



PREPAYMENT MONITORING REPORT

Second Quarter 2024

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Introduction

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac began issuing the Uniform Mortgage-Backed Securities (UMBS) on June 3, 2019.

This quarterly report provides market participants additional transparency into a sample of the data FHFA receives and reviews on a monthly basis. The report focuses on alignment of prepayment rates, which continues to be important to the success of UMBS and to the efficiency and liquidity of the secondary mortgage market.

Ex post monitoring of prepayment rates is part of a broader effort to assure investors that cash flows from UMBS will be similar regardless of which Enterprise is the issuer. This report provides insight into how FHFA monitors the consistency of prepayment rates across cohorts of the Enterprises' TBA-eligible MBS,¹ where a cohort consists of those Enterprise TBA-eligible securities with the same coupon, maturity, and loan-origination year and total combined issuance across the Enterprises exceeds \$10

billion. A prepayment on a mortgage loan is the amount of principal paid in advance of the loan's scheduled payments. Full prepayment occurs when a borrower pays off the loan ahead of the scheduled maturity.

Background on UMBS:

Issuance of UMBS through the Enterprises' jointly developed Common Securitization Platform (CSS), fulfilled important elements of FHFA's *2014 Strategic Plan for the Conservatorships of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac*.

Forward trading of UMBS began in the "To-Be-Announced" (TBA) market², on March 12, 2019 with first settlements of the UMBS trades on June 3, 2019. UMBS is issued without regard to which Enterprise is the issuer and has effectively merged the formerly separate MBS markets. UMBS has broadened and enhanced-liquidity in the secondary market for residential mortgages and reduced costs to taxpayers.³

¹ To avoid double counting, only first-level securitizations are included in the analysis. Second-level securitizations (Megas, Giants, and Supers) are excluded, with the exception of fastest quartile analyses and Table 2 (Quartile Report). For those exceptions, Freddie Mac multi-lender second-level securitizations traded as a single security are included and the related first-level securitizations are excluded to avoid double counting.

² The TBA market is a forward market for certain mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by the Enterprises.

³ See *An Update on the Structure of the Single Security*, May 2015, p.4



Alignment Requirements

On March 5, 2019, FHFA published the *Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security Final Rule* (Final Rule). The Final Rule codified FHFA thresholds with respect to differences between the prepayment rates of corresponding cohorts of each Enterprises' TBA-eligible securities. The Final Rule uses three-month CPRs rather than one-month CPRs, and measures alignment both with respect to entire cohorts and the fastest paying quartile of each cohort. Generally, the Enterprises must report to FHFA differences between Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac prepayment rates when the divergence between three-month CPRs exceeds two percentage points for an entire cohort or five percentage points for the fastest paying quartile of a cohort. For a divergence in three-month CPRs in excess of three percentage points for an entire cohort or eight percentage points in the fastest paying quartile of a cohort, the Enterprises must provide a written report to FHFA on the causes of the divergence and submit a written remediation plan. In most instances, FHFA's UMBS Governance Committee reviews the reports and may recommend remedial actions.



Prepayment Performance Charts and Tables

FHFA uses the charts and data tables in this report to evaluate the alignment of loan attributes for newly issued Enterprise MBS and the prepayment performance of outstanding Enterprise MBS. These charts and tables have been abridged to improve readability by omitting coupons and years with lower volumes of outstanding securities. FHFA monitors similar information for both Enterprises, focusing primarily on coupons, maturities, and loan-origination years that have minimum combined outstanding principal balances in excess of \$10 billion and whose origination-years are not more than six calendar years prior to the current calendar year. Footnotes to the relevant charts and tables indicate cohorts that are below the \$10 billion threshold.

As mentioned previously, a prepayment on a mortgage loan is the amount of principal paid in advance of the loan's payment schedule. When a loan is prepaid, an MBS

investor receives the payment as principal. If the investor paid a premium for the security, the prepayment reduces the investor's yield. Therefore, investors in premium securities look for MBS that are likely to prepay slower than other MBS.

For further descriptions of how FHFA uses this information, see [*Update on the Single Security Initiative and Common Securitization Platform, December 2017*](#).

Prepayments between the Enterprises remain reasonably aligned quarter over quarter. Despite record low rates and refinance activity post UMBS implementation, the consistency in prepayment performance has contributed to continued efficiency and liquidity in the UMBS market. FHFA continues to monitor any cohort level pooling divergences between the Enterprises and its potential impact on prepay speeds.



Charts

Charts 1 and 2 illustrate alignment of entire cohorts, using one-month CPR. FHFA uses the one-month CPR in these charts to assess the alignment at the cohort level for past origination cycles and the general trend of alignment across loan-origination years on a more granular basis than the three-month CPR would afford.

Chart 1 compares one-month CPR for both Enterprises TBA-eligible 30-year securities for the current year and the prior six years.

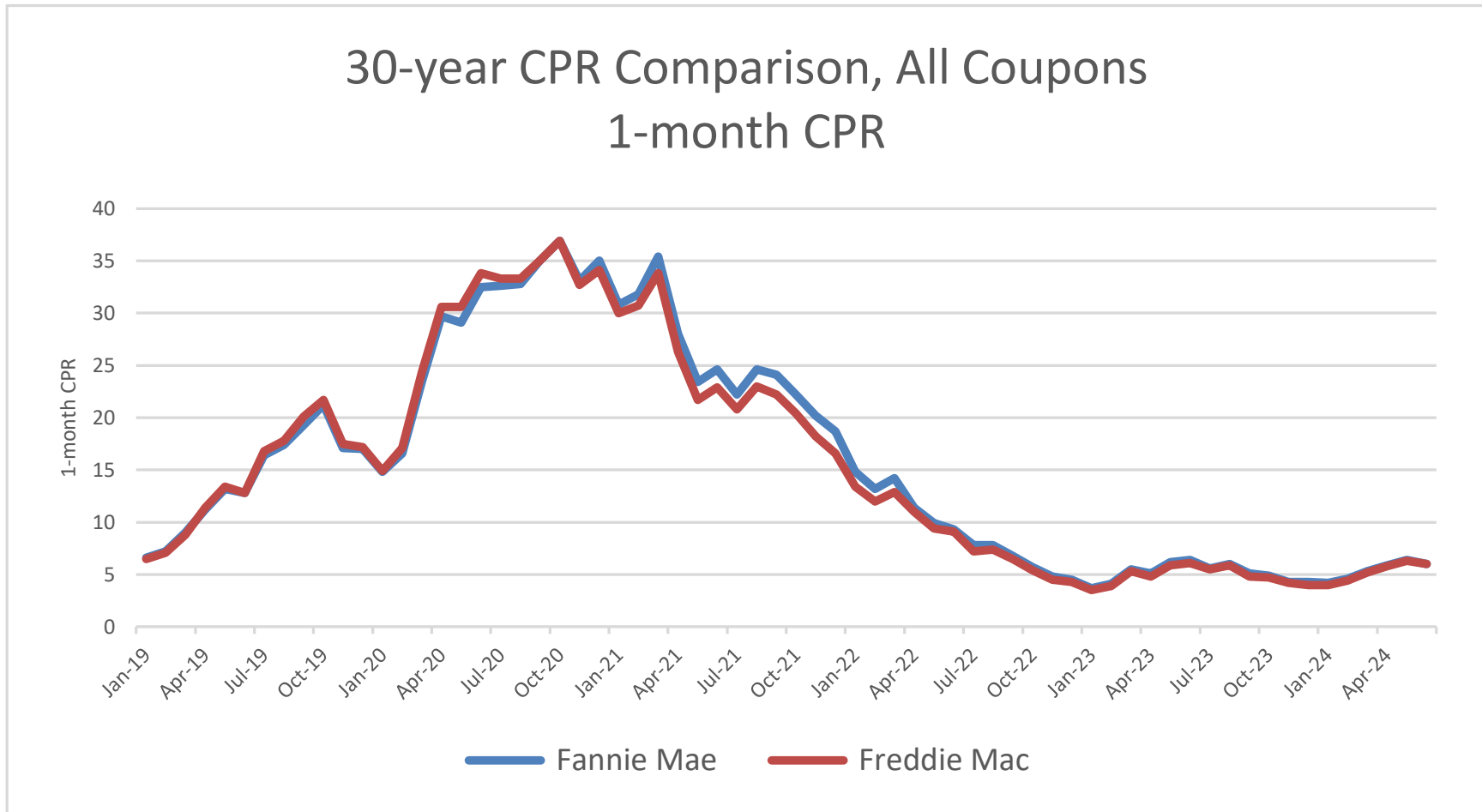
Chart 2 illustrates the comparison of pool loan-origination years for a given TBA-eligible MBS coupon. Chart 2 shows June 2024 one-month prepayment rates for entire cohorts each Enterprise's 30-year MBS for coupons with combined issuance volume outstanding in excess of \$10 billion (1.5%, 2%, 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4%, 4.5%, 5%, 5.5%, 6%, 6.5%, and 7%) and the six loan-origination years prior to the current calendar year.

