



**Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston
2015 Annual Stress Test Disclosure**

***Results of the Federal Housing Finance Agency
Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario***

July 23, 2015

**As Required by the Dodd-Frank
Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act**

Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

This disclosure of the results of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston's 2015 Annual Stress Testing uses forward-looking statements within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are based on the Bank's expectations as of the date hereof. For example, the scenario, its results, and inputs into the scenario, including statements about possible future Bank actions, including declarations of dividends and future excess stock repurchases, and projections for advances balances and investments, among others, are forward-looking statements. The results, as disclosed here or elsewhere, should not be viewed as forecasts of expected or likely outcomes of future results or Bank actions. Accordingly, the Bank cautions that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements or could impact the extent to which a particular projection, estimate or prediction is realized. You should not to place undue reliance on such statements. The Bank does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement herein or that may be made from time to time on behalf of the Bank.

Executive Summary

Stress Test Background

- The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) requires certain financial companies with total consolidated assets of more than \$10 billion, and which are regulated by a primary Federal financial regulatory agency, to conduct annual stress tests to determine whether the companies have the capital necessary to absorb losses as a result of adverse economic conditions.
- In September 2013, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), regulator of the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBanks), implemented annual stress testing rules for the FHLBanks as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.
- In accordance with these rules, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (the Bank) is publicly disclosing the results of its stress test in this document.

Stress Test Requirements

- The FHFA provided inputs and key modeling assumptions for the severely adverse scenario.
- Results are projected over the nine-quarter period from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2016, starting with actual balances as of September 30, 2014.
- The stress test results under the FHFA severely adverse scenario, as disclosed in this document or otherwise, should not be viewed as forecasts of expected or likely outcomes of future results. Rather, these modeled projections are based solely on the FHFA's severely adverse scenario and other specific required assumptions.
- Our financial information, prepared under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), is available in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Executive Summary (cont.)

Stress Test Results

- Our stress test results demonstrate capital adequacy under the FHFA's severely adverse economic conditions as of December 31, 2016, and we remain in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements under the severely adverse scenario throughout all nine quarters covered by the stress test.
 - Our regulatory capital ratio (which is permanent capital divided by total assets) at December 31, 2016, is 6.24 percent, exceeding the minimum regulatory requirement of 4.00 percent.
 - Our regulatory leverage capital ratio (which is permanent capital multiplied by 1.5 divided by total assets) at December 31, 2016, is 9.36 percent, exceeding the minimum regulatory requirement of 5.00 percent.
 - Total GAAP capital at December 31, 2016, is \$1.9 billion.
 - The severely adverse scenario results assume we declare dividends and repurchase excess capital stock during the nine-quarter period, consistent with our current business plan. Payments of dividends and repurchases of excess capital stock result in a decline of regulatory capital totaling \$688 million over the nine-quarter period. However, any distribution of dividends or repurchases of excess capital stock remain subject to the approval of our board of directors.

Stress Test Use/Governance

- Stress testing has evolved as an important analytical tool for evaluating capital adequacy under severely adverse economic conditions. We regularly use such stress tests, including those annual stress tests required by the Dodd-Frank Act, in our capital planning to measure our exposure to material risks and evaluate the adequacy of capital resources available to absorb potential losses arising from those risks.
- We take the stress test results into account when making changes to our capital structure; when assessing our exposures, concentrations, and risk positions; and in improving our overall risk management.
- The overall stress test process and these results have been reviewed with our board of directors.

Stress Test Components

Net Interest Income + Other Non-interest Income, net	Net interest income (expense), operating expenses, and other non-interest income (expense).
Provision for Credit Losses on Mortgage Loans	Provision for credit losses related to mortgage loans held for portfolio.
OTTI Credit Losses	Other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) credit losses for investment securities.
Mark-to-Market Gains (Losses)	Mark-to-market gains (losses) related to changes in fair value of derivatives and trading securities.
Global Market Shocks	Instantaneous global shocks of interest rates, volatility, and agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) option-adjusted spreads (OAS), and non-agency MBS prices applied to trading securities, available-for-sale securities, and held-to-maturity securities that are deemed to have OTTI losses in the stress test scenario. Global shocks applied to available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are included in other comprehensive income (loss).
Counterparty Default Losses	Instantaneous and unexpected default of largest counterparty across secured and unsecured lending, repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements, and derivative exposures.

