be included as Events of Cause in the Partnership Agreements governing each PPIF.

Response to June 19 Letter

Equity Term Sheet Recommendations

1. “Generally, where the UST has consent rights, the standard for withholding consent should be ‘for any reason or no reason’ or ‘in the sole and absolute discretion’ instead of the lower standard of ‘reasonable’.”

The S-PPIF contemplates a partnership with private investors; PPIFs are not formed or controlled by Treasury. Treasury believes that the consent rights contained in the term sheets strike the appropriate balance between adequately protecting the taxpayers’ interests and creating a program in which private investors will be willing to participate. There are only two circumstances in the equity term sheet where Treasury’s consent is subjected to a reasonableness standard.

First, Treasury may not unreasonably withhold its consent to the approval of the offering materials and governing documents of the Private Vehicles, together with any side letters entered into with private investors. Treasury will carefully review these materials, but expects that these agreements will not impact Treasury (the terms of Treasury’s investment will be separately documented) and taxpayers, and that the ability to reasonably object to them provides sufficient protection.

Second, Treasury may not unreasonably withhold its consent to the approval of additional indebtedness to be incurred by the PPIFs. Treasury believes that its debt term sheet already adequately protects the taxpayers’ interest on this point because: (i) any additional indebtedness is subject to an Asset Coverage Test, which ensures that the loans are sufficiently collateralized, and a Leverage Ratio Test, which ensures that the overall size of the debt does not get too large; and (ii) the pricing of Treasury’s debt is given a “most favored nation” status and will be based on the weighted average applicable margin applicable to all third-party debt held by a particular PPIF.

2. Conversely, all fees and distributions should be, at minimum, “reasonable.”

Treasury agrees with SIGTARP that PPIF expenses borne by private investors and Treasury should be “reasonable” in nature. The equity term sheet was drafted to reflect this standard:

"...the Partnership will pay all reasonable expenses related to the operation of the Partnership..."

Distributions, however, represent cash proceeds to equity holders (Treasury and private investors) after payment of expenses and debt principal subject to the priority of payments waterfall ("Waterfall") as set forth in the debt term sheet. Treasury has structured the Waterfall to protect its debt investment in the PPIFs by requiring any distributions to equity holders (Treasury and private investors) to be made pro rata with the repayment of Treasury's debt investment. Additionally, the debt term sheet contains a trigger that results in diversion of all cash flows to pay down Treasury debt if Asset Coverage Test is not met.

3. **Participation in the Private Vehicles:** This section should delete the following language, "that would adversely affect UST, the Partnership or the Partnership's investment activities" and the language to implement it that follows beginning with "which notice will be accompanied..." through the end of that sentence.

This comment would require Treasury consent for every amendment to the governing documents of the private vehicles, which are the other investors in the PPIF, instead of just the amendments that are adverse to Treasury. Treasury believes that the current language in the equity term sheet is appropriate and adequately protects the taxpayers' interests. It is not necessary or appropriate for Treasury to approve every amendment to private investor documents because: (i) Treasury will have a most favored nation clause, which will allow it to elect the benefit of any provision of the governing documents of the private vehicles that is more favorable than the rights that Treasury has in the PPIF; (ii) many such amendments will have no impact on Treasury (e.g. ministerial changes); and (iii) such a standard would be inconsistent with the fundamental design of the program. In addition, in connection with every proposed amendment, Treasury will receive an officer's certificate stating whether the PPIF fund manager believes that the proposed amendment adversely affects Treasury, and will have ten (10) business days to review such proposed amendment.

4. **Distributions:** In the "tax payments" paragraph, if any tax payments are contemplated for the LP's, the deemed distribution should be pro rata as to actual tax payments made since UST is a non-tax entity.

Treasury will clarify the "tax payments" paragraph by adding the following language to the end of the paragraph:

"to whom such taxes are attributable."

The purpose of the tax payments and withholding language in the equity term sheet is to make clear that if the PPIF makes a tax payment on behalf of a partner or is required by law to withhold an amount from a distribution made to a partner, then the amounts paid or withheld will have been treated as having been actually distributed to that partner (notwithstanding the fact such partner did not actually receive these amounts). The additional language is intended to further clarify that the amount paid or withheld is treated as having been distributed to the particular partner or partners that are liable for such taxes. For instance, if the PPIF was required by law to pay a tax on behalf of the private sponsor that is a partner, then the amount paid by the PPIF would be treated as having been distributed solely to that private sponsor. Treasury would not be treated as having received a

distribution as a result of the tax payment made on behalf of the private sponsor that is a partner.

5. **Partnership Expenses:** These should be capped and reasonable. The reasonableness standard should be informed by the required annual budget.

As discussed in #2 above, Treasury agrees that PPIP expenses should be "reasonable." However, Treasury believes that an annual cap on partnership expenses is highly unusual for partnerships of this type. The lack of a cap is driven by the inherent inequity of requiring the PPIP fund manager, which (although it has a meaningful financial investment of at least \$20 million) has a smaller relative percentage of the equity in the fund, to bear 100% of any excess expenses above a cap. Treasury will receive and review an annual expense budget from each PPIP fund manager. Treasury believes that the annual budget process and the prohibition on expenses for advisory and monitoring services will act as effective constraints on expenses and will adequately protect taxpayers. Additionally, the incentive fee a PPIP fund manager will earn on the private investor capital will be subject to – in many cases – a hurdle rate (or preferred return to private investors before the PPIP fund manager earns an incentive fee) which will be negatively affected by expenses. This will create a financial incentive for PPIP fund managers to minimize PPIP expenses.

6. **Exclusivity:** As drafted, there is little exclusivity. Without a wall, written consent should be required for any trades in Eligible Assets not made in the PPIF by PPIP fund managers, and there should be a blanket prohibition against forming, closing on or accepting commitments in any vehicle dealing in any Eligible Assets without UST's written consent. Further, as currently written, the exception permitting actions where the General Partner, in its own discretion, can make investments to maintain diversification in non PPIF funds could swallow the rule.

Treasury will not implement this recommendation. Because demonstrated experience in investing in Eligible Assets was an important criterion in selecting PPIP fund managers, nearly all of the PPIP fund managers with which Treasury is negotiating have existing accounts and vehicles that invest in Eligible Assets. Given the short time frame in which investment decisions are made, requiring Treasury's written consent for allocations away from the PPIF would, as a practical matter, preclude PPIP fund managers from allocating investment opportunities to their other products. Treasury has been told by PPIP fund managers, and believes, that such a result is commercially impracticable for the PPIP fund managers. Were Treasury to require this, a number of the best PPIP fund manager candidates would likely choose not to participate in S-PPIP. Accordingly, a provision like this is not in the best interests of the taxpayers.

In addition, one of the policy objectives of S-PPIP is to increase the flow of private capital into the market for Eligible Assets. As such, and in light of the significant size of the investment opportunity, Treasury has determined to allow PPIP fund managers to continue to manage existing funds investing in Eligible Assets (as discussed in the previous paragraph) as well as form certain new managed accounts and funds to invest in Eligible Assets. These new funds will of course be subject to investment allocation policies set forth in the Rules. Finally, Treasury notes that the exception for diversification only applies with respect to vehicles formed to co-invest alongside the PPIF in specifically identified Eligible Assets. These co-investment vehicles are contemplated to be used only when an asset cannot be

purchased by the PPIF in accordance with its diversification requirements. Treasury believes that the creation of these vehicles both protects the taxpayer in allowing PPIFs to access all sizes of transactions while remaining diversified and promotes the policy objective of increasing the flow of capital into the market for Eligible Assets. As SIGTARP correctly points out, the PPIF fund managers already have the ability to allocate investment opportunities between the PPIF and other funds investing in Eligible Assets subject to a fair and equitable allocation policy.

7. Restrictions on Hedging Products, Restrictions on Certain Transactions, and Restrictions on Affiliates: You should consider prohibiting all of these.

These are all prohibited unless consented to in writing by Treasury. This achieves the same outcome as a straight prohibition.

8. Allocation of Business Time: Consistent with comments above, those making investment decisions for the PPIF should be exclusive to the PPIF.

As discussed above, Treasury will not implement this recommendation because it is inconsistent with one of the basic premises of S-PPIF: to partner with the best and most experienced PPIF fund managers to manage Treasury's investment.

PPIF fund managers have been selected based on the experience of the individuals managing the PPIF as well as the firm resources that are available. Our documents already provide that certain key individuals will focus a significant portion of their business time on the PPIFs. Walling off a few individuals to make investment decisions for the PPIF would run contrary to the team-oriented investment process that is crucial in ensuring that taxpayers are adequately protected. A team approach allows firm employees to leverage the entirety of the firm's experience and resources across all investment areas and provides significant synergy to the investment process. Requiring manager segregation would force PPIF fund managers to allocate their top talent between their existing clients, which form the basis of the firm's long-term business, and the government, which offers a limited opportunity that is not likely to generate follow-on assignments or additional investments. Faced with that choice, no PPIF fund manager is likely to dedicate its top talent to the PPIF. Thus, requiring a wall could significantly reduce performance and thereby harm taxpayers.

9. Removal of the General Partner: Treasury should have greater removal rights. Standardized language for both cause and with cause terminations should be used. For cause should be at the initial stages of adverse proceedings (such as Indictment), keyed to notice of the institution of proceedings against the manager or a key person. It should be in UST's discretion at that point to terminate.

Treasury already has very favorable removal rights relative to those of private investors due to the size of its investment in a PPIF. However, in partnering with fund managers, Treasury needs to balance having unilateral rights with the goal of attracting participation by private investors, who may be hesitant to invest in a program that can be terminated at any time in Treasury's sole discretion. Treasury retains the right to dissolve the investment period after one year in its sole discretion, thereby limiting any potential harm that might result from adverse proceedings against the PPIF fund manager.

Treasury does not believe that "initial stages of adverse proceedings (such as Indictment)" should be an event of Cause. This is severely off-market and would chill fund manager and investor participation. Treasury believes that its existing removal rights adequately protect taxpayers.

10. Reports and Financial Information: Monthly reports should be delivered within 7 calendar days of the end of each quarter so information may be included in SIGTARP's quarterly report. As we have explained, it will be impossible for us to meet our reporting obligations under the current proposed schedule. As noted above, information on Eligible Assets should include Date, CUSIP, position, size, pricing, dates and any other relevant valuation information to be reported monthly to Treasury so that it can be analyzed. The document retention policy should be "acceptable" to Treasury.

Treasury believes that delivery of reports within 15 calendar days after the end of each month is reasonable and is consistent with industry practices for investment funds. This timing should not prevent SIGTARP from including the data in its quarterly reports, which are not issued until several weeks after the conclusion of the quarter in any event. Treasury agrees with SIGTARP that the information on Eligible Assets should be delivered in the monthly reports (including CUSIP or ISIN, date of purchase, security description, par value, cost, fair market value and accrued income) and has updated the equity term sheet accordingly.