Charts 3a through 3m illustrate alignment with respect to the fastest paying quartiles of each cohort. FHFA uses these charts to assess alignment with respect to the fastest paying quartiles of cohorts of the Enterprises' TBA-eligible MBS on a historical basis. Chart 3a illustrates alignment in one-month prepayment rates across the Enterprises for recent coupons with issuance greater than \$10 billion. For each coupon in Chart 3a, the illustrated one-month prepayment rates are calculated across the fastest paying quartile at a given point in time. Charts 3b through 3m illustrate the degree of three-month prepayment rate alignment of the fastest paying quartile for each coupon-year cohort.

Chart 4 illustrates the spread between the weighted average loan rates (WACs) in mortgage pools to the coupon on the MBS backed by that pool for 30-year MBS issued by the Enterprises during the quarter. FHFA monitors this spread because differences in the spread between the Enterprises can lead to differences in prepayment rates as interest rates change. Securities with higher spreads are likely to experience faster prepayment rates as borrowers take advantage of opportunities to refinance due to their higher loan rates.



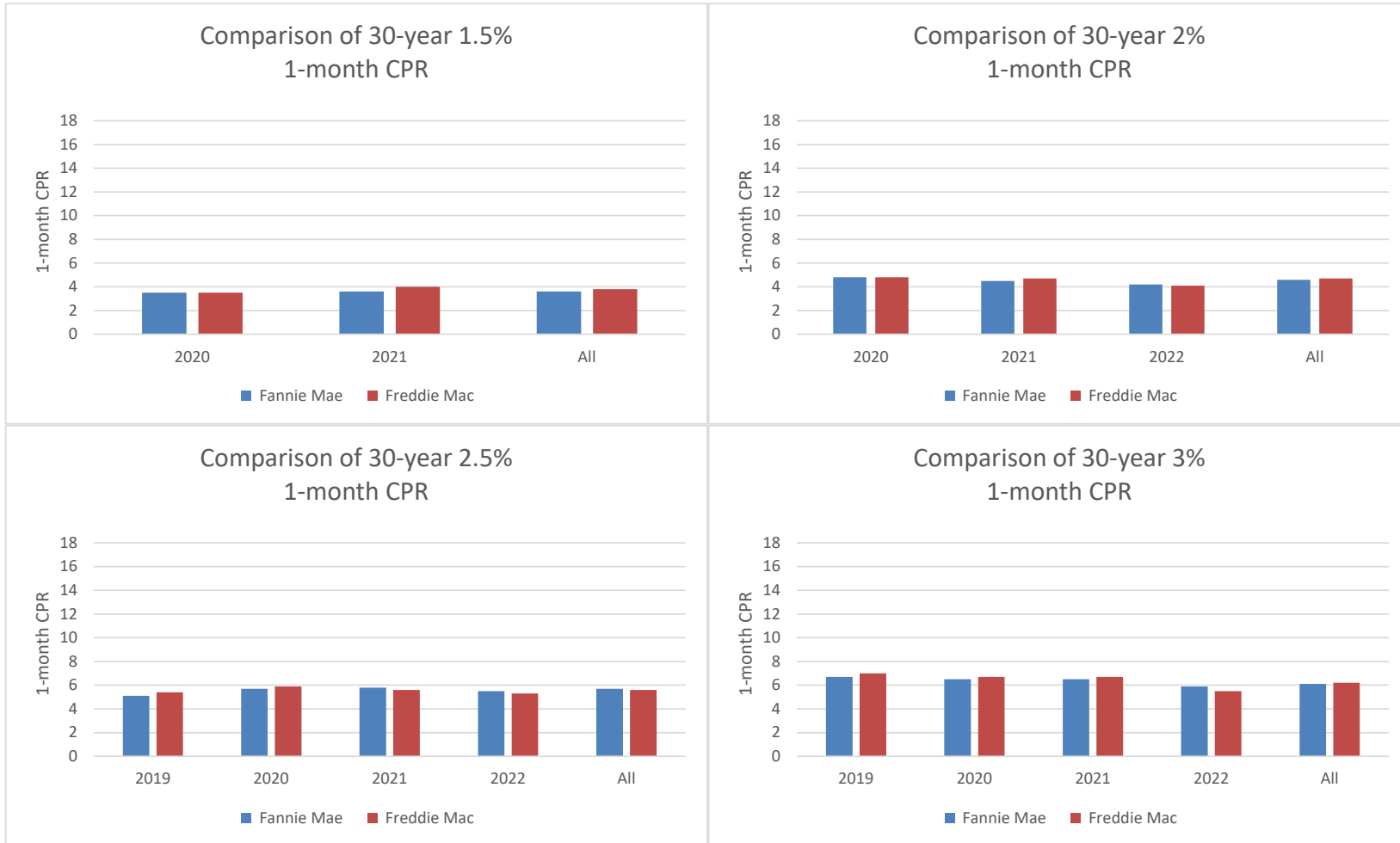
Chart 1: One-month CPR Comparison for 30-Year, for All TBA-Eligible MBS, All Coupons



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 2: June 2024 One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon and Loan-Originiation Year*