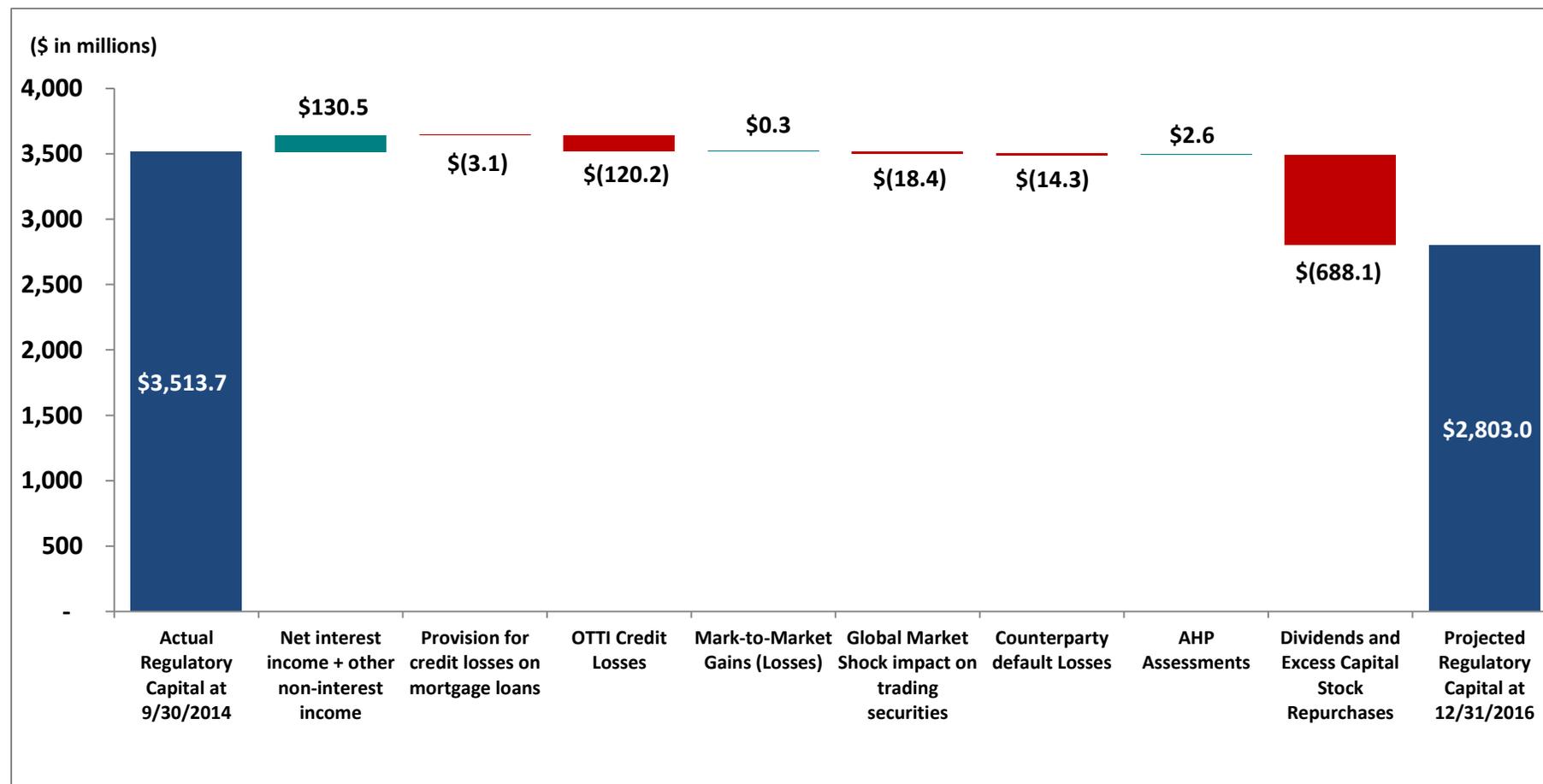
Severely Adverse Scenario Results

Cumulative Projected Financial Metrics Over the nine-quarter period from Q4 2014 to Q4 2016 (\$ amounts in millions)		
1	Net interest income plus other non-interest income, net	\$130.5
2	Provision for credit losses on mortgage loans	(3.1)
3	OTTI credit losses on held-to-maturity securities	(120.2)
4	Mark-to-market gains (losses)	0.3
5	Global market shock impact on trading securities	(18.4)
6	Counterparty default losses	(14.3)
7	Reversal of AHP Assessments	2.6
8	Net income (loss)	\$(22.6)
9	Other comprehensive income (loss)	(496.7)
10	Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$(519.3)
11	Total GAAP Capital – starting (9/30/2014)	\$2,829.2
12	Total GAAP Capital – ending (12/31/2016)	\$1,862.5
13	Regulatory capital ratio – starting (9/30/2014)	6.77%