Pursuant to the Rules, documents will be retained for as long as the PPIF is in existence and three (3) years beyond the termination of the PPIF.

11. Notice: Although this is not a section, standard notice provisions should apply. At a minimum, Treasury should receive notice of the commencement of any action (regulatory, criminal, civil or otherwise), and any material event of default occurring against the manager.

This issue is dealt with in the "Notice" section of the equity term sheet and already substantially addresses SIGTARP's concerns. However, in response to SIGTARP's comments, it now reads as follows:

"Notice. The General Partner will provide UST and SIGTARP notice of Events of Default (as defined in the Debt Term Sheet), material litigation, material regulatory investigations and other material events (including defaults or other adverse events in respect of Third Party Debt (as defined in the Debt Term Sheet))."

Ethical Standards and Conflicts of Interest Rules (the "Rules") Recommendations

1. Please include SIGTARP anywhere that UST has a disclosure or review right. For example, while SIGTARP has access to the fund's books and records, under the document, only UST has access to key persons and other personnel.

Treasury will provide SIGTARP a disclosure or review right in cases where Treasury has a disclosure or review right with respect to Reports and Financial Information.

2. **Remedies and Penalties:** Treasury should have the ability to change behavior and alter unwanted action. There should be strict penalty provisions, including termination, for violations of terms and conditions, beyond merely requiring the fund to undo the bad act.

Treasury will have remedies and be able to impose penalties with respect to a material violation of the Rules. Such violations will be included as Events of Cause in the Partnership Agreements governing each PPIF.

3. **Proprietary Interests and Interests of Other Clients:** All interests in any vehicle should be disclosed as to all changes in those interests. UST and SIGTARP should have access to all information for all managed assets across all funds.

Treasury will not require information beyond the transactions / positions with respect to *Eligible Assets*. Treasury believes that requiring disclosure of "all changes in...interests" in any vehicle would be overly burdensome for PPIF fund managers and would constitute a violation of the confidentiality rights of investors in non-PPIF funds. Moreover, Treasury believes that this information is unnecessary, and the existing formulation sufficiently captures the information in non-PPIF funds that Treasury and SIGTARP will need to review in order to ensure adequate oversight and taxpayer protections.

4. **Allocation & Valuation/Pricing Policy:** All Qualified Fund Managers ("QFM") should submit an allocation and pricing policy for approval. All variances should be reported immediately to UST and SIGTARP.

Treasury will review the allocation and pricing policies of QFMs. All PPIF fund managers will be required to comply with the Investment Advisors Act. Each of the General Partner and its Subadvisors must adopt and ensure compliance with a fair and equitable trade allocation policy ("Allocation Policy") acceptable to Treasury that requires a pro rata or comparably equitable allocation of trades and investment and disposition opportunities between the PPIF and any non-PPIF funds that invest in *Eligible Assets*. Each of the General Partner and its Subadvisors shall similarly ensure compliance with a valuation/pricing acceptable to Treasury that values similar *Eligible Assets* consistently regardless of the ownership of the *Eligible Assets*. The PPIF fund manager will identify non-compliant allocations, pricings and valuations; report such to Treasury and SIGTARP as soon as reasonably possible; and take appropriate corrective action such as reallocation of the trades or comparable action.

5. **Co-Investment:** Complete prohibition of firm management or staff investing personally in the PPIF in any way.

Treasury will not implement this recommendation. Treasury will permit firm management and staff to invest personally in the PPIF because Treasury believes that this assists in aligning PPIF fund manager's incentives with respect to the performance of the PPIF.

6. **Record Access:** We repeat the overarching need that anytime UST receives access, so should SIGTARP.

Treasury will provide SIGTARP a disclosure or review right in cases where Treasury has a disclosure or review right with respect to Reports and Financial Information.

7. **Reviews:** This section should include UST and SIGTARP's ability to perform unannounced inspections and reviews of the PPIF and have access to all information across all positions of the QFM regardless of vehicle.

Treasury and SIGTARP will have the right to perform ad hoc inspections and reviews of the PPIF and have access to all information across all *Eligible Assets* of the PPIF and non-PPIF funds, but without being overly intrusive or disruptive to the operations / business of the fund manager.

8. **Eligible Assets Watch List:** This section should require that UST receive monthly consolidated report from each of the QFMs across all funds for all eligible and like assets that includes: position, size, pricing, CUSIP, relevant dates, and all other relevant valuation and pricing information. The report will provide a consolidated view of positions across all funds within the QFM in order to readily identify any potential issues. As noted earlier, as part of Treasury's compliance, such data should be analyzed by Treasury or a third party.

Treasury will require a monthly consolidated report for each of the PPIF fund managers for the *Eligible Assets* Watch List but only with respect to *Eligible Assets*. Treasury is working to identify a third-party firm to analyze data from PPIF fund managers received with respect to *Eligible Assets*.

9. **Disclosure of Conflicts:** In addition to providing quarterly compliance certification to UST, QFM's should provide immediate notification of non-compliance to UST and SIGTARP.

Treasury will require PPIF fund managers to provide prompt notification of non-compliance of disclosure of conflicts to Treasury and SIGTARP.

10. **Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership:** UST and SIGTARP need a complete "look through" to beneficial owners. The PPIF Fund Managers should disclose to UST all KYC/beneficial ownership information for every investor. Further, UST should have sole discretion to deny access unilaterally to remove any investor for any or no reason. These same requirements apply to the Investor Diligence section.

Treasury will require that the PPIF fund manager provide Treasury access to the books and records of the private vehicles that invest alongside with Treasury in the PPIFs, as well as any information in their possession regarding any beneficial owners of interest in those private vehicles in their capacity as beneficial owners. However, Treasury will not have sole discretion to deny access unilaterally to or remove any investor for any or no reason. Treasury believes that KYC and OFAC requirements as well as disclosure of investors sufficiently protect Treasury and the taxpayers, and having a unilateral "kickout" right would deter both fund managers and private investors from participating.

11. **Conflicts with Named Affiliates:** Should apply to all legal affiliates. UST should review and approve the policy. UST should consider requiring written compliance

certifications from the buyer and seller of each security (which is required by the Federal Reserve in the TALF program). Non-Compliant transactions identified and all information should be forwarded immediately to UST and SIGTARP.

While Treasury's conflicts policies must be strict, they must also be tailored to maximize benefit while not posing such onerous restrictions as to prevent Treasury from obtaining access to firms with the expertise needed to effectively manage the PPIFs. Treasury's primary S-PPIP conflicts concerns relate to Eligible Assets. It is not appropriate to apply its rigorous compliance regime beyond those entities related to the S-PPIP which do not deal with Eligible Assets, particularly because they are unlikely to influence decisions made with respect to S-PPIP Eligible Assets.

Requiring written compliance certifications from the buyer/seller of each security is impracticable given the fact that most securities will be purchased or sold through broker dealers. Furthermore, this requirement is overly onerous and superfluous given that Treasury bars affiliate sales (collusion to circumvent such a rule is already outlawed) and requires all sales to be at arms' length. Treasury and SIGTARP will have access to all records pertaining to Eligible Asset transactions. Treasury and SIGTARP will be able to check whether the same CUSIPs habitually "carousel" between PPIFs and affiliates.

- 12. Conflicts with Placement Agents and B/D Relationships: Non-compliant transactions should be identified and reported immediately to UST and SIGTARP. Fund Managers need to initiate best efforts remedial action and report steps taken to correct issue.**

Treasury will require the prompt reporting to Treasury and SIGTARP of non-compliant transactions with respect to conflicts with placement agents and broker / dealer relationships.

- 13. Asset Crossing, Flipping and Round-tripping: Again, QFM's should submit policies and procedures to UST and UST should approve. Also, again, quarterly reporting and immediate notification and reporting to UST and SIGTARP of non-compliance should be required.**

Treasury will require PPIP fund managers to submit policies and procedures to Treasury for approval and will require the prompt reporting to Treasury and SIGTARP of non-compliant transactions with respect to assets crossing, flipping and roundtripping.

- 14. Use of Fund Manager in Recovery-Related Programs: UST should have unilateral right to reject.**

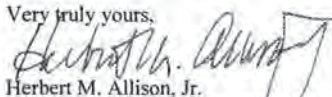
Treasury will have the unilateral right to reject a PPIP fund manager's participation in Recovery-Related Programs.

- 15. All QFM's should be required to refer immediately any instance or suspected instance of fraud, waste or abuse to SIGTARP, and to inform their employees of this requirement and provide them with SIGTARP's hotline information.**

PPIP fund managers will be required to promptly refer any instance or suspected instance of fraud, waste or abuse to Treasury and SIGTARP, and to inform their employees of this requirement and provide them with SIGTARP's hotline information.

We appreciate your team's involvement to date in consulting with the Treasury during its design of S-PPIP. As discussed above, we have given serious consideration to all of your recommendations and have adopted most of them. While there are certain points on which we disagree, the program has benefitted from your team's involvement. I will be available to meet with you to discuss these comments if you would like.

Very truly yours,


Herbert M. Allison, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Financial Stability



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

July 2, 2009

Neil M. Barofsky
Special Inspector General
Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program
1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1064
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Barofsky:

This letter and its attachments constitute the response of the Department of the Treasury to the recommendations contained in the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program's (SIGTARP) *Quarterly Report to Congress*, dated April 21, 2009.

The attached memorandum, entitled *The U.S. Treasury Department Summary Response to SIGTARP Recommendations in the April 21, 2009 SIGTARP Report*, describes the actions Treasury has taken with respect to those recommendations and the recommendations in the SIGTARP's February 2009 quarterly report. The memorandum updates the information set forth in Appendix J of the April SIGTARP Report. *The U.S. Treasury Department Summary Response to SIGTARP Recommendations in the February 6, 2009 SIGTARP Report*.

Treasury welcomes these recommendations. They contain many good ideas and suggestions, and we have considered them carefully. As described in the memorandum, we agree with most of them. We have described how our policies and programs address the issues raised and have discussed, where applicable, additional actions we are taking to ensure that particular concerns are addressed. In a few areas, we believe the recommendation would not help carry out Treasury's statutory duties under EESA. However, in these cases we believe there are alternative ways to address the underlying concerns you have raised and we have explained the measures we are employing to do so.

We appreciate your thoughtful recommendations and look forward to continuing to work with you and your team as we pursue our common goal of carrying out the objectives of EESA, which are to promote financial stability and protect the interests of the taxpayers.