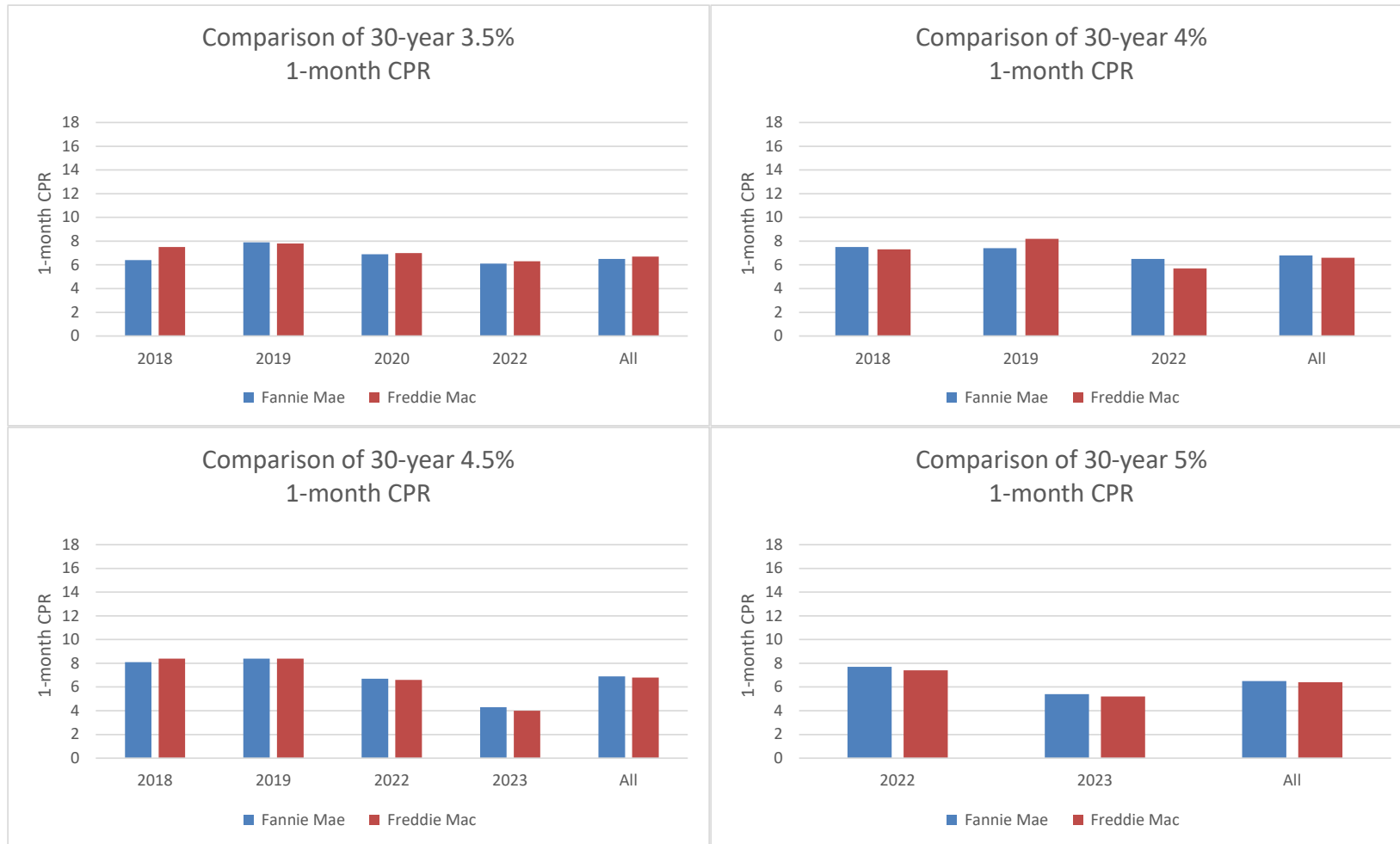


* The 1.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2023; the 2 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, and 2023; the 2.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2018 and 2023; and the 3 percent coupon cohorts for 2018 and 2023, are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 2: June 2024 One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon and Loan-Originiation Year*

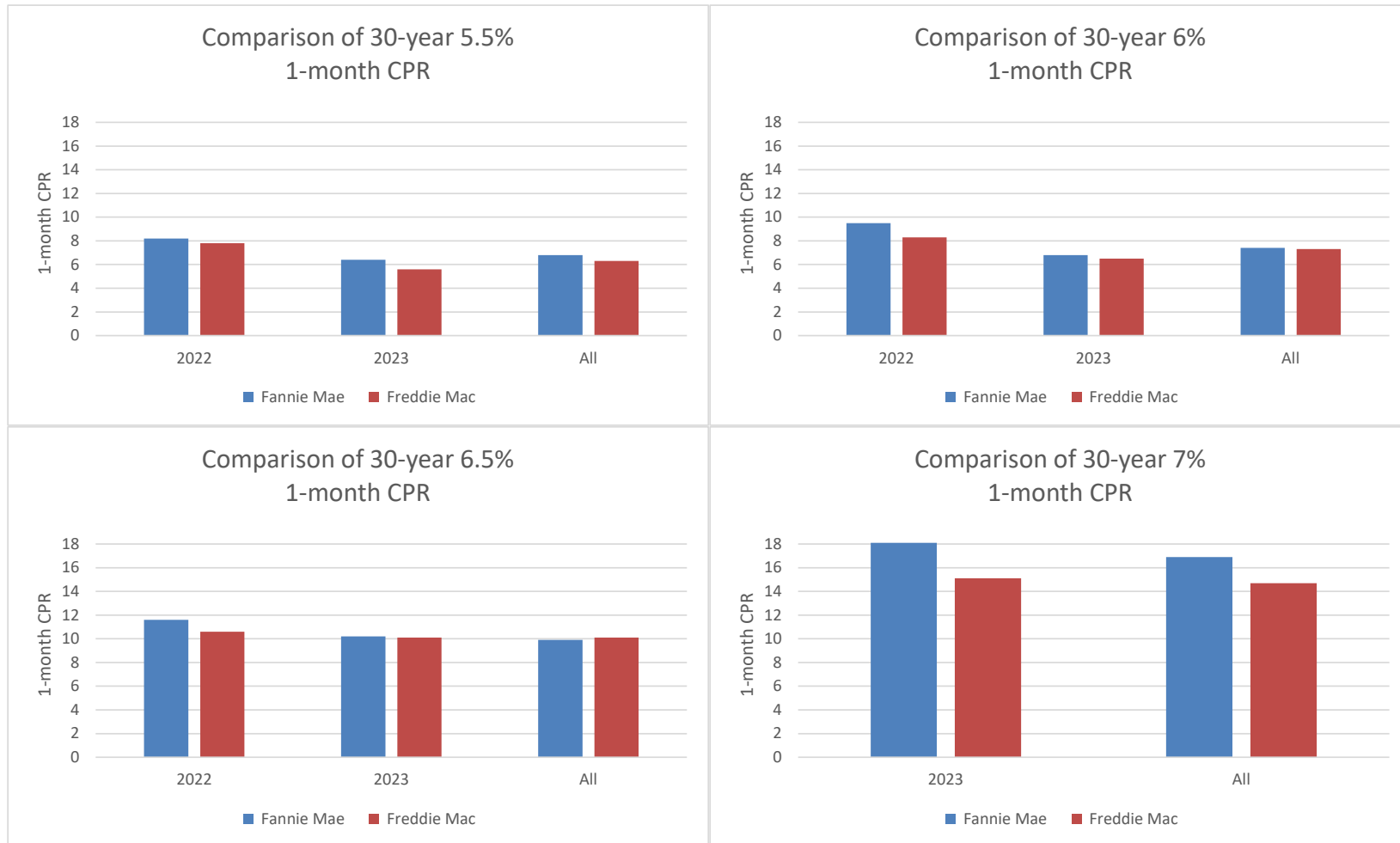


* The 3.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2021 and 2023; the 4 percent coupon cohorts for 2020, 2021, and 2023; the 4.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2020 and 2021; and the 5 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 2: June 2024 One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon and Loan-Originiation Year*



* The 5.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021; the 6 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021; the 6.5 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021; and the 7 percent coupon cohorts for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 3a: One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon*