14	Regulatory capital ratio – ending (12/31/2016)	6.24%

Note: these projections represent hypothetical internal estimates based on applying rules and conditions set forth in the FHFA's severely adverse scenario. These estimates are not forecasts of the Bank's expected results and any distribution of dividends or repurchases of excess capital stock remain subject to approval by the Bank's board of directors.

Severely Adverse Results – Regulatory Capital Analysis

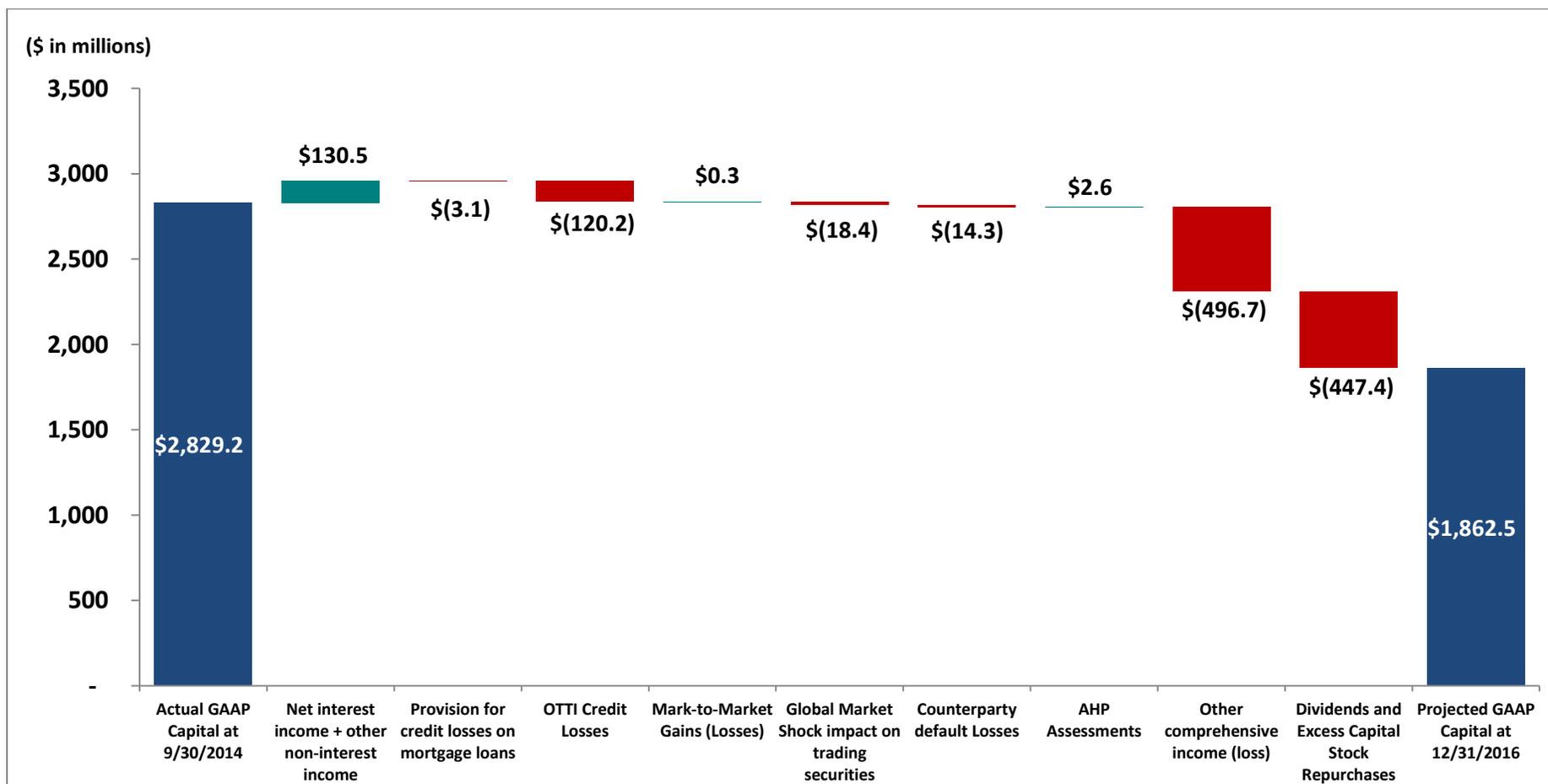
- Regulatory capital, which is defined as the sum of capital stock, retained earnings, and mandatorily redeemable capital stock, decreases from \$3.5 billion at September 30, 2014, to \$2.8 billion at December 31, 2016.
- All results shown below are modeled projections, except for actual regulatory capital at September 30, 2014.