Sincerely,

Herbert M. Allison Jr.
Assistant Secretary
Office of Financial Stability

The U.S. Department of the Treasury
Summary Response to SIGTARP Recommendations

July 2, 2009

The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) welcomes the recommendations on the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) made by the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) in its April 2009 Quarterly Report to Congress. Treasury's ability to achieve the objectives of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) is enhanced by the role of the SIGTARP and its review of TARP programs. We have worked closely with SIGTARP and have benefitted from their involvement in the development of TARP programs and policies. The recommendations reviewed in this report contain many good ideas and suggestions, and we have considered them carefully.

In this report, we have addressed the April 2009 recommendations as well as certain of the recommendations in the February 2009 Initial Report to Congress. We have first repeated each SIGTARP recommendation and then set forth Treasury's views. In most cases, Treasury agrees with the suggestions made. We have explained how Treasury's policies and programs have addressed the issues raised in the recommendation, and discussed, where applicable, additional actions we are taking to insure that particular concerns are addressed. In a few areas, Treasury believes the specific recommendation would not help carry out Treasury's statutory duties under EESA. However, in these cases we believe there are alternative ways to address the underlying concern raised by the SIGTARP, and we have explained the measures Treasury is following to do so.

SIGTARP Recommendation 1:

Treasury should require all TARP recipients to report on the actual use of TARP funds

Treasury's Response

Treasury always seeks to ensure accountability for TARP funds and includes measures in each of its programs to ensure such accountability. Reporting requirements necessarily differ depending on the use of funds or the program at issue. TARP programs can be divided for this purpose into two types: programs that are designed to bolster the capital of an institution and programs designed to provide targeted financing on a case-by-case basis. For example, the Capital Purchase Program (CPP), which represents over \$200 billion of TARP funds invested by Treasury, was designed to stabilize the financial system by providing capital to viable institutions of all sizes. TARP funds have been used to purchase preferred stock (or other securities) from over 600 financial institutions. The use of the TARP funds is to bolster the capital of the institution, which is a use that is evidenced in the legal documentation for the transaction.

Enclosure

Because of the fungible nature of money, it is not possible to say that funds invested as capital were used for a particular purpose. Therefore, we do not believe requiring reports as to how the specific funds were spent would be meaningful, since it could never be said with certainty that particular funds were used for a particular purpose. While Treasury could in theory mandate that the funds be used only for particular purposes, that was not the design of the CPP. The terms of the CPP do not require an institution to engage in a particular level of lending, nor do they mandate what an institution can or cannot do in its business generally or specifically with the proceeds of the TARP investment.

Treasury is, however, requiring reporting by CPP participants that is intended to measure the effects of the CPP on lending levels, which we believe is the underlying concern raised by the SIGTARP recommendation, and the concern of American taxpayers. Providing capital to banks helps ensure financial stability of the system as a whole and enables banks to continue to lend to creditworthy borrowers during a crisis. In order to help assess the impact of this program on lending, Treasury therefore requires reporting by banks on general lending and intermediation activities using Treasury's Monthly Lending and Intermediation Survey and Snapshot and Treasury's Lending Report. This reporting is described in more detail below.

Separate from the CPP, Treasury has also created more targeted programs under TARP and the Financial Stability Plan in which funds are used to finance particular purposes. These programs include the Making Home Affordable Program, in which funds are used to provide incentive payments to servicers and homeowners to modify mortgages, and the PPIP, in which funds are to be invested in newly created investment funds and used to purchase legacy securities. In those programs, the program documents impose restrictions on the use of funds and require appropriate reporting to show that the funds were in fact used for the specified purposes.

The following is a program by program description which explains the reporting requirements that are applicable:

Automotive Industry Financing Program (AIFP): Treasury through the TARP has purchased debt obligations and equity. The terms of the debt obligations include restrictions on use of funds and reporting requirements. All debt obligations with Chrysler and GM require the borrower to report on the use of proceeds either at the time of a draw or quarterly. For the Chrysler and GM DIP loans, the use of proceeds is dictated by an approved budget. After emergence from bankruptcy, there are, or are expected to be, additional requirements under TARP loans to the new Chrysler and GM entities to provide information on the use of loan proceeds. The loan agreements will also require the entities to establish internal controls to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable requirements.

- **Capital Assistance Program (CAP):** The CAP is designed to ensure that banks have an adequate capital cushion so that they can withstand larger-than-expected losses and maintain lending to creditworthy borrowers in the event that economic conditions worsen. As with CPP, it is a program in which Treasury provides capital to financial institutions. Although Treasury has not yet finalized the definitive documentation for CAP, the CAP guidelines provide that the following types of reporting on lending activities will be required. First, as part of the application process, banks must submit a plan for how they intend to use this capital to preserve and strengthen their lending capacity – specifically, to increase lending above levels relative to what would have been possible without government support. Treasury will make these plans public when the bank receives the capital under the CAP. In addition, banks receiving capital will be required to submit to Treasury monthly reports on their lending broken out by category. This report will include a comparison to their most rigorous estimate of what their lending likely would have been in the absence of government support. These reports will be posted on Treasury's *FinancialStability.gov* website so that they can be viewed by the public.
- **Capital Purchase Program (CPP):** As noted above, to measure the lending and intermediation activities of the 21 largest banks participating in the CPP, Treasury has launched the Monthly Lending and Intermediation Survey and Snapshot, which will help the public easily assess activities of these banks. The Snapshot contains quantitative information on three major categories of lending – consumer, commercial, and other activities – based on banks' internal reporting, as well as commentary to explain changes in lending levels for each category. In addition, Treasury recently published an expanded CPP Lending Report, which reports on the monthly average outstanding balances of consumer loans, commercial loans, and total loans from all CPP participants.
- **Making Home Affordable Program (HAMP):** Consistent with the goal of reaching as many borrowers as possible, TARP funds are obligated to loan servicers based on the size of their estimated eligible HAMP portfolios. These obligations (the "servicer cap") represent the maximum amount to be paid for incentive payments to borrowers, servicers, and investors for qualifying loan modifications. Caps may be reset at the discretion of Treasury based on loan modification demand, servicer participation, or other qualified circumstances (sale of loan portfolio, for instance).

For an individual servicer, a cash payment is made to the servicer at the successful conclusion of the trial loan modification period (90-120 days). Payments represent (i) incentive payments to the servicer for completing the modification, (ii) payments to the servicer to be passed on to the investor as a partial offset to reduced interest income resulting from the loan modification, and (iii) payments to the servicer that would be applied to reduce the principal amount of the residential mortgage loan for the borrower. Servicer and investor payments continue for three and five years,

respectively, if the loan remains current and outstanding. While no payments have been made to date, the program administrator (Fannie Mae) will report (by servicer) payments made to servicers, borrowers, and investors relative to the servicer cap beginning in August. In addition, the HAMP compliance agent will verify that Treasury cash disbursements are applied to investors and borrowers, as appropriate.

- **Public Private Investment Partnership (PPIP):** TARP funds for the Legacy Securities Public Private Investment Program (S-PPIP) will be used to (i) make equity investments in investment funds (PPIFs) formed by the fund managers selected by Treasury to participate in S-PPIP and (ii) provide loans to the PPIFs. The funds received through the TARP's investment in the PPIFs are required to be used to purchase commercial mortgage backed securities and non-agency residential mortgage backed securities issued prior to 2009 that were originally rated AAA or an equivalent rating by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations without ratings enhancement and that are secured directly by the actual mortgage loans, leases, or other assets and not other securities (Eligible Assets) (or in Treasury securities and other cash equivalents on a temporary basis (Temporary Investments)). In light of the single purpose nature of the PPIF, definitive documentation will also contain detailed provisions governing the application of all proceeds received by the funds from such investments in legacy securities. Fund managers will be required to provide monthly and periodic reports and financial information to Treasury so that Treasury can monitor compliance with such provisions.
- **Systemically Significant Failing Institution Program (SSFI):** This program is for systemically significant institutions that are in danger of failing. Treasury through TARP invested \$40 billion in AIG in November 2008 which was used to pay down debt provided to AIG by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In an April 2009 restructuring of the government's investments in AIG, Treasury committed to provide additional funds under certain circumstances. Because this program provides exceptional assistance to failing institutions, the transaction documents contain more extensive restrictions on the recipient than in the CPP or CAP, including with respect to dividends, corporate expenses, lobbying, executive compensation and risk management. The transaction documents require establishment of internal controls to ensure compliance with the restrictions and certified quarterly reports regarding such compliance and regarding use of the capital.
- **Targeted Investment Program/Asset Guarantee Program:** Treasury invested \$20 billion in each of Citigroup and Bank of America pursuant to the Targeted Investment Program. Because this program provides exceptional assistance to systematically significant institutions, the transaction documents contain more extensive restrictions on the recipient than in CPP or CAP, including with respect to dividends, corporate expenses, lobbying, executive compensation, and risk management. The transaction documents require establishment of internal controls to insure compliance with the restrictions and certified quarterly reports regarding such compliance and regarding

use of the capital. Under the Asset Guarantee Program, Treasury agreed to provide a guarantee with respect to a specified pool of assets. Funds are used for the specific purpose of covering losses with respect to such assets.

- **Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF):** TALF provides loans to borrowers to purchase certain asset backed securities. The transaction documents provide that the loans can only be used for specific types of asset acquisitions and the funds are only advanced for such use.

SIGTARP Recommendation 2:

Treasury should formalize its going-forward valuation methodology and begin providing values of the TARP investments to the public.

Treasury's Response

Treasury develops asset valuation methodologies for financial statement and accounting purposes as well as for risk analysis and portfolio management purposes. For its financial statements, Treasury is required to follow the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Treasury has created models consistent with OMB guidelines for credit reform cost estimation to derive and account for the values of the assets in the TARP portfolio. Treasury has engaged Ernst & Young to perform independent verification and validation of the models. In addition, GAO will also receive and review the credit reform models produced by Treasury as part of its oversight and financial statement audit responsibilities. The values of TARP assets derived by the validated credit reform models will be used to reflect the estimated costs to the government in the year-end financial statements of the Office for Financial Stability (OFS) and the President's annual budget, both of which are publicly available.

In addition to the credit reform asset valuation, Treasury tracks the fair market value of the assets in the TARP portfolio as part of its risk analysis and portfolio management functions. To this end, Treasury is developing internal market-based valuation models. It has also engaged external pricing vendors through its custodian bank, and selected three asset management firms as financial agents to provide asset management services, including valuation services.

The securities in Treasury's portfolio consist primarily of preferred stock and warrants for common stock. The external asset managers use a discounted cash model to estimate the value of the preferred securities. The two primary assumptions necessary for accurately estimating the value of the preferred securities in such a model are the maturity point (i.e., when a financial institution will choose to redeem the security) and the rate used for discounting the cash flows. The external asset managers analyze each institution's financial condition along with comparable market data to appropriately calibrate their valuation models for preferred securities.