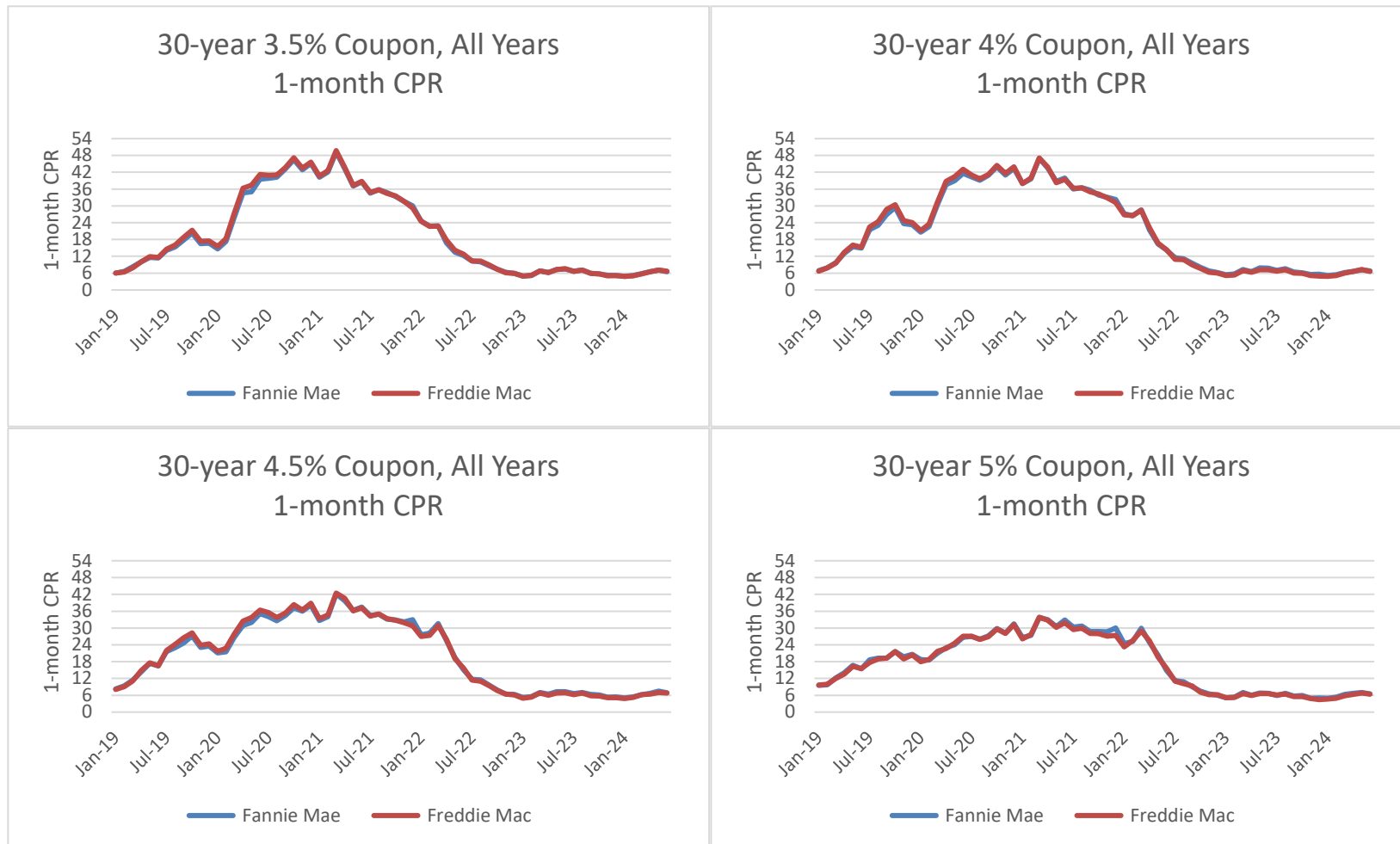


* CPR data was omitted for dates where the combined UPB of the coupon cohort was below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



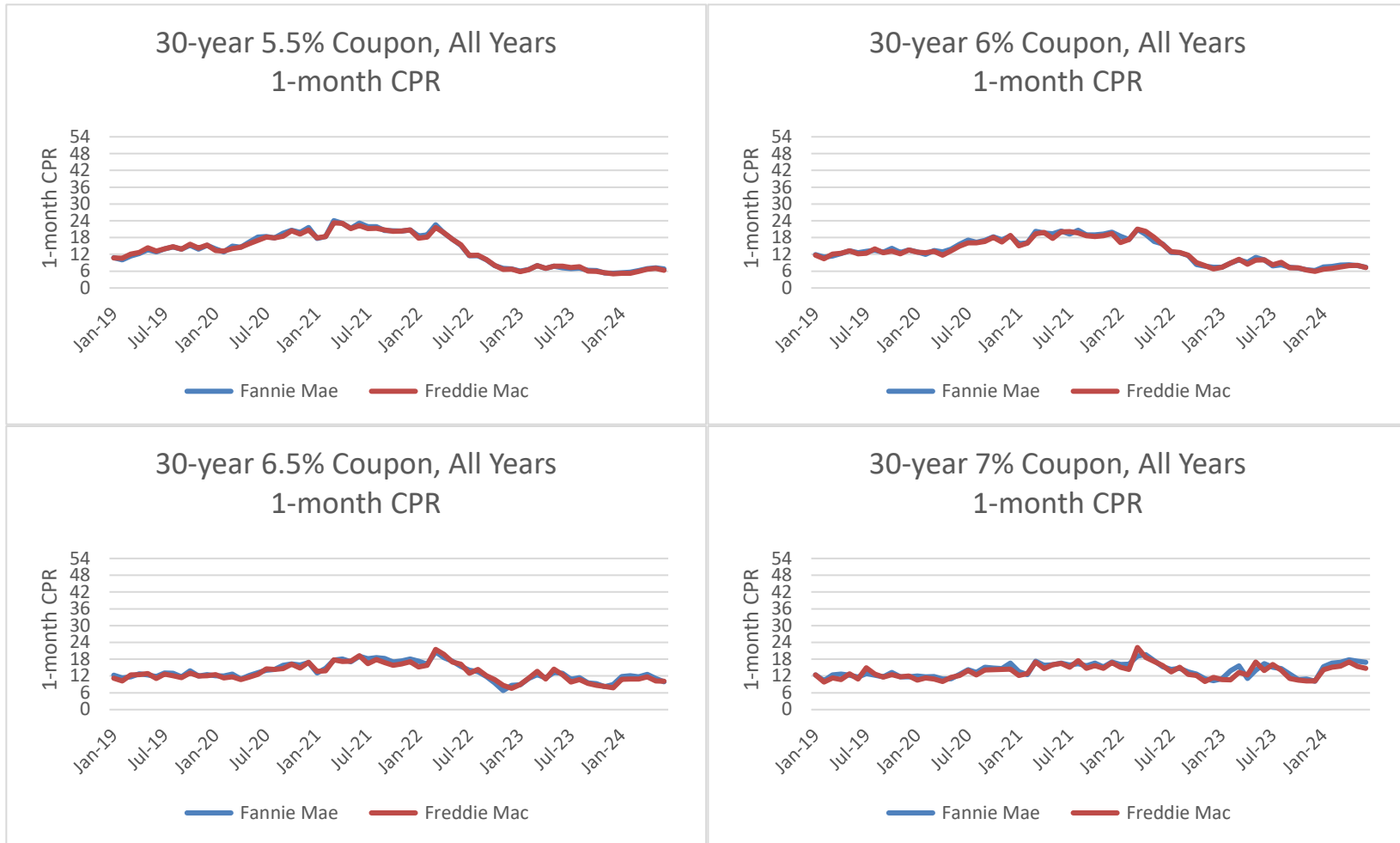
Chart 3a: One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



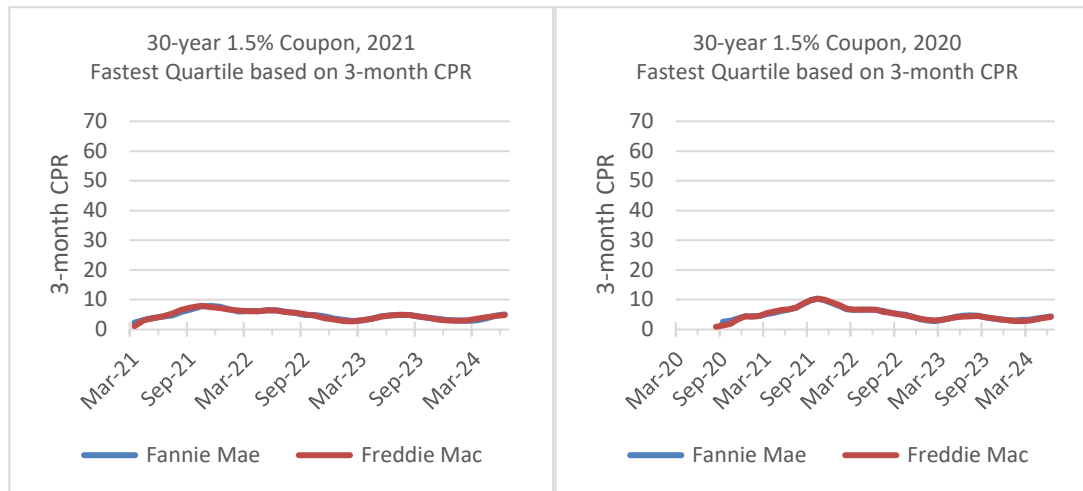
Chart 3a: One-month CPR on All 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS by Coupon



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no one-month CPR information.