Note: these projections represent hypothetical internal estimates based on applying rules and conditions set forth in the FHFA's severely adverse scenario. These estimates are not forecasts of the Bank's expected results and any distribution of dividends or repurchases of excess capital stock remain subject to approval by the Bank's board of directors.

Severely Adverse Results – Total GAAP Capital Analysis

- Total GAAP capital, which is defined as the sum of capital stock, retained earnings, and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), decreases from \$2.8 billion at September 30, 2014, to \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2016.
- All results shown below are modeled projections, except for actual Total Actual GAAP Capital at September 30, 2014.



Note: these projections represent hypothetical internal estimates based on applying rules and conditions set forth in the FHFA's severely adverse scenario. These estimates are not forecasts of the Bank's expected results and any distribution of dividends or repurchases of excess capital stock remain subject to approval by the Bank's board of directors.

Severely Adverse Scenario

Key Assumptions Provided by FHFA

Macroeconomic Variables

Residential House Prices (Peak to trough decline with no recovery over the planned horizon)	-25%
Commercial Real Estate Prices (Peak to trough decline with no recovery over the planned horizon)	-35%
Real Gross Domestic Product (Annual GDP growth rate)	-3.7% (2015), +2.1% (2016)
Unemployment Rate (Peak)	10.1% (Q2-2016)

Interest-Rate Variables

30-yr Mortgage Rate (Average over the plan horizon)	4.7%
10-yr Treasury Rate (Average over the plan horizon)	1.4%

Global Market Shock

Instantaneous price shocks on non-agency securities	-14.2% to -79.6%
Instantaneous OAS shocks on:	
Agency security pass-throughs	MBS OAS +150 bps
Agency security CMOs	CMO OAS +190 bps
Agency security CMBS and DUS bonds	CMBS OAS +190 bps

Component Methodologies

Net Interest Income plus Other Non-interest Income and Expense

Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflects projections of net interest income (expense), operating expenses, and other non-interest income (expense) over the nine-quarter period.• Material risks covered include interest-rate risk, operational risk, and business risk.
Methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimates net interest income by projecting portfolio balances, funding mix, and spreads using the macroeconomic variables provided by the FHFA and management assumptions.• Non-interest income and expense estimated by management.• Estimates operational risk losses informed by the Bank’s historical operational loss experience and relevant external data consistent with supervisory expectations.• Balance sheet volumes and outstanding balances were generally based on the assumptions used in our 2015 Strategic Business Plan, with the exception of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advance balances were tied to Gross Domestic Product and new volume and rollover was generally short term. Projected outstanding balances were flat to down over the horizon; and• MBS and mortgage loan assets were allowed to run off with no new asset purchases.

(Provision) Benefit for Credit Losses on Mortgage Loans

Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflects credit loss provision related to estimated losses on mortgage loans held for portfolio.• Captures mortgage credit risk.
Methodologies	<p>Loan loss reserves forecasted by projecting the population of loans 90+ days delinquent or in foreclosure, and corresponding loss severity over the nine-quarter period. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forecasts the amortized balances for the affected population under the FHFA-provided macroeconomic scenario.• Forecasts loss severity based on the stressed HPI curves.• Combines the projected amortized balances and loss severities to compute projected losses.