The valuation of the warrants in Treasury's portfolio is directly relevant to the process for disposing of the warrants. That is, the contracts under which Treasury acquired the warrants provide that a financial institution that redeems the preferred securities has a right to repurchase the warrants at fair market value. The contract specifies an independent valuation process for determining fair market value. Treasury has recently posted a description of the internal procedures it will follow in valuing warrants for purposes of this process at www.financialstability.gov. These procedures involve applying a robust valuation methodology developed by Treasury as well as relying on the advice of Treasury's external asset managers. Treasury will also publish valuation information on each warrant that is repurchased.

SIGTARP Recommendation 3:

Treasury should develop an overall investment strategy to address the vast portfolio of securities that it holds; Treasury should decide whether it has any intention of exercising warrants in order to hold the common stock.

Treasury's Response

Treasury's investment strategy, and in particular its asset management decisions with respect to the investments it has made, are determined by statutory requirements and the policy goals that have been developed in light of such statutory requirements. Treasury's responsibilities under EESA are to promote financial stability and prevent disruption to financial markets, while at the same time protecting the taxpayer. Treasury is given the authority to manage assets, including the discretion to hold assets to maturity or for resale for and until such time as the Secretary determines that the market is optimal for selling such assets, in order to maximize the value for taxpayers. EESA, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, also specifically provides that any financial institution that has received assistance may repay that assistance from any source of funds, and that when such assistance is repaid, the Secretary may liquidate the warrants at market price.

In light of these statutory mandates, Treasury's primary portfolio objective is to protect the principal of the portfolio and limit the risk of capital loss to the taxpayer while still insuring that it carries out its responsibility to promote financial stability. This objective is to be measured based on the portfolio as a whole, and not necessarily based on the performance of individual positions. A secondary portfolio objective is to implement a rigorous asset management framework that will identify and monitor risks with individual investments and across investment positions that may jeopardize the return of capital to Treasury, with the ultimate purpose of achieving positive returns to the taxpayer, if possible. An additional objective is to ensure that Treasury's external asset managers provide Treasury with stable, thoughtful, transparent, and impartial asset

management so as to preserve the integrity of the portfolio valuation process and certainty for market participants.

Treasury is currently in the process of developing its investment policy and asset management guidelines for financial institutions participating in the CPP program, which it will publish once such guidelines are completed. Treasury's investment policy with respect to the preferred stock investments under CPP can generally be described as a "buy and hold" strategy. Its strategy must also recognize the financial institution's right to redeem Treasury's investment under the ARRA as described above. Portfolio management is intended to be relatively passive, and Treasury will not initiate trading, hedging, or exiting of a position at this time. Treasury's general posture will be to collect dividend and interest income from the portfolio pending individual financial institution redemptions or until market conditions allow market participants to displace Treasury's investment in a particular financial institution.

Treasury also holds warrants for common stock of CPP recipients. When an institution redeems its preferred stock, it has a contractual right to repurchase the warrants at fair market value. The contractual right provides for an independent valuation process. Treasury has recently published its policy in regard to how it will determine fair market value in connection with such process. The policy also sets forth that Treasury intends to sell the warrants in an auction process if the institution does not elect to repurchase. This policy can be found at www.financialstability.gov. Treasury does not, at this time, intend to exercise the warrants except under certain circumstances related to mergers and acquisitions activity, although Treasury could consider exercising the warrants in the future. Treasury will review its policies from time to time to ensure they serve the goals of promoting financial stability and protecting the taxpayer.

SIGTARP Recommendation 4:

Treasury should consider requiring that beneficiaries (i.e., the TALF borrowers, the originators/sponsors, and the primary dealers) sign an agreement that includes oversight-enabling provisions.

Treasury's Response

Treasury has worked with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) to implement TALF, which is designed to improve credit conditions for consumer, small business, and commercial mortgage loans by facilitating purchases of a variety of asset-backed securities by investors. TALF is run principally by the FRBNY; Treasury's role is to provide debt to an asset disposition vehicle owned and managed by FRBNY which would use such funds in the event TALF borrowers default on the TALF loan or surrender their asset-backed securities. Treasury is not a party to the contracts with TALF borrowers, primary dealers and originators/sponsors and does not provide funds

directly to TALF borrowers. However, Treasury has worked closely with the FRBNY in the development of controls and procedures for the program.

Treasury shares the FRBNY's view that granting the oversight agencies access to the books and records of beneficiaries would discourage participation in the TALF program and is therefore not the best way to address the underlying concerns raised by this recommendation. Treasury has instead worked with the FRBNY to develop appropriate controls in light of the nature of the program. In this regard, the FRBNY has included a number of oversight-related provisions in the TALF transaction agreements that apply to TALF borrowers, including the following:

- A borrower acceptance standard and an assurance program related to borrower eligibility requirements.
- On-site inspection rights over borrowers and the right to reject a borrower for any reason.
- The right to review all loan files held by the custodian pertaining to each borrower.
- If a borrower who has participated in the program is found to be ineligible or is found to have knowingly breached a representation related to the eligibility of the collateral, the non-recourse feature of the loan becomes inapplicable and the borrower must repay the loan.
- To assist FRBNY in screening borrowers, primary dealers are required to apply their internal customer identification program and due diligence procedures to each borrower and escalate information relating to those borrowers assessed as high risk to FRBNY.

In addition to these fraud prevention requirements, FRBNY is establishing an inspection program in order to ensure that the primary dealers are faithfully carrying out their responsibilities under TALF.

SIGTARP Recommendation 5:

Treasury and the Federal Reserve should provide to SIGTARP, for public disclosure in SIGTARP's quarterly reports, the identities of the borrowers who surrender collateral in TALF.

Treasury's Response

As noted in the response to recommendation 4, while Treasury has worked with the FRBNY to develop TALF and to develop appropriate controls and oversight measures,

the FRBNY administers TALF. The FRBNY, after conducting extensive research, specifically designed TALF to be a limited recourse lending facility with anonymity for public participants. Treasury agreed with the FRBNY that the identities of the TALF borrowers would not be disclosed to Treasury or the public, because such disclosure is unnecessary given the other controls in place and because such disclosure would have a chilling effect on participation in the program. Implementing this recommendation would significantly alter that design.

SIGTARP Recommendation 6:

Treasury should design a robust compliance protocol, with complete access rights for itself, SIGTARP, and other relevant oversight bodies, to all TALF transaction participants.

Treasury's Response

As noted in the response to recommendation 4, while the TALF program was developed by the FRBNY and Treasury, the FRBNY administers the TALF lending facility and enters into contracts with participants. It therefore has the primary responsibility for TALF compliance and has a risk and compliance protocol for TALF. Treasury's role in TALF is limited as described above. However, Treasury is very concerned with the compliance protocol. The FRBNY provides regular updates to Treasury on the program, and works with Treasury on major design aspects of the compliance program. Treasury has the right to monitor the FRBNY's internal controls and compliance measures for the TALF facility. As such, Treasury continues to have a dialogue with the FRBNY and meets with FRBNY's Risk Management and Compliance Office on a regular basis to ensure that the compliance protocol is robust.

SIGTARP Recommendation 7:

Treasury should dispense with rating agency determinations in connection with TALF and require a security-by-security screening for each legacy RMBS. Treasury should refuse to participate if the program is not designed so that RMBS, whether new or legacy, will be rejected as collateral if the loans backing particular RMBS do not meet certain baseline underwriting criteria or are in categories that have been proven to be riddled with fraud, including certain undocumented subprime residential mortgages (i.e., "liar loans").

Treasury's Response

A decision has not been reached on whether to include RMBS as eligible collateral in TALF. To the extent the Federal Reserve decides to move forward with the proposed expansion, Treasury will work closely with the FRBNY to ensure risk management

measures are in place, including requiring a security-by-security screening of each legacy RMBS.

Treasury, in collaboration with the FRBNY and the Federal Reserve, has developed a number of provisions for the CMBS program that will help protect the government against loss or fraud. Specifically, Federal Reserve economists have conducted due diligence on rating agency methodologies for eligible CMBS. In addition to agency ratings, the TALF program employs other safeguards to protect taxpayer interests, including interest rate premiums and risk-based collateral haircuts. Other fraud prevention measures include the use of a collateral monitor who will independently verify whether transactions are conducted at arm's-length and whether the transactions are occurring at market prices.

SIGTARP Recommendation 8:

Treasury should require additional anti-fraud and credit protection provisions, specific to all MBS before participating in an expanded TALF, including minimum underwriting standards and other fraud prevention measures.

Treasury's Response

A decision has not been reached on whether to include RMBS as eligible collateral in TALF. To the extent the Federal Reserve expands TALF to include RMBS, Treasury will work closely with the FRBNY to ensure appropriate anti-fraud and credit protection provisions are in place.

Treasury continues to collaborate with the FRBNY on anti-fraud and credit protection provisions for each new eligible asset class under TALF, including provisions for the expansion of TALF to AAA-rated legacy CMBS. For example, only fixed-rate CMBS that has substantial credit support is eligible for TALF. Additionally, FRBNY has hired a collateral monitor to review each CMBS proposed as collateral. Treasury and the Federal Reserve designed the criteria that the collateral monitor will use in its evaluations.

Other anti-fraud and credit protection provisions for the CMBS program under TALF include the following areas:

Fraud Prevention Requirements

- The CMBS issuer must provide a certification in connection with the prospectus that the CMBS is TALF eligible, that a nationally recognized certified independent accounting firm has certified that the CMBS is TALF eligible, and that the issuer has not made any untrue statements of material fact to an NRSRO to obtain the credit rating of the ABS.

- The CMBS issuer and CMBS sponsor must provide an indemnity certification, which protects FRBNY and Treasury from any losses resulting from a contractual breach of representations and warranties specified in the transaction document.

Credit Loss Protection Requirements

- TALF borrowers are required to supply risk capital in the form of haircuts that will provide the first loss protection before usage of U.S. Government funds. TALF borrowers therefore have significant incentives to investigate the quality of the underlying securities and underwriting standards.
- TALF haircut methodology is risk sensitive across asset classes and maturities. Rigorous analytical studies (by both FRBNY and Treasury's outside advisor) project minimal credit loss even under stressed scenarios.

Fraud Prevention and Credit Loss Protection at the TALF LLC Level

With respect to the TALF LLC, to which Treasury will provide a \$20 billion subordinated loan, additional credit loss protection, fraud prevention, and compliance mechanisms have been put in place which govern Treasury's relationship with TALF and TALF LLC, including:

- A portion of the excess loan spread paid by TALF borrowers will pass to the SPV and accumulate to provide the first loss cushion to any potential losses that may occur if collateral is put to TALF LLC and subsequently sold for a loss.
- Treasury has the right to approve or disapprove any modifications to the TALF loan haircuts or loan fee charged to TALF borrowers.
- Treasury has access to information and reports regarding TALF loans outstanding and underlying collateral in addition to TALF LLC financial reporting and notices.
- Treasury has the right to monitor the FRBNY's internal controls and compliance measures for TALF.