Chart 3b: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 1.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

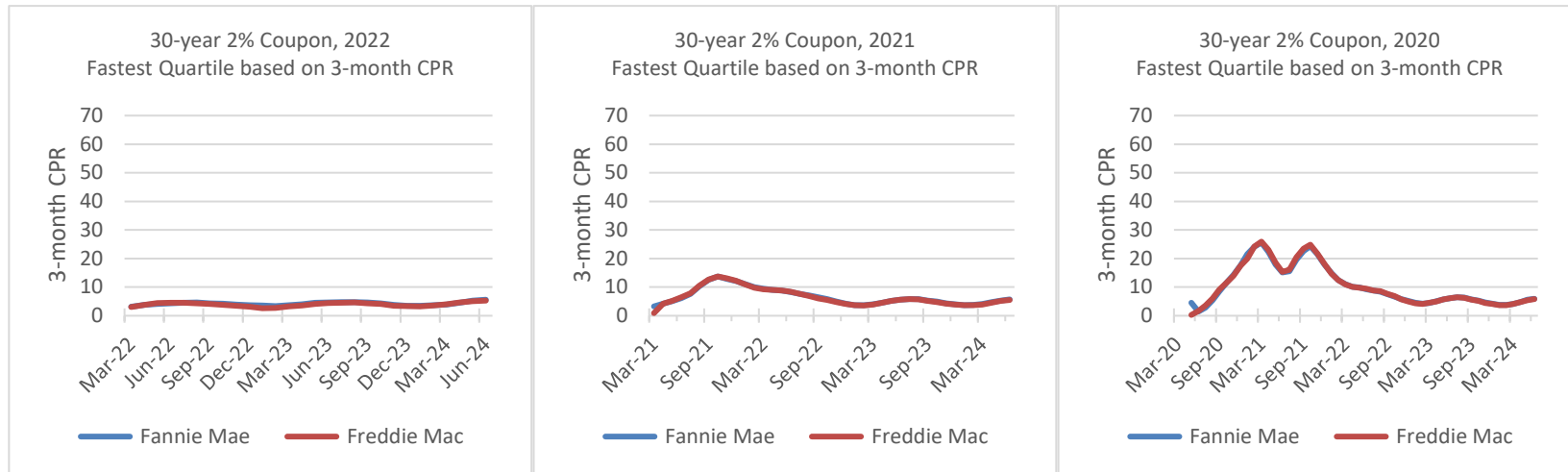


* The 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2023 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3c: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 2.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

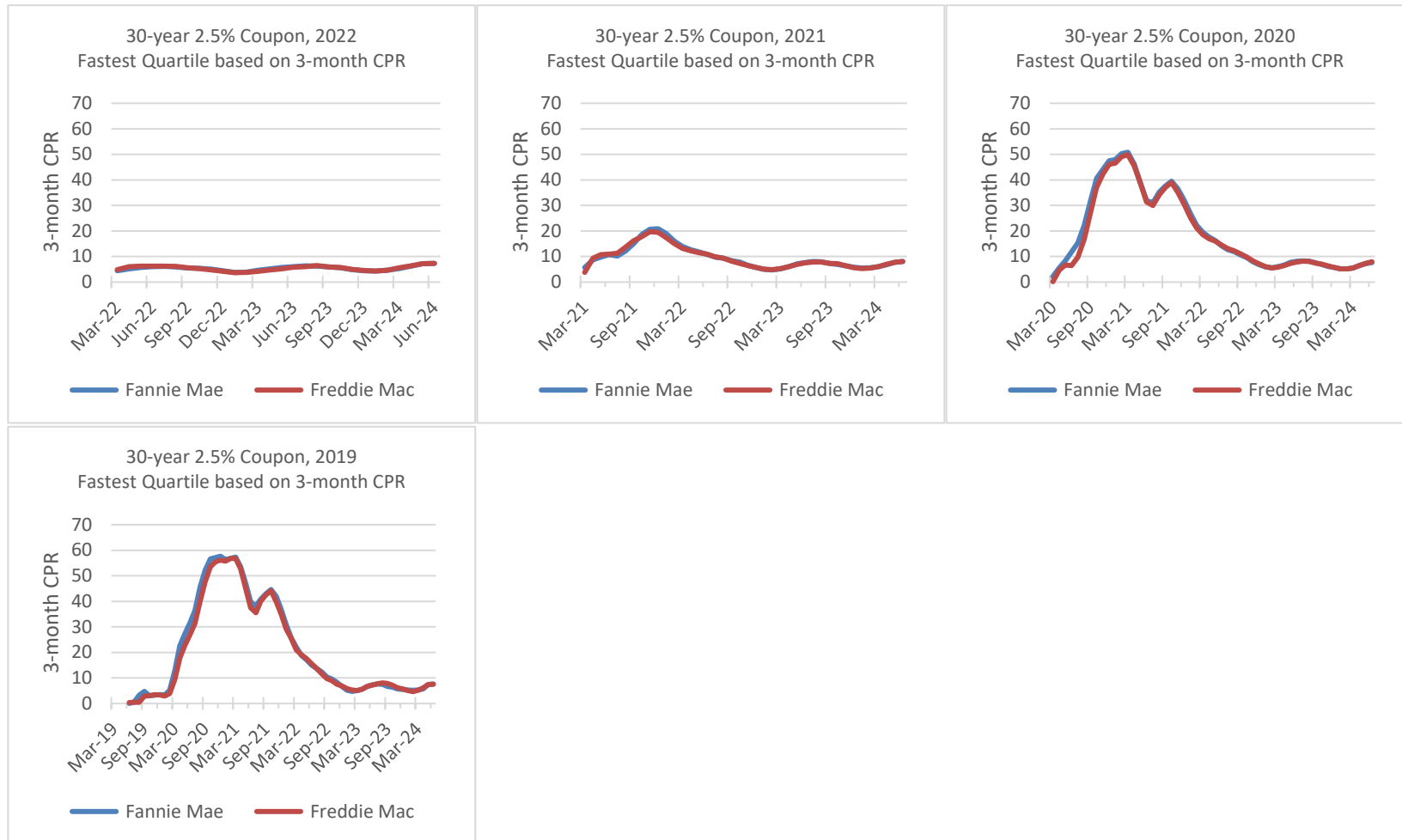


* The 2018, 2019, and 2023 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3d: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 2.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

