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**Periodic Report: Update on Outstanding Lending Facilities
Authorized by the Board under Section 13(3) of the Federal
Reserve Act - July 9, 2020**

Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors

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**Periodic Report: Update on Outstanding Lending Facilities
Authorized by the Board under Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act
July 9, 2020**

Overview

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) is providing the following updates concerning certain lending facilities established by the Board under section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 343). Pursuant to section 13(3)(C) of the Federal Reserve Act, the Board must provide the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives (the Committees) an initial report regarding each facility established under section 13(3) and periodic updates at least every 30 days thereafter. This report provides the third periodic update on the Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, this report provides the fourth periodic update on the Primary Dealer Credit Facility (PDCF), the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF), the Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF), the Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility (PMCCF), the Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility (SMCCF), and the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF).¹

In addition to these eight facilities, the Board also has authorized the establishment of the following credit facilities under section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act: the Main Street New Loan Facility, the Main Street Expanded Loan Facility, and the Main Street Priority Loan Facility. The Board will provide periodic updates concerning these facilities at least every 30 days, in accordance with section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act.

A. Primary Dealer Credit Facility

On March 17, 2020, the Board authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of

¹ The Board provided its second periodic update for the MLF on June 14, 2020, and its third periodic update for the PMCCF, SMCCF, and TALF on June 27, 2020. Although 30 days have not passed since those reports, providing an update on the PMCCF, SMCCF, TALF, and MLF to Congress on July 9, 2020, as of June 30, 2020, will synchronize the reporting of these facilities at the end of the month, thereby promoting transparency and facilitating standardized monthly reporting. The Board previously aligned the “as of” date for the PDCF, MMLF, CPFF, and PPPLF with the end of the month with its June 9, 2020, update. The Board will provide reports about all eight facilities to the Committees at least every 30 days.

New York (FRBNY) to establish and operate the PDCF. The PDCF is a term loan facility that provides funding to primary dealers in exchange for a broad range of collateral and is intended to foster the functioning of financial markets more generally. The facility allows primary dealers to support smooth market functioning and facilitate the availability of credit to businesses and households. Additional information concerning the PDCF can be found on the Board's public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/pdcf.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The total outstanding amount of the FRBNY's loans under the PDCF was \$2,489,100,000.
- The total value of the collateral pledged to the FRBNY was \$2,827,083,827.
- The amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the FRBNY, reported on an accrual basis, was \$11,824,383.
- As described in the Board's initial report to Congress regarding the PDCF, the PDCF includes features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the PDCF will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

B. Commercial Paper Funding Facility

On March 17, 2020, the Board authorized the FRBNY to establish and operate the CPFF. The purpose of the CPFF is to provide liquidity to short-term funding markets. The CPFF provides a liquidity backstop to U.S. issuers of commercial paper, including municipalities, by purchasing three-month unsecured and asset-backed commercial paper directly from eligible issuers. Additional information concerning the CPFF can be found on the Board's public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/cpff.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The outstanding amount of the FRBNY's loans to the special purpose vehicle (SPV) was \$4,242,570,889.
- The total outstanding amount of the commercial paper held by the SPV was \$4,252,354,764.
- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure the FRBNY's loan

to the SPV was \$14,299,243,516.²

- The amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the FRBNY, reported on an accrual basis, was \$808,687.
- The amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the SPV, reported on an accrual basis, was \$20,616,578.
- As described in the Board’s initial report to Congress regarding the CPFF, the CPFF includes features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the CPFF will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

C. Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility

On March 18, 2020, the Board authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRBB) to establish and operate the MMLF. The MMLF provides funding to U.S. depository institutions and bank holding companies to finance their purchases of certain types of assets from money market mutual funds under certain conditions. The program is intended to assist money market mutual funds that hold such paper in meeting demands for redemptions by investors and to foster liquidity in the markets for the assets held by money market mutual funds, including the market for short-term municipal securities. Additional information concerning the MMLF can be found on the Board’s public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mmlf.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The total outstanding amount of the FRBB’s loans under the MMLF was \$21,442,189,003.
- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure the FRBB’s loans was \$21,451,019,503. In addition, the Department of the Treasury is providing \$10 billion as credit protection to the FRBB.
- The amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the FRBB, reported on an accrual basis, was \$126,907,551.
- As described in the Board’s initial report to Congress regarding the MMLF, the MMLF includes features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the MMLF will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

² Includes \$10 billion equity investment from the Department of the Treasury.

D. Corporate Credit Facilities

The Board has established two facilities to support credit to large employers—the PMCCF for new bond and loan issuance and the SMCCF to provide liquidity for outstanding corporate bonds (together, corporate credit facilities, or the CCFs). The FRBNY has established one SPV to manage and operate the CCFs. This section provides aggregate information about the CCFs, while Section E provides information about recent updates to the terms of the PMCCF. Additional information about the CCFs can be found on the Board’s public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/pmccf.htm> and <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/smccf.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The total outstanding amount of the FRBNY’s loans under the CCFs was \$9,444,965,504.³ All loans were extended under the SMCCF.
- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure the FRBNY’s loans to the SPV was \$47,085,326,366.⁴
- The total amount of interest, fees, and other revenue received by the SPV with respect to the CCFs, reported on an accrual basis, was \$13,698,621.
- The total amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the FRBNY with respect to the CCFs, reported on an accrual basis, was \$590,500.
- As described in the Board’s initial report to Congress regarding the CCFs, the CCFs include features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the CCFs will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

Additional transaction-specific disclosures regarding the SMCCF may be

³ Loans are extended to the SPV by the FRBNY on the basis of settled securities purchase transactions.