SIGTARP Recommendation 9:

Treasury should require significantly higher haircuts for all MBS, with particularly high haircuts for legacy RMBS, or other equally effective mitigation efforts.

Treasury's Response

A decision has not been reached on whether to include RMBS as eligible collateral in TALF. To the extent any future expansion of TALF includes RMBS, Treasury will work with the FRBNY to develop and enhance risk management protocols for haircuts.

As with previous asset classes, the CMBS program under TALF employs conservative haircuts to address the risk that the collateral may decline in value and ensure that investors have an equity stake in the transaction. CMBS haircuts will be calculated against par, but the FRBNY applies that haircut to the current discount price of legacy CMBS securities, thus resulting in a larger percentage haircut and greater protection against credit loss for the more discounted securities.

SIGTARP Recommendation 10:

Treasury should address the confusion and uncertainty on executive compensation by immediately issuing the required regulations.

Treasury's Response

Treasury published an Interim Final Rule on executive compensation which can be found in the June 15, 2009 edition of the Federal Register. The Department of Treasury issued a press release, conducted a press conference regarding the announcement of the Special Master for Executive Compensation, and the newly appointed Special Master has begun to communicate with TARP participants to implement the rule.

SIGTARP Recommendation 11:

Treasury should significantly increase the staffing levels of OFS-Compliance and ensure the timely development and implementation of an integrated risk management and compliance program.

Treasury's Response

OFS has made significant progress in staffing its compliance functions, although there are still a number of compliance positions to be filled. OFS has posted job descriptions and is reviewing resumes and conducting interviews to fill compliance positions at all levels in the organization. When fully staffed, the compliance department will have senior compliance professionals and supporting teams overseeing each TARP program, a team of executive compensation professionals to handle compensation and related compliance issues across all programs, and a team overseeing conflicts issues involving contractors and financial agents.

In the meantime, the compliance staff is receiving assistance from other OFS personnel, including those in the risk management, financial management, home ownership preservation and investment areas, to ensure that TARP participants are meeting their responsibilities under the statutes, rules and investment agreements. In addition, OFS is using financial agents and contractors to provide substantive expertise and program monitoring services under the direction of the compliance staff.

SIGTARP Recommendation 12:

Treasury should require CAP participants to (i) establish an internal control to monitor their actual use of TARP funds, (ii) provide periodic reporting on their actual use of TARP funds, and (iii) certify to OFS-Compliance, under the penalty of criminal sanction, that the report is accurate; the same criteria of internal controls and regular certified reports should be applied to all conditions imposed on CAP participants; Treasury should require CAP participants to acknowledge explicitly the jurisdiction and authority of SIGTARP and other oversight bodies, as appropriate, to oversee conditions contained in the agreement.

Treasury's Response

Treasury is in the process of finalizing the CAP documents, the drafts of which incorporate most of the suggestions made by SIGTARP. With respect to the reporting of the use of TARP funds, as discussed above, this program is designed to increase the capital cushion of banks so that they are in a position to continue lending to creditworthy borrowers. Toward that end, CAP participants will be required to provide certified monthly lending reports to Treasury. The reports will break loans out by category, show how many new loans are provided to businesses and consumers, and show how many asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are purchased on a monthly basis. To provide context for the raw data, institutions will be required to include a narrative description of the lending environment, including loan demand, in the communities and markets they serve. In addition, they will be required to compare lending activity each month to a rigorous estimate of what their lending would have been in the absence of

government assistance. CAP participants will also be required to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the oversight bodies, including SIGTARP.

SIGTARP Recommendation 13:

Treasury should impose strict conflict-of-interest rules upon PPIF managers across all programs that specifically address whether and to what extent the managers can (i) invest PPIF funds in legacy assets that they hold or manage on behalf of themselves or their clients or (ii) conduct PPIF transactions with entities in which they have invested on behalf of themselves or others. SIGTARP recognizes that there is a trade-off between hiring managers with significant experience in the marketplace (who have the expertise to make them effective asset managers but who have complex conflict-of-interest issues as a result) and hiring managers who are not in the market at all (who have less expertise but also no conflicts); however, Treasury should at least consider whether its fund manager requirements address the serious conflict issues. It may very well be that some of the conflicts cannot be mitigated under the current structure of the programs unless the fund managers have no interests (and have no clients who have interests) in the kinds of legacy assets that the PPIFs are purchasing. This may, in turn, significantly limit what entities should be making PPIF investment decisions.

Treasury's Response

Treasury agrees with SIGTARP on the importance of strict conflict of interest rules and protections in the PPIP program and has worked closely with the SIGTARP to achieve this objective. From the outset of the development of the PPIP, Treasury has focused on the need for a strong set of conflict of interest rules and ethical guidelines. Treasury's conflict of interest rules and ethical guidelines are the product of a rigorous and thorough development process that included extensive interaction with the SIGTARP staff, as well as with prospective PPIP fund managers and the compliance professionals at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY).

It may be helpful to summarize the process Treasury followed to investigate and mitigate actual and potential conflicts of interest that could affect a PPIF. This process was conducted in connection with the evaluation of PPIP fund manager applicants. Treasury worked closely with the SIGTARP in this process, which included the following steps:

- Treasury required applicants to identify all conflicts of interest and how they would adopt to avoid or mitigate those conflicts in its publicly-released application for prospective PPIP fund managers;
- Treasury assessed each potential PPIP fund manager's response for thoroughness (noting any deficiencies) and identified best practices with respect to governance and conflicts mitigation controls;

- For those applicants selected as finalists, Treasury developed extensive legal and compliance diligence questionnaires that addressed detailed questions regarding governance and conflicts of interest issues, including:
 - Internal audit methodology, accounting policies/procedures and internal controls;
 - Mechanisms in place to identify, track, eliminate, mitigate, and monitor organizational and personal conflicts of interest;
 - Policies and procedures regarding affiliates, "round tripping," valuation, trade allocations and handling material non-public/sensitive information;
 - Responsibilities, authorities and independence of the Chief Compliance Officer; and
 - Other governance and management policies and procedures.
- Treasury evaluated each finalist's responses for thoughtfulness, feasibility, and completeness and benchmarked these responses across several key compliance and conflicts related metrics;
- Treasury then compiled subsequent legal, governance and conflicts of interest questions for each finalist, as necessary; and,
- Treasury discussed several key questions with finalists during in-person presentations made to Treasury at Treasury's offices. A representative from SIGTARP was invited to attend and observe and was present at most of these meetings.

After completion of the evaluation process, Treasury held numerous discussions focused specifically on conflict of interest issues with representatives from potential PPIP fund managers, the SIGTARP staff, and the FRBNY, including FRBNY's Chief Compliance Officer, several professionals in compliance and risk departments, and several individuals responsible for administering various governance-related portions of FRBNY's recovery related programs. As part of this process,

- Treasury also had a comprehensive, multi-hour, in-person discussion with FRBNY personnel at its New York headquarters to address governance issues. The meeting was attended by OFS compliance and risk personnel along with the Acting Chief Investment Officer of OFS. A representative from the SIGTARP also attended these meetings;

- Treasury took into consideration information obtained from all of these discussions in developing the conflict rules and ethical guidelines. Throughout this process, Treasury communicated closely with the SIGTARP. Drafts of the term sheets and rules were shared and discussed with SIGTARP, and Treasury benefitted from SIGTARP's involvement and suggestions.

This process resulted in the development of conflicts standards and procedures that we believe will ensure that the PPIP can attract private capital and investment expertise to markets that have been substantially frozen for many months and protect taxpayers' interests at the same time. We also believe these standards and procedures incorporate almost all of the SIGTARP's suggestions. All PPIP fund managers will be required to adopt these standards and procedures – known as “Ethical Standards and Conflicts of Interest Rules” (the “Rules”). These measures include, but are not limited to:

- Adoption of the following policies and associated compliance procedures which must be approved by Treasury and any identified violations reported to Treasury and SIGTARP:
 - Allocation and valuation/pricing policy which must comply with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, in all material respects;
 - “Arm’s length” transactions with affiliates policy;
 - Prohibition of use of affiliated broker-dealers to execute transactions; and,
 - Code of ethics and associated personal trading policy;
- Investment of a minimum of 20 million of the General Partner’s own capital in the PPIF;
- Establishment of “watch lists” and associated compliance procedures;
- Reporting to Treasury of any information in the PPIP fund manager’s possession regarding the beneficial owners in equity of a PPIF in their capacity as beneficial owners;
- Reporting to Treasury of 10 largest positions of the PPIF within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter (and public disclosure of such positions at such time as Treasury determines that such disclosure will not harm the ongoing operations of the PPIF); and,
- Retention of an independent annual internal controls and financial audit.

To address the proprietary interests and/or interests potential PPIP fund managers hold for other clients in Eligible Assets, Treasury will require PPIP fund managers to:

- Be SEC-registered as an Investment Advisor (all recommended pre-qualified PPIP fund managers are);
- Have a trade allocation policy approved by Treasury and report all positions in Eligible Assets (PPIF, non-PPIF funds) to Treasury on an on-going basis;
- Require a PPIP fund manager to invest a minimum of \$20 million in the PPIF fund and allow co-investment by PPIP fund manager staff and employees in the PPIF they manage to better align incentives;
- Require a PPIP fund manager to demonstrate that its compensation system aligns the economic interests of Key Persons with the interests of investors in the PPIF;
- Permit Treasury and SIGTARP to conduct annual and ad hoc audits of compliance with all policies;
- Maintain an independent Compliance Department that keeps an Eligible Assets Watch List that includes information on Eligible Assets held across a PPIP fund manager’s funds in addition to the PPIF;
- Disclose to Treasury and SIGTARP actual and potential conflicts of interest; and
- Obtain a Type II SAS 70 report and ensure independent third-party verification of its valuations, returns calculations, and internal controls.

With respect to conflicts with PPIP fund manager affiliates holding or servicing Eligible Assets, Treasury will require PPIP fund managers to:

- Not acquire Eligible Assets from or sell Eligible Assets to: (i) its affiliates; (ii) any other PPIF managed by a different PPIP fund manager (as defined in the definitive documentation); or (iii) any investor that has invested 10% or more of the aggregate private capital raised by the PPIF; and
- Ensure all PPIF transactions must be at arm’s length, commercially reasonable, and on terms no less favorable to the PPIF than in transactions with unrelated parties.