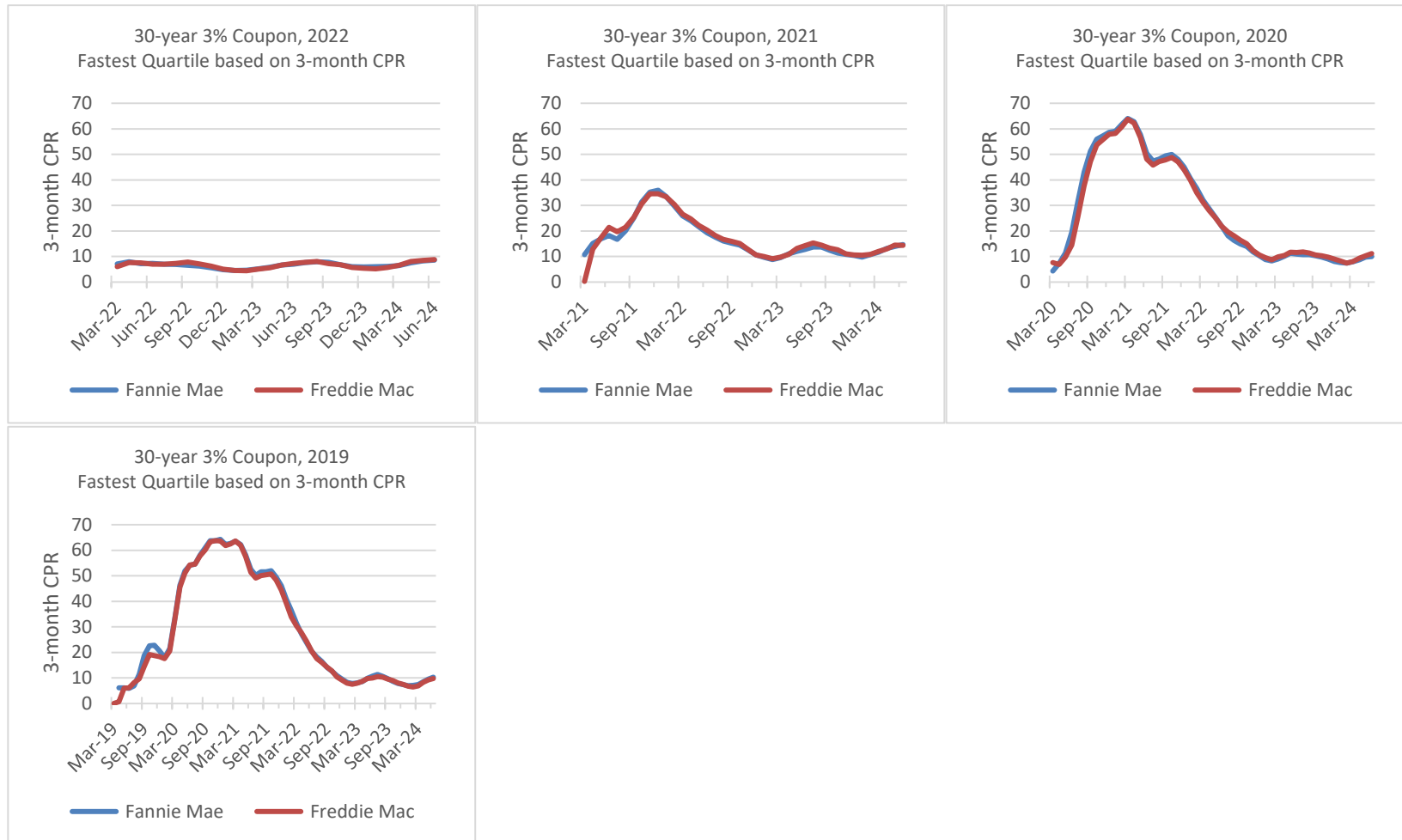


* The 2018 and 2023 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3e: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 3.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year*

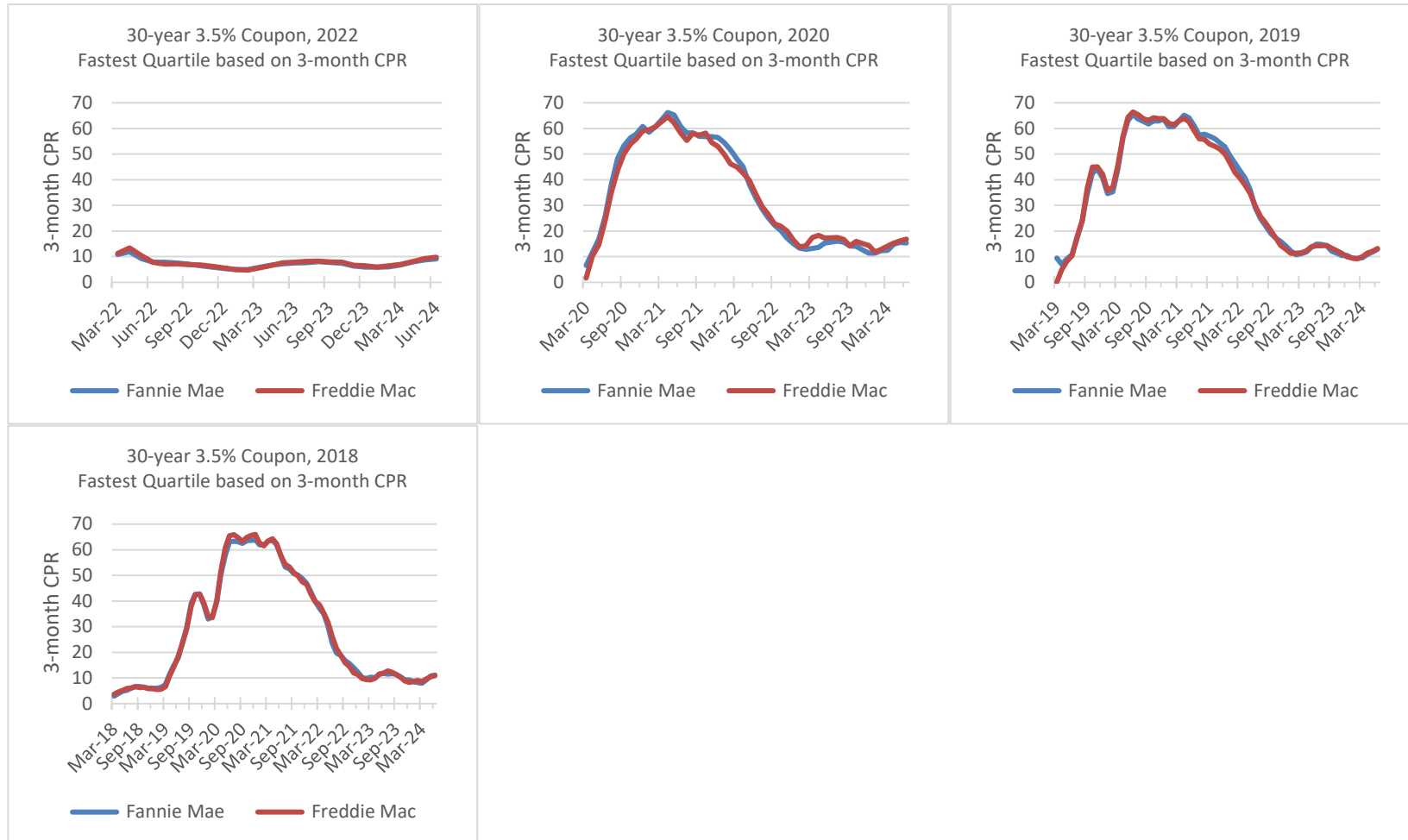


* The 2018 and 2023 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3f: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 3.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

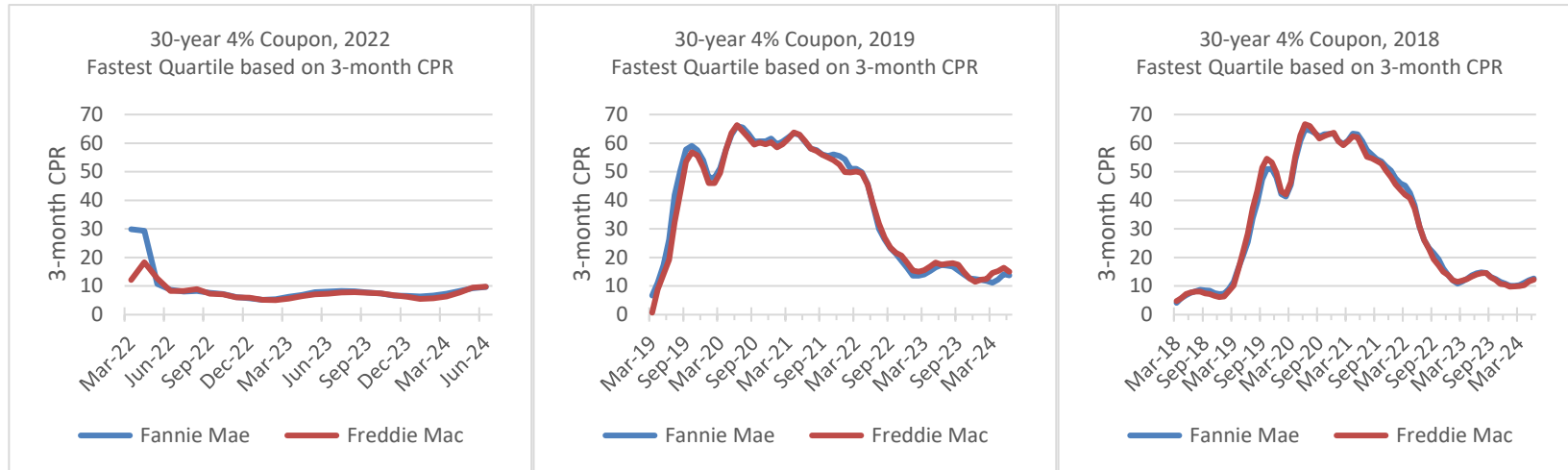


* The 2021 and 2023 cohorts are omitted because it has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3g: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 4.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