Component Methodologies (cont.)

OTTI Credit Losses

Description

- Reflects credit-related OTTI losses for non-agency investment securities.
- Material risks covered include credit risk associated with the investment portfolio.

Methodologies

- Estimates OTTI of non-agency MBS by projecting cash flow shortfalls. Incorporates FHFA-provided and internal assumptions for:
 - housing prices;
 - interest rates;
 - mortgage rates; and
 - monoline insurer performance.
- Estimates credit losses on Housing Finance Agency securities, incorporating historical default and recovery rates as related to the Severely Adverse scenario.

Mark-to-Market Gains (Losses)

Description

- Reflects mark-to-market gains (losses) from changes in fair value of derivatives and trading securities due to changes in interest rates.
- Material risk covered includes interest rate risk.

Methodologies

- Applies FHFA-specified interest rates and internal interest-rate assumptions through the use of valuation models to estimate changes in fair value of derivatives and trading securities.

Component Methodologies (cont.)

Global Market Shocks

Description

The Global Market Shock is an instantaneous decline in market value of trading securities, available-for-sale securities, and those held-to-maturity securities that are deemed to have OTTI losses. The instantaneous losses and corresponding reduction of capital are taken in the first quarter of the testing horizon without any future recoveries during the nine-quarter planning horizon. This shock is treated as an add-on to the macroeconomic and financial market environment specified in the stress test. Global market shocks applied to available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities with OTTI are included in other comprehensive income (loss).

Methodologies

Applies FHFA-specified shocks, taken in the first quarter of the forecast horizon, to trading securities, available-for-sale securities, and in the calculation of the non-credit component of OTTI associated with held-to-maturity securities:

- Non-Agency Securitized Products: Relative Market Value Shock
- Municipals: Spread Widening
- Agencies: OAS Widening

Counterparty Default Losses

Description

- Reflects instantaneous and unexpected default of largest counterparty net exposure.
- Material risks covered include unsecured and secured lending, repurchase / reverse repurchase agreements, and derivative exposures, but exclude advances and overnight positions.

Methodologies

- Estimates credit loss arising from largest counterparty net stressed exposures by applying global market shock to non-cash securities / collateral held or received and derivative positions including non-cash collateral exchanged.
- Incorporates FHFA-provided and management assumptions for:
 - Interest rates;
 - Credit spreads; and
 - Recovery rates.

Key Risks Considered

Market Risk

The risk to earnings or capital arising from changes in the market value of mortgage loans, investment securities, or other financial instruments due to changes in the level, volatility, or correlations among financial market rates or prices, including interest rates. Specifically, market risk to the Bank includes the risk that the market value, or estimated fair value, of the Bank's portfolio will decline as a result of changes in interest rates and/or changes in spreads.

Credit Risk

The risk to earnings or capital arising from the default, inability, or unwillingness of a borrower, obligor, or counterparty to meet the terms of any financial obligation with the Bank or otherwise perform as agreed. Specifically, credit risk to the Bank as it pertains to the stress test includes the risk of loss due to defaults on principal and interest payments on advances, MBS and other investments, interest-rate exchange agreements, mortgage loans, and unsecured extensions of credit. Based on the Bank's collateral management practices and further analysis of existing and supplemental collateral support, the Bank projected no credit losses on advances. This is consistent with the history of the FHLBank System which has never experienced a loss on a member advance, even through highly stressful economic environments.

Operational Risk

The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, systems, human factors, or external events. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's business activities and can manifest itself in various ways, including accounting or operational errors, business interruptions, fraud, and technology failures. This definition includes legal risk, which is the risk of loss arising from defective transactions, litigation or claims made, or the failure to adequately protect company-owned assets.

Business Risk

The risk of an adverse effect on the Bank's profitability resulting from external factors that may occur in both the short and long term. Business risk includes the impact of regulatory risk. Declines in business may affect the Bank's capital levels by reducing its activity-based capital stock balance and slowing the pace at which the Bank can build retained earnings. Additionally, the reduction in capital levels will limit the Bank's ability to purchase additional investments, thereby further limiting potential income and growth.