With respect to conflicts with PPIP fund manager placement agents and broker-dealer relationships, Treasury will require that:

- A PPIF may not execute trades through a broker-dealer affiliated with the PPIF fund manager; and
- PPIP fund managers may not have “pay-to-play” arrangements with placement agents, underwriters, and other service providers in which money or other forms of direct or indirect compensation are exchanged for services for the privilege to engage (i.e. play) in such activities.

With respect to personal conflicts of interest of PPIP fund manager employees, Treasury will require that:

- All PPIP fund manager key individuals must be subject to a Code of Ethics and associated Personal Trading Policy; and
- PPIP fund managers must maintain policies that cover handling of material non-public information, personal trading, outside business affiliations, and giving and accepting gifts and entertainment.

Treasury will also require that PPIP fund managers certify on a quarterly basis to Treasury their compliance with their internal policies, and that they negotiate with Treasury in good faith over material proposed changes to their policies. Moreover, PPIP fund managers may be removed for material non-compliance with the Rules.

As noted, Treasury’s policies incorporate practically all of SIGTARP’s recommendations. The only substantial recommendation that Treasury has declined to accept is to require that PPIP fund managers provide an investment team that is exclusively devoted to the PPIF and that the team be walled off from other employees of the fund manager, a procedure that the FRBNY has required in certain of its programs. After careful review of this possibility and extensive consultations with SIGTARP, the FRBNY and potential PPIP fund managers, as well as review of the use of information barriers or walls generally, Treasury decided not to impose such a requirement.

While using a segregated team to manage the PPIF might reduce the possibility that non-PPIF investors could benefit at the expense of taxpayers, Treasury concluded that such an arrangement is simply not practicable in the context of S-PPIP. The goal of the PPIP is to restart legacy securities markets by providing capital for investment and promoting price discovery. The PPIP is meant to be a catalyst to stimulate activity by other investors. In order to serve that purpose, the fund managers who are selected for the PPIP must have the experience and expertise to attract private capital and make investment decisions about legacy assets based on limited market information. The managers selected by Treasury already advise funds that have investments in these markets. Indeed, that is one of the primary reasons they have been selected. For the reasons discussed below, it is not practicable or necessary to insist that they assign a segregated investment team to manage PPIF assets. Instead, conflicts of interest can be adequately addressed through the alternative procedures that Treasury has developed.

- a. Requiring a segregated investment team would be likely to reduce investment performance of the PPIF. Any potential benefits associated with walling off the PPIF investment team from the rest of their firm would be far outweighed by a multitude of very significant drawbacks, including the following:

- Requiring a segregated team would significantly diminish or eliminate the program’s access to a PPIP fund manager’s “A Team” of investment professionals. It is usual and customary for investment professionals to work across multiple funds that invest in similar assets. Fund managers told us they owe a fiduciary duty to all investors and Treasury should not expect to be treated differently. Were Treasury to require that PPIP fund managers provide a segregated investment team, either the fund manager would not participate at all or Treasury’s investment would be managed by a junior team that would not be able to consult with the PPIP fund manager’s most experienced decision makers. The likely results would be lower returns to taxpayers as well as diminished ability for PPIP fund managers to raise private capital because private investors would be less likely to want to co-invest with Treasury in PPIFs if junior teams of investment professionals would be managing those PPIFs.
- Walling off a few professionals to make all investment decisions would run contrary to the team-oriented investment process that all PPIP fund managers employ. PPIP fund managers have been selected based on their experience and firm resources. This investment process allows the investment professionals working on the PPIFs to leverage the firm’s collective experience and pooled resources across all investment areas and provides significant synergy to the investment process. Implementing a wall would significantly reduce performance and thereby potentially harm the taxpayer.

- b. Requiring segregated investment teams for PPIP would increase risk by limiting fund manager participation in the PPIP and forcing Treasury to invest through a smaller number of funds and investment strategies. In addition to reducing returns to taxpayers, requiring segregated investment teams would increase risks.

- Many PPIP fund managers have indicated that they would withdraw themselves from consideration as potential PPIP fund managers should Treasury require a segregated investment team. This would require Treasury to concentrate its investment into the hands of a few PPIP fund managers, which runs contrary to Treasury’s goals of establishing a broad and deep market for Eligible Assets as well as diffusing the influence of any particular PPIP fund manager.

- Requiring a segregated investment team would undermine protections against fund manager misconduct. The team approach to investment decisions provides checks and balances within the organization. PPIP fund managers indicated that the transparent nature of their investment approach within the firm draws on senior professionals across business units and inclusive of senior management. This provides enhanced supervision and balances any one individual PPIP fund manager from acting in his/her own interests or other potential conflicts of interest.
- “Walling off” personnel and establishing separate software/systems would be time-consuming, costly and not feasible for many firms (especially smaller firms).

c. Requiring segregated investment teams for PPIP is not necessary to mitigate the risks that are presented by this program.

- The PPIP does not present the same kinds of risks as those that led FRBNY to require segregated teams for some of its programs. Treasury has spent considerable time discussing conflicts concerns and mitigation strategies with FRBNY compliance personnel in order to understand why they elected to require segregated managerial teams for certain of their programs. We learned that FRBNY requires such segregation for its MBS, commercial paper funding facility, and Maiden Lane programs because those teams are in possession of material, non-public information of FRBNY, which could be leaked to the rest of the asset manager’s organization. PPIP fund managers will not have material non-public information from Treasury. Instead, they will make their own investment decisions and Treasury will be a passive investor. Although Treasury has broadly defined the criteria for Eligible Assets for the PPIP, Treasury will not be involved in the PPIP fund manager’s investment decision making and analysis process, nor will it provide feedback or guidance on what a PPIP fund manager should be purchasing. To the extent there is a parallel to any of FRBNY’s programs, the analogous program is TALF, in which FRBNY does not require a segregated team because it does not pass any non-public information to TALF recipients or any related agents.
- Treasury’s Rules contain key mitigation controls and procedures that provide much stronger protections for taxpayers interests without the drawbacks of “walling off” investment professionals.
 - The Rules require each fund manager to adopt and follow a fair and equitable trade allocation policy. Treasury will approve that policy and Treasury and the oversight bodies will be able to review compliance with that policy.
 - The PPIP term sheets give Treasury and SIGTARP access to data outside of the books and records of the PPIF. Treasury and

SIGTARP will be able to review all trades in Eligible Assets by the PPIF and any other fund managed by the PPIF fund manager no less frequently than on a monthly basis (although some fund managers have stated that they can provide daily access to this information should Treasury or SIGTARP require it). This allows monitoring and auditing of all funds in the PPIP fund manager’s firm that trade in Eligible Assets and allows Treasury and SIGTARP to see the flow of Eligible Assets throughout the firm. Treasury will hire a consultant with robust trading analysis systems to review such data. Thus, Treasury will be able to evaluate whether the PPIP fund manager is purposely disadvantaging the PPIF relative to non-PPIF funds.

- The PPIP term sheets strictly prohibit a PPIP fund manager from trading with affiliate funds.
- Treasury will have the unilateral right to remove the PPIP fund manager for cause and has certain rights to remove the PPIP fund manager without cause with the consent of 51% of the private investors.
- PPIP fund managers have internal/external audit and corporate governance processes. The PPIP fund managers have impressive track records and reputations and all maintain strict internal policies regarding ethics and compliance. Each maintains internal and external auditors and corporate governance processes.
- While “walling off” investment professionals could further limit the risk that bad actors could inappropriately share material non-public information, doing so would not eliminate such risks. Walls are permeable and can be evaded by individuals determined to do so. Only through the development of a fair trade allocation policy and robust reporting/ monitoring of the PPIP fund manager’s compliance regime can we protect the interests of taxpayers. Specifically, Treasury believes the best control over the risk of inappropriate activities like front-running and improper affiliate transactions is to monitor and analyze actual trading data on a frequent basis.

In summary, Treasury believes the rules and procedures outlined above constitute a comprehensive and robust regime for preventing or mitigating manager conflicts of interest. These rules and procedures will further the purposes of the PPIP and provide better protection for taxpayers without imposing the risks of requiring a segregated PPIF investment team.

Finally, Treasury's Office of Financial Stability has strong compliance and risk capabilities to ensure that recipients of TARP funding comply with their obligations under EESA, the transaction documents related to the TARP funding and applicable rules and regulations. Treasury is in the process of expanding the compliance and risk department in connection with the launch of the PPIP program. Treasury will devote whatever resources are necessary to ensure that the compliance and risk regime it has developed for PPIP is fully implemented. The compliance function as it pertains to PPIP will include not only Treasury employees but third party professional advisors, including advisors to monitor trading and allocation activity in legacy assets across each fund complex. Treasury staffing levels will be sufficient to oversee the independent compliance function within each PPIP as well as the ongoing independent audit function that is required to be performed on all PPIP fund managers. Treasury compliance staff will also maintain regular dialogue with each PPIP fund manager's compliance department. It is only through such robust compliance efforts that we can ensure that American taxpayers' interests are protected. We look forward to receiving continued input from SIGTARP with respect to the design, staffing, and operation of this function.

SIGTARP Recommendation 14:

Treasury should mandate transparency with respect to the participation and management of PPIFs. This should include disclosure of the beneficial owners of all of the private equity stakes in the PPIFs and of all transactions undertaken in them. In addition to the reporting requirements contained in the PPIP term sheets, Treasury should obtain and publicly disclose certified reports from all PPIFs across all programs that include all transactions and the current valuation of all assets. To the extent that PPIP managers are permitted to hold or engage in transactions in the same securities that they are buying and selling in the PPIFs, Treasury should require PPIP managers to report to Treasury on any and all holdings and transactions in the same types of legacy assets on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients. Moreover, in addition to the requirement that SIGTARP will have access to all of the PPIP's books and records, as set forth in the term sheets, Treasury should impose a requirement that PPIP managers retain all books and records pertaining in any way to the PPIP (including all e-mails, instant messages, and all other documents), and permit SIGTARP and other oversight entities access to the fund manager's books and records and employees, upon request.

Treasury's Response

Treasury agrees with the need for transparency with respect to the participation in and management of PPIFs and has worked with the SIGTARP to ensure this. Treasury has sought to develop measures that achieve this goal while still ensuring that the program succeeds in attracting wide participation from private investors. As required under Section 402 of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 ("Ensign"), each PPIP fund manager will be required to disclose to Treasury each beneficial owner of 10% or more of the total equity in the PPIP. Under the requirements of Treasury's term sheets

and "Ethical Standards and Conflicts of Interest for Public-Private Investment Fund Managers," Treasury has further required each PPIP fund manager to disclose to Treasury any information in the PPIP fund manager's possession regarding the beneficial owners in equity of a PPIP in their capacity as beneficial owners.