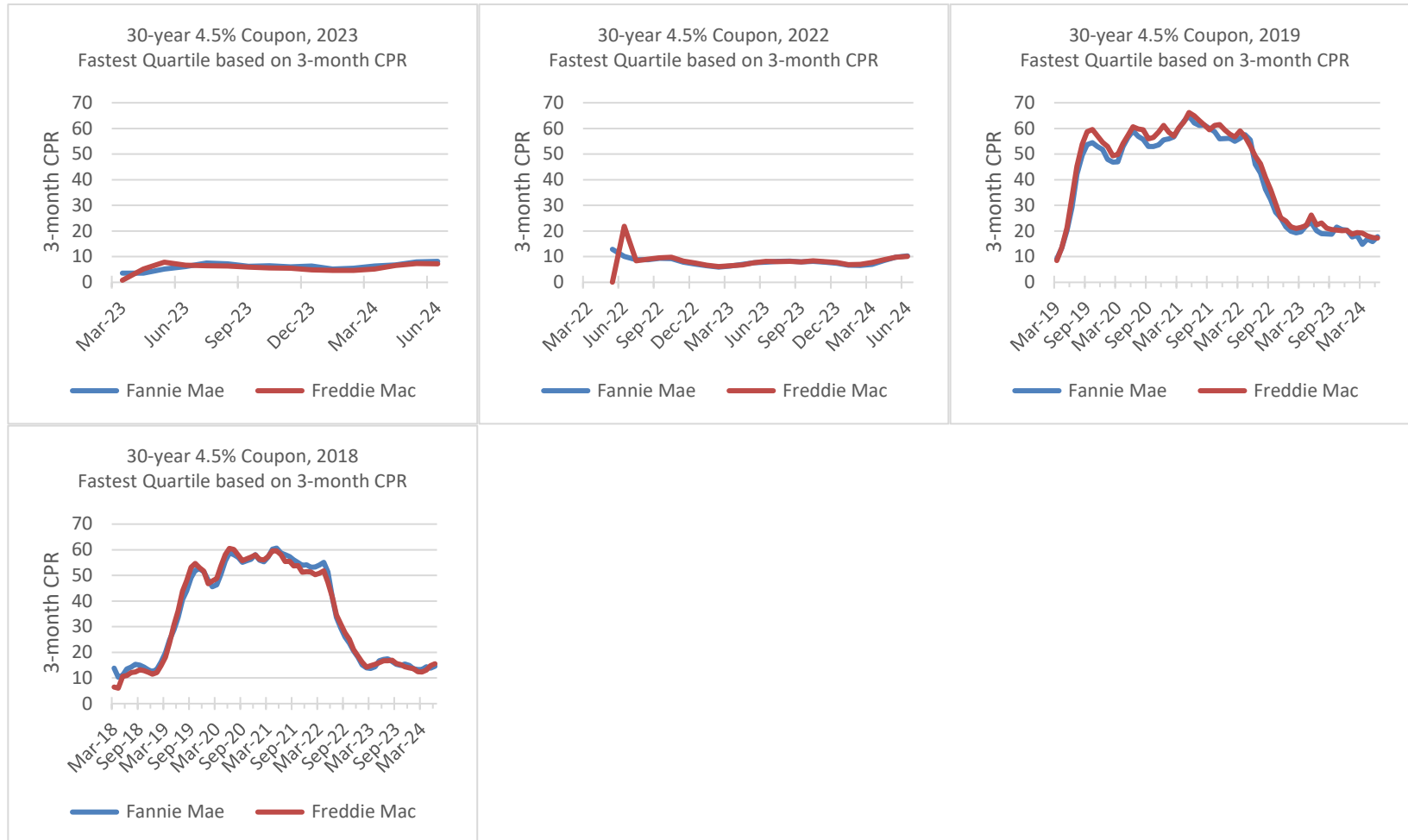


* The 2020, 2021, and 2023 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3h: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 4.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

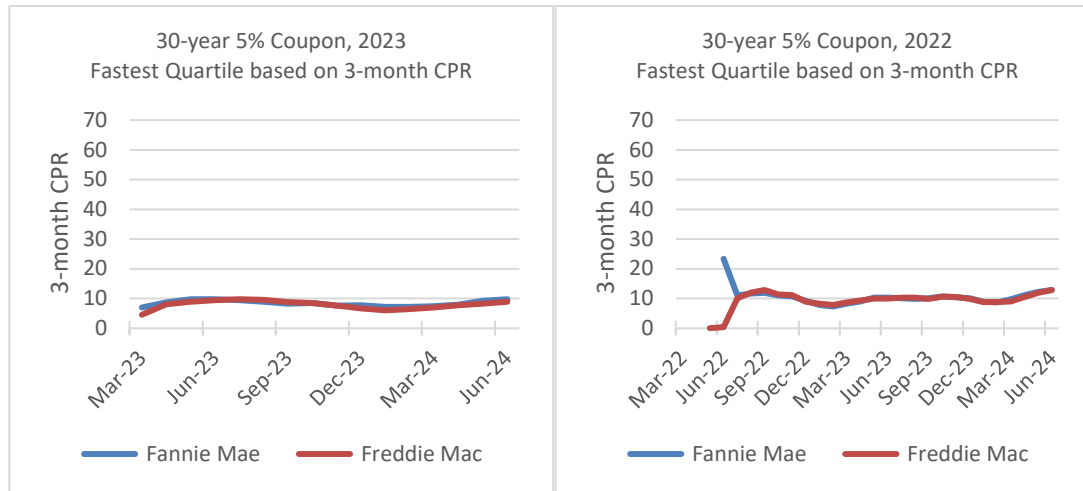


* The 2020 and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3i: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 5.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

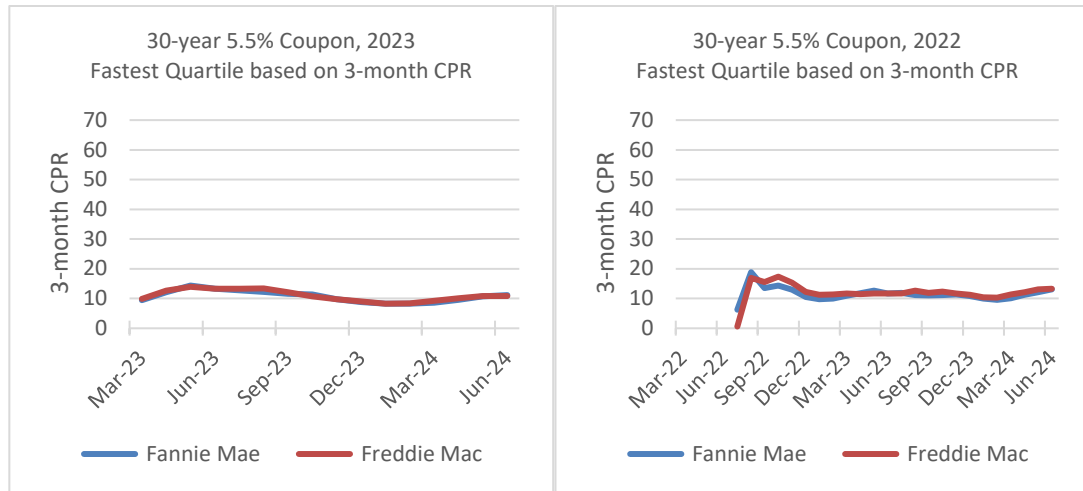


* The 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3j: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 5.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