⁴ Includes the market value of exchange-traded fund holdings under the SMCCF in the amount of \$7,973,551,046 and the amortized cost of corporate bonds purchased under the SMCCF in the amount of \$1,586,130,865, each of which is the recorded value of transactions that have reached their contractual settlement date as of June 30, 2020. As of June 30, 2020, no transactions had yet closed under the PMCCF. For purposes of this report, the value of collateral has been reduced by the total proceeds of trades that have not reached their contractual settlement date (\$228,101,243); *see also supra*, n.1. Also includes equity investment from the Department of the Treasury and related reinvestment earnings of \$37,503,674,979; cash equivalents of \$9,832,409; and interest and other miscellaneous receivables of \$12,137,067.

found in the attached spreadsheet (Spreadsheet A). As of June 30, 2020, the PMCCF was operational but had not yet closed any transactions. Accordingly, there are no transaction-specific disclosures for the PMCCF.

E. Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility

On June 15, 2020, the Board adopted a revised term sheet for the PMCCF, reflecting changes to the following terms:

Eligible Issuers. The updated term sheet clarifies that an issuer cannot be a subsidiary of a depository institution holding company.

Pricing. The updated term sheet revised the pricing criteria for the purchase of eligible corporate bonds as sole investor. For these bonds, pricing will be issuer-specific, informed by market conditions, plus a 100 bps facility fee. Pricing also will be subject to minimum and maximum spreads over yields on comparable maturity U.S. Treasury securities, where such spread caps and floors will vary based on an eligible issuer's credit rating as of the date on which the PMCCF makes a purchase.

F. Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility

On March 22, 2020, the Board authorized the FRBNY to establish and operate the TALF. Under the TALF, the FRBNY will lend to an SPV, which will make loans to U.S. companies secured by certain AAA-rated asset-backed securities (ABS) backed by recently originated consumer and business loans. The TALF is intended to support the provision of credit to consumers and businesses by enabling the issuance of ABS backed by private student loans, auto loans and leases, consumer and corporate credit card receivables, certain loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration, and certain other assets. Additional information about the TALF can be found on the Board's public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/talf.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The total outstanding amount of the FRBNY's loans to the SPV under the TALF was \$252,155,890.⁵
- The total outstanding amount of loans made by the SPV to eligible borrowers was \$252,155,890.

⁵ Loans are extended to the SPV by the FRBNY on the loan closing date.

- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure the FRBNY's loans to the SPV was \$10,252,748,670.⁶
- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure the SPV's loans to eligible borrowers was \$304,988,644.⁷
- The total amount of interest, fees, and other revenue received by the SPV with respect to the TALF, reported on an accrual basis, was \$342,005.
- The total amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the FRBNY, reported on an accrual basis, was \$3,454.
- As described in the Board's initial report to Congress regarding the TALF, the TALF includes features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the TALF will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

Additional transaction-specific disclosures regarding the TALF may be found in the attached spreadsheet (Spreadsheet B).

G. Municipal Liquidity Facility

On April 8, 2020, the Board authorized the establishment of the MLF. The MLF is intended to support lending to state, city, and county governments, certain multistate entities, and other issuers of municipal securities. The FRBNY operates the MLF. Additional information about the MLF can be found on the Board's public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/muni.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The total outstanding amount of the FRBNY's loans to the SPV was \$1,200,000,000.⁸
- The total outstanding amount of the notes held by the SPV was \$1,200,000,000.⁹

⁶ Includes \$10 billion equity investment from the Department of the Treasury.

⁷ Reflects the estimated market value of the collateral, based on information from third-party vendors.

⁸ Loans are extended to the SPV by the FRBNY on the basis of settled note purchase transactions.

⁹ Only settled transactions are included in the total outstanding amount of the notes held by the SPV.

- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure the FRBNY's loans to the SPV was \$18,705,928,425.¹⁰
- The total amount of interest, fees, and other revenue received by the SPV with respect to the MLF, reported on an accrual basis, was \$4,854,488.
- The total amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received by the FRBNY, reported on an accrual basis, was \$82,192.
- As described in the Board's initial report to Congress regarding the MLF, the MLF includes features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the MLF will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

Additional transaction-specific disclosures regarding the MLF may be found in the attached spreadsheet (Spreadsheet C).

H. Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility

On April 8, 2020, the Board authorized each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks to establish and operate the PPPLF. The PPPLF offers a source of liquidity to the financial institution lenders that lend to small businesses through the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program. Additional information about the PPPLF can be found on the Board's public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/ppplf.htm>.

Update. As of June 30, 2020:

- The total outstanding amount of all advances under the PPPLF was \$68,214,997,827.
- The total value of the collateral pledged to secure outstanding advances was \$68,214,997,827.
- The amount of interest, fees, and other revenue or items of value received under the facility, reported on an accrual basis, was \$29,662,327.
- As described in the Board's initial report to Congress regarding the PPPLF, the PPPLF includes features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve. The Board continues to expect that the

¹⁰ Includes \$17.5 billion equity investment from the Department of the Treasury and interest earned thereon.

PPPLF will not result in losses to the Federal Reserve.

Additional transaction-specific disclosures regarding the PPPLF may be found in the attached spreadsheet (Spreadsheet D).