Treasury will not require public disclosure of all transactions undertaken in the PPIP. However, as required under Ensign, each PPIP fund manager will be required to make a quarterly report to the Secretary of the Treasury that discloses the ten largest positions of such PPIP and these reports will be publicly disclosed at such time as Treasury determines that such disclosure will not harm the ongoing business operations of the PPIP.

Treasury and SIGTARP will be able to review all trades in Eligible Assets by the PPIP and any other fund managed by the PPIP fund manager on a no less frequently than monthly basis (although some fund managers have stated that they can provide daily access to this information should Treasury or SIGTARP require it).

Treasury agrees with SIGTARP with respect to access to records and will impose a requirement that PPIP fund managers retain all books and records pertaining to the PPIP. PPIP fund managers will also be required to provide access to such books and records to Treasury and the oversight bodies (including SIGTARP) and be available to discuss the PPIP and its activities at the request of Treasury.

SIGTARP Recommendation 15:

Treasury should require PPIP managers to provide PPIP equity stakeholders (including TARP) "most-favored nations clauses," requiring that the fund managers treat the PPIFs (and the taxpayers backing the PPIFs) on at least as favorable terms as given to all other parties with whom they deal. In that same vein, PPIP managers should be required to acknowledge that they owe the PPIP investors – both the private investors and TARP – a fiduciary duty with respect to the management of the PPIFs. Treasury should also require that each PPIP fund manager have a robust ethics policy in place and a compliance apparatus to ensure adherence to such code.

Treasury's Response

Treasury has included a "most-favored nations" clause in the PPIP term sheets in which other PPIP investors will not be treated "in a manner more favorable than the rights and benefits established in favor of UST by the Partnership Agreement, other than any rights or benefits established in favor of any investor in the Private Vehicles by reason of the fact that such investor is subject to any laws, rules or regulations to which UST is not also subject."

Treasury will also require PPIP fund managers to:

- Acknowledge their fiduciary duty to Treasury in addition to private investors; and
- Adhere to rigorous code of ethics policies both prior to closing and thereafter, which will be reviewed by the Office of Financial Stability's risk, compliance and legal departments.

Treasury will also require PPIP fund managers to establish and abide by a code of ethics policy that will address, but not be limited to:

- Handling of material nonpublic information;
- Personal trading;
- Outside business affiliations; and
- Giving and accepting gifts and entertainment.

SIGTARP Recommendation 16:

In order to prevent money laundering and the participation of actors prone to abusing the system, Treasury should require that all PPIP fund managers have stringent investor-screening procedures, including comprehensive "Know Your Customer" requirements at least as rigorous as that of a commercial bank or retail brokerage operation. Fund managers should be required to provide Treasury with the identities of all of the beneficial owners of the private interests in the fund so that Treasury can do appropriate diligence to ensure that investors in the funds are legitimate.

Treasury's Response

To prevent money laundering and the participation of actors prone to abusing the system, Treasury will require that all PPIP fund managers have stringent investor-screening procedures, including comprehensive "Know Your Customer" regulations, OFAC statutes and regulations and all relevant federal securities screening laws and anti-money laundering obligations. In addition, PPIP fund managers will be required to provide Treasury any information in the PPIP fund manager's possession regarding the beneficial owners in equity of a PPIP in their capacity as beneficial owners.

SIGTARP Recommendation 17:

Treasury should not allow Legacy Securities PPIFs to invest in TALF, unless significant mitigating measures are included to address these dangers. These might include prohibiting the use of TARP leverage if the PPIF invests through TALF, or proportionately increasing haircuts for PPIFs that do so.

Treasury's Response

Treasury and the Federal Reserve have spent considerable time analyzing these concerns and believe that, subject to implementing appropriate controls, allowing PPIFs to invest in TALF is appropriate. Treasury also agrees that the additional leverage TALF offers to a PPIF creates the need to consider additional controls. While the Federal Reserve and Treasury are currently working on details of program interaction, the FRBNY and Treasury have agreed that the FRBNY will allow PPIFs to access TALF subject to the TALF haircuts being adjusted upward to take into account Treasury debt. In particular, the haircuts will be increased so that the combination of Treasury- and TALF-supplied debt will not exceed the total amount of TALF debt that would be available leveraging the PPIF equity alone. In addition, there will be a total leverage cap of 5.0x to ensure that all PPIFs have adequate equity capital at risk. It is expected that, at closing, all PPIP fund managers will utilize debt capital from Treasury, which would be a maximum of 100% of the aggregate equity capital commitments in the PPIF. PPIP fund managers are prohibited from utilizing TALF or third party debt financing if Treasury debt capital comprises more than 50% of the aggregate equity capital commitments of the PPIF. Moreover, Treasury's debt investment would be priced to reflect the additional risk associated with higher leverage.

In addition, as noted earlier, a decision has not been reached on whether to include RMBS as eligible collateral for TALF.

SIGTARP Recommendation 18:

All TALF modeling and decisions, whether on haircuts or any other credit or fraud loss mechanisms, should account for potential losses to Government interests broadly, including TARP funds, and not just potential losses to the Federal Reserve.

Treasury's Response

Treasury, the Federal Reserve and FRBNY have spent considerable time modeling and analyzing the haircuts and credit exposure for TALF collateral (both current and proposed classes of assets). In order to protect the taxpayer, those models and analyses take into account the potential exposure to the Government broadly. Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and FRBNY believe

the current haircut levels and other modeling decisions are appropriate for the risk involved. Treasury, the Federal Reserve and FRBNY will continue to use the entire Government exposure methodology for additional classes of assets for TALF.

SIGTARP Recommendation 19:

Before funding a mortgage modification, Treasury should require the servicer to submit third-party verified evidence that the applicant is residing in the subject property.

Treasury's Response

The published servicer guidelines of the HAMP program address this concern. Servicers are required to verify owner occupancy of a borrower using a variety of third-party sources including: matching addresses to printed checks received from borrowers, noting when mail sent to the property address is returned as undeliverable, and checking against tax returns, credit reports, paystubs, and utility bills. This third-party verification must be retained by the servicer in the case file and submitted to Treasury or its agent upon request or during a mandatory compliance audit.

Freddie Mac will review documents received by the servicers for compliance with program guidelines. In addition, Freddie Mac is in the process of investigating the use of third party data sources to validate occupancy during loan file reviews as well as part of data analysis of servicer data.

SIGTARP Recommendation 20:

Additional anti-fraud protections should be adopted to verify the identity of the participants in the transaction and to address the potential for servicers to steal from individuals by receiving Government subsidies without applying them for the benefit of the homeowner. Closing-like procedure conducted would include (1) a closing warning sheet that would warn the applicant of the consequences of fraud; (2) the notarized signature and thumbprint of each participant; (3) mandatory collection, copying, and retention of copies of identification documents of all participants in the transaction; (4) verbal and written warnings regarding hidden fees and payments so that applicants are made fully aware of; (5) the benefits to which they are entitled under the program (to prevent a corrupt servicer from collecting payments from the Government and not passing the full amount of the subsidies to the homeowners); and (6) the fact that no fee should be charged for the modification.

Treasury's Response

Treasury has implemented standard guidelines for the HAMP program to ensure the program achieves its goals of stemming foreclosures without causing undue burden to borrowers or excessive costs to servicers. The program provides awareness, information, and education to borrowers regarding, for instance:

- Warnings of hidden fees,
- Reduction of monthly payments, and
- Principal reduction incentive.

Borrower education is provided both verbally and in written form through:

- Published marketing materials and program guidelines on MakingHomeAffordable.gov website,
- Call center counselors, and
- Outreach programs.

Treasury is currently drafting standard language that highlights these warnings and borrower incentives that will be used as part of the application process. One such standard employed presently to borrowers in the hardship affidavit is the disclosure of the penalties associated with fraud.

In addition, Treasury will implement additional anti-fraud protections to verify that borrower incentives are appropriately paid. Freddie Mac will verify that incentives are applied to borrowers and investors, as appropriate, as part of the compliance reviews of servicers. Freddie Mac will also employ testing procedures and data mining techniques, including the use of third-party anti-fraud tools, to help identify and report non-compliance as well as potential fraudulent practices by servicers.

Other procedures recommended by SIGTARP, such as obtaining notarized signatures and thumbprints, are not part of the current standard practice for mortgage modifications, and would cause undue burdens on borrowers and servicers, thereby defeating the objectives of the program.

SIGTARP Recommendation 21:

Treasury should require that verifiable, third-party information be obtained to confirm an applicant's income before any modification payments are made. Treasury should require servicers to (1) compare the income reported on their initial mortgage application with the income reported on the modification application, and, if they differ significantly, require an

explanation and verifiable documentation of the change in income; and (2) require third-party verification of employment.

Treasury's Response

Servicers are required to verify borrower income using tax returns, credit reports and other third party data sources. This verification must be retained by the servicer in the case file and provided to Treasury or its agent upon request or during a compliance audit. In many cases, the initial loan applications will not be in the servicer's files, particularly if servicing was transferred. The post-modification compliance procedures developed by Treasury and Freddie Mac also include validation of applicant's income using third-party sources where available.

SIGTARP Recommendation 22:

Treasury should defer payment of the \$1,000 incentive to the servicer until after the homeowner has verifiably made a minimum number of payments under the mortgage modification program.

Treasury's Response

This is consistent with how Treasury has designed the HAMP program. Under the HAMP program, servicers are not eligible to receive the \$1,000 upfront incentive until the borrower has made three full payments under the modification. Freddie Mac will include, in servicer compliance reviews, procedures to verify that borrowers have made the required number of payments under the trial modification.

SIGTARP Recommendation 23:

Treasury should proactively educate homeowners about the nature of the program, warn them about these predators, and publicize that no fee is necessary to participate in the program.

Treasury's Response

Treasury is taking important actions to educate homeowners about the Making Home Affordable (MHA) Program. First, the MHA website prominently features a 'Beware of Foreclosure Rescue Scams' warning on its homepage which highlights that there is no fee associated with getting help through MHA and includes a link to more in-depth guidance for homeowners to avoid scams. In addition, the website is updated frequently with new marketing materials, guidelines, FAQs, events and resources for those seeking 24/7 help,

On June 25, 2009, a press conference in Miami kicked off a nationwide campaign promoting the MHA Program to borrowers seeking eligibility information and empowering local partners to connect with these borrowers to prepare them for the interaction with their servicer. The Treasury Secretary and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development were quoted in the press release on the need for the outreach effort to educate homeowners on foreclosure prevention and the importance of the trusted advisors in the communities. The outreach plan focuses on 40 markets hardest hit by foreclosure in large metropolitan areas across the country using national and local partners to launch several days of activities in each market geared to circulate foreclosure prevention messaging. Typically, each market will hold a series of events, with varying degrees of intensity, such as: 1) national partners and local officials to kick off the events with a press release and organize neighborhood canvassing to promote the HOPE hotline, MHA and consumer outreach events; 2) partners to facilitate round-table discussions with local officials, borrowers and media; 3) partners and Treasury to hold "Train-the-Trainer" events for servicers, counselors and local officials; and 4) partners to use MHA materials and "Take Action" folders to drive borrowers to consumer outreach events. The success of each market campaign will be measured by the number of borrowers who attended the outreach event and the number of borrowers who eventually entered into a modification. Measurements will also include exit surveys about how borrowers learned of the event, increased calls to the hotline, and increased hits to the MHA website from that particular market.

Homeownership Preservation Office's (HPO) goal is to ensure a consistent, repetitive message from trusted sources to build and strengthen awareness among homeowners on how to prevent foreclosure or to transition to an alternate solution if they are not eligible for modification. Treasury's HPO is the liaison for all of Treasury to all outreach partners such as: Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, White House Office of Public Engagement, HUD, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, Federal Housing Finance Agency, NeighborWorks America, HOPE Now Alliance, Homeownership Preservation Foundation, and local partners, e.g. Neighborhood Assistance Corporation of America, National Urban League, National Council of La Raza. HPO is partnering with NeighborWorks and Fannie Mae to complete an AdCouncil campaign in September.

SIGTARP Recommendation 24:

Treasury should require its agents to keep track of the names and identifying information for each participant in each mortgage modification transaction and to maintain a database of such information. Not only would such a database assist law enforcement in the detection and apprehension of fraudsters, but it could also assist in fraud prevention.

Treasury's Response

Treasury requires the names and identifying information of borrowers, co-borrowers, servicers, and investors who participate in each mortgage modification transaction. Treasury does not, however, obtain the names of individual employees involved in each mortgage modification transaction because of feasibility, costs, and privacy issues. The names and identifying information of appraisers, mortgage brokers, and attorneys are not collected because these entities do not play a significant role in the mortgage modification process.

The information collected will be retained in a repository that facilitates analysis and allows for customized searches. Treasury and Freddie Mac are developing trending and risk analyses as well as protocols to notify appropriate parties when suspicious activity is identified.

As program enhancements are implemented, Treasury will consider expanding the scope to ensure all relevant program participants are included.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

July 15, 2009

Neil M. Barofsky, Esq.
Special Inspector General
for the Troubled Assets Relief Program
United States Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

Re: SIGTARP Quarterly Report

Dear Mr. Barofsky:

The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) appreciates the opportunity to review SIGTARP's quarterly report to Congress on Treasury's Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), to be issued July 21, 2009. There is important work ahead, and we welcome your comments and suggestions as Treasury moves forward to implement the President's Financial Stability Plan and our other programs.

Treasury has taken substantial actions during the period covered by your report to address extraordinary financial sector and economic challenges. To bolster the housing market, the Making Home Affordable program signed 27 mortgage servicers (through July 10, 2009), representing over 80 percent of eligible loans, to perform mortgage modifications, and began to offer trial period plans to borrowers on a large scale. In order to prevent collapse of the systemically significant automotive industry, Treasury financed the successful restructurings of General Motors and Chrysler, and provided support for their automotive suppliers, vehicle warranties and automotive finance companies. The Term Asset Backed Lending Facility (TALF), which has already stimulated increased securitization activity, was expanded to provide liquidity for commercial mortgage loans and insurance premium financing, and TALF loan terms were extended for certain other asset classes. Treasury finalized and completed transactions that improved the capital structures of AIG and Citigroup. Treasury also selected fund managers and finalized investment terms and conflict rules for the Public-Private Investment Program (PPIP), which are intended to catalyze markets for the legacy assets that currently clog bank balance sheets. In addition to launching these new programs, Treasury continued to make investments in financial institutions through the Capital Purchase Program, while extending the application deadline and increasing maximum funding levels for small banks and finalizing investment terms for mutual institutions.

In taking these actions to stabilize the financial system and restore the flow of credit, Treasury has given careful consideration to the recommendations in your prior reports. Treasury's policies and programs currently address many of the issues raised in your recommendations, and in other cases Treasury took specific action to implement your recommendations. Treasury also

has or will execute alternative approaches that we believe address some of the issues raised in your recommendations. The steps we have taken and the progress we have made in this regard are detailed in our July 2, 2009 memorandum in response to the recommendations in your prior reports, and in our July 2, 2009 letter in response to your June 10, 2009 and June 19, 2009 letters, both of which are attached in the Appendix entitled "Correspondence Regarding SIGTARP Recommendations."

In order to ensure that SIGTARP's recommendations were thoroughly understood and considered and that we took full advantage of SIGTARP's expertise in fraud prevention and other areas, Treasury staff went to substantial lengths to work with your team, particularly with respect to PPIF. In addition to the many meetings we held to brief you and your staff and receive your comments and suggestions as we designed the program, we invited a member of your staff to participate in our interviews with prospective fund managers, provided successive drafts of PPIF term sheets and conflict procedures for your review and comments during the drafting and negotiation process, and delayed final selection and announcement of the successful candidates in order to be certain we had received, thoroughly considered, and wherever possible acted upon your comments.

This interaction between Treasury staff and SIGTARP staff helped to improve PPIF. While many of your recommendations coincided with actions that had been under consideration for some time, some of your recommendations – particularly those related to fraud prevention – led us to address these concerns more effectively than we might have done otherwise. Both Treasury and the taxpayers have benefitted from your input.

Our primary differences with your team relate to your recommendation that we require each PPIF to be managed by a dedicated investment team separated by an informational wall from other employees of the fund manager. While we respect the concerns that underlie your recommendations, we believe they are better addressed through other requirements that we have incorporated in our PPIF conflict and compliance procedures. For example, our requirement that each fund manager report on a daily basis all transactions involving legacy securities across its entire fund complex gives us (and SIGTARP) the ability to spot and investigate unusual trading patterns, suspicious transactions and other indications of fraud, collusion or other bad behavior by the manager or its employees. Similarly, your concern that a fund manager might cause the PPIF to overpay for legacy securities in order to benefit investors in its other funds is addressed by our requirement that the manager maintain and adhere to an allocation policy that requires all transactions involving legacy securities to be allocated fairly among all of the manager's funds that invest in such securities. Our procedures also require fund managers to invest their own capital in the PPIF and to demonstrate that their compensation systems align the financial interests of the personnel who manage the PPIF with the interests of the PPIF investors, including Treasury. As we have outlined in our memorandum and letter to you, we believe these procedures, as well as the many other requirements set forth in the PPIF term sheets, effectively protect taxpayers without imposing the significant costs of requiring a segregated investment team.

We appreciate the open and collaborative relationship with you and your team, and have strived to achieve the highest standard for protecting taxpayers while carrying out our mandate of

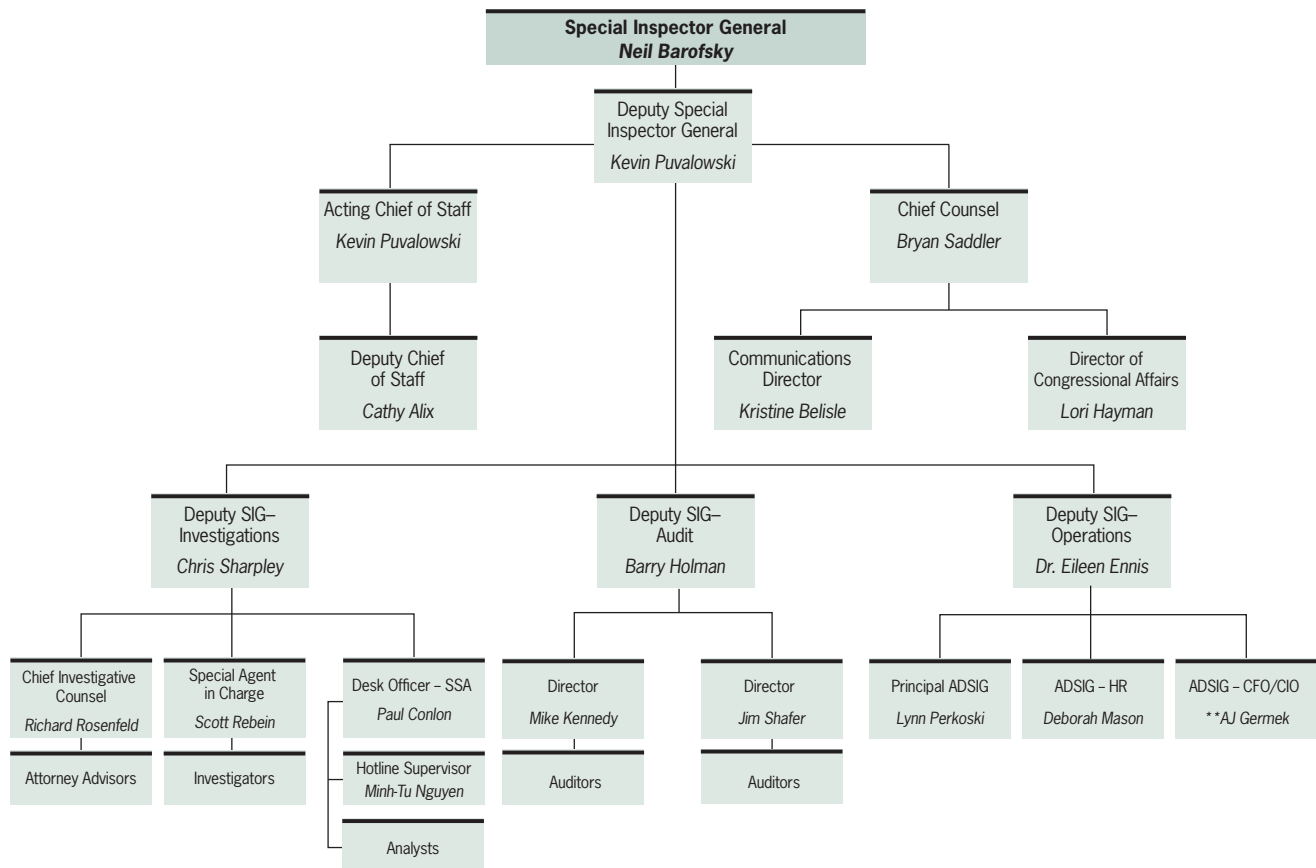
promoting financial stability. We look forward to continuing to work with you and your team as we move forward.

Sincerely,



Herbert M. Allison, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Financial Stability

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Note: SIGTARP organizational chart as of 6/30/2009.

**Detailee

SIGTARP

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