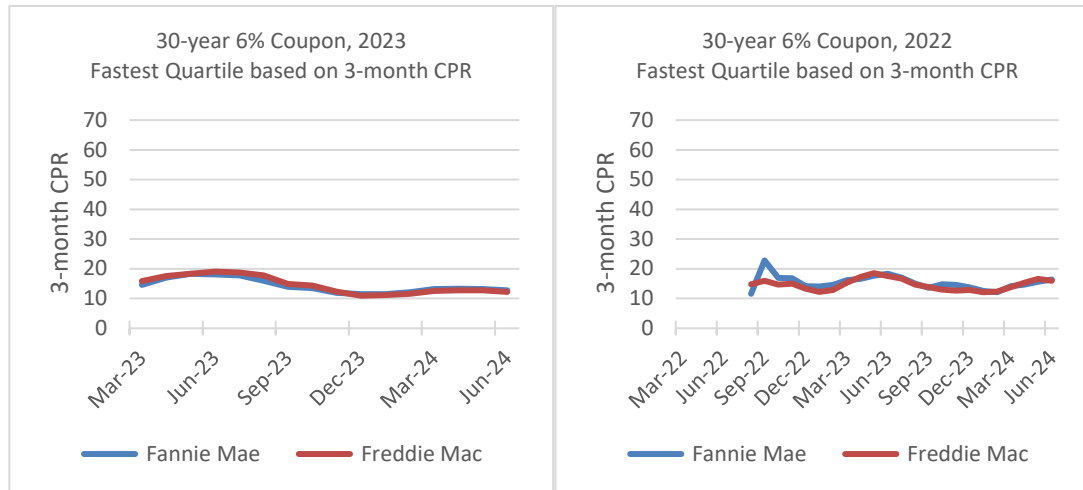


* The 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3k: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 6.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

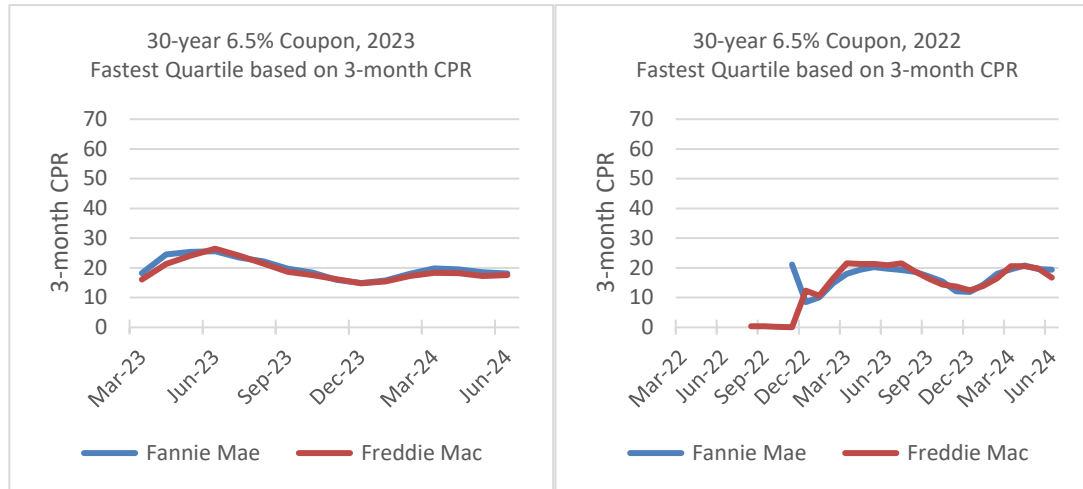


* The 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3I: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 6.50 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

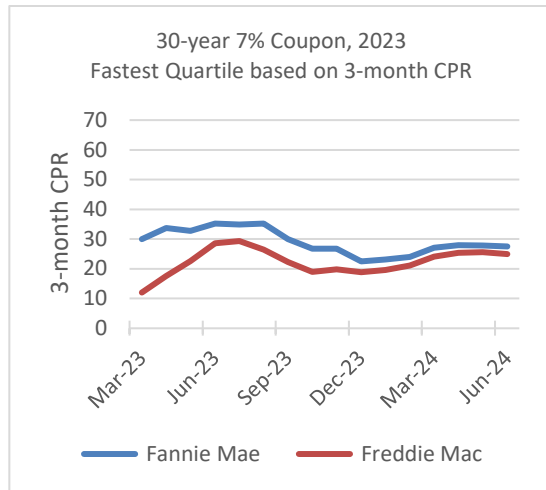


* The 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



Chart 3m: Three-month CPR on 30-year Fastest Paying Quartiles, 7.00 Percent Coupon TBA-eligible MBS by Loan-Origination Year

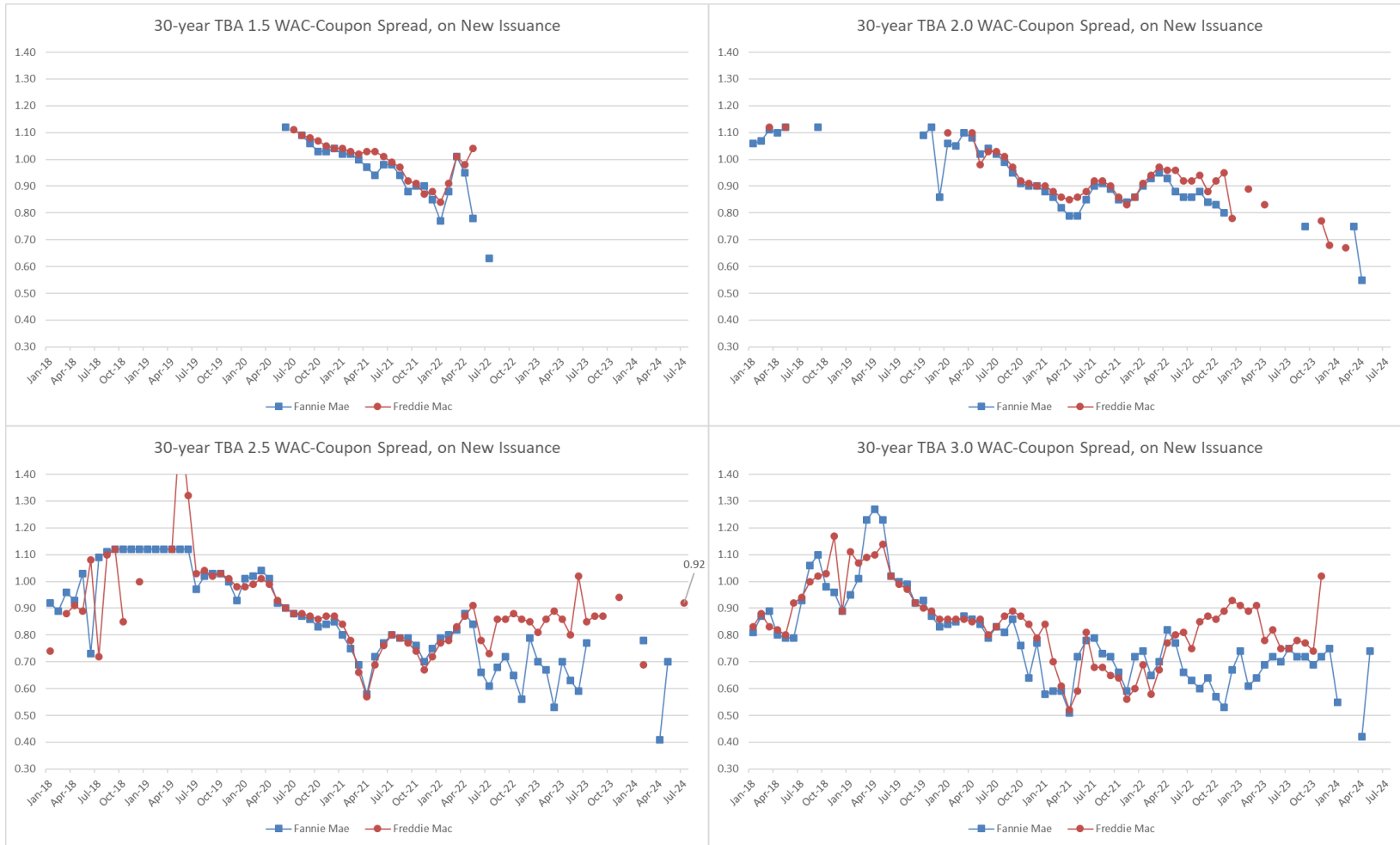


* The 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 cohorts are omitted because each has a combined UPB below the \$10 billion threshold.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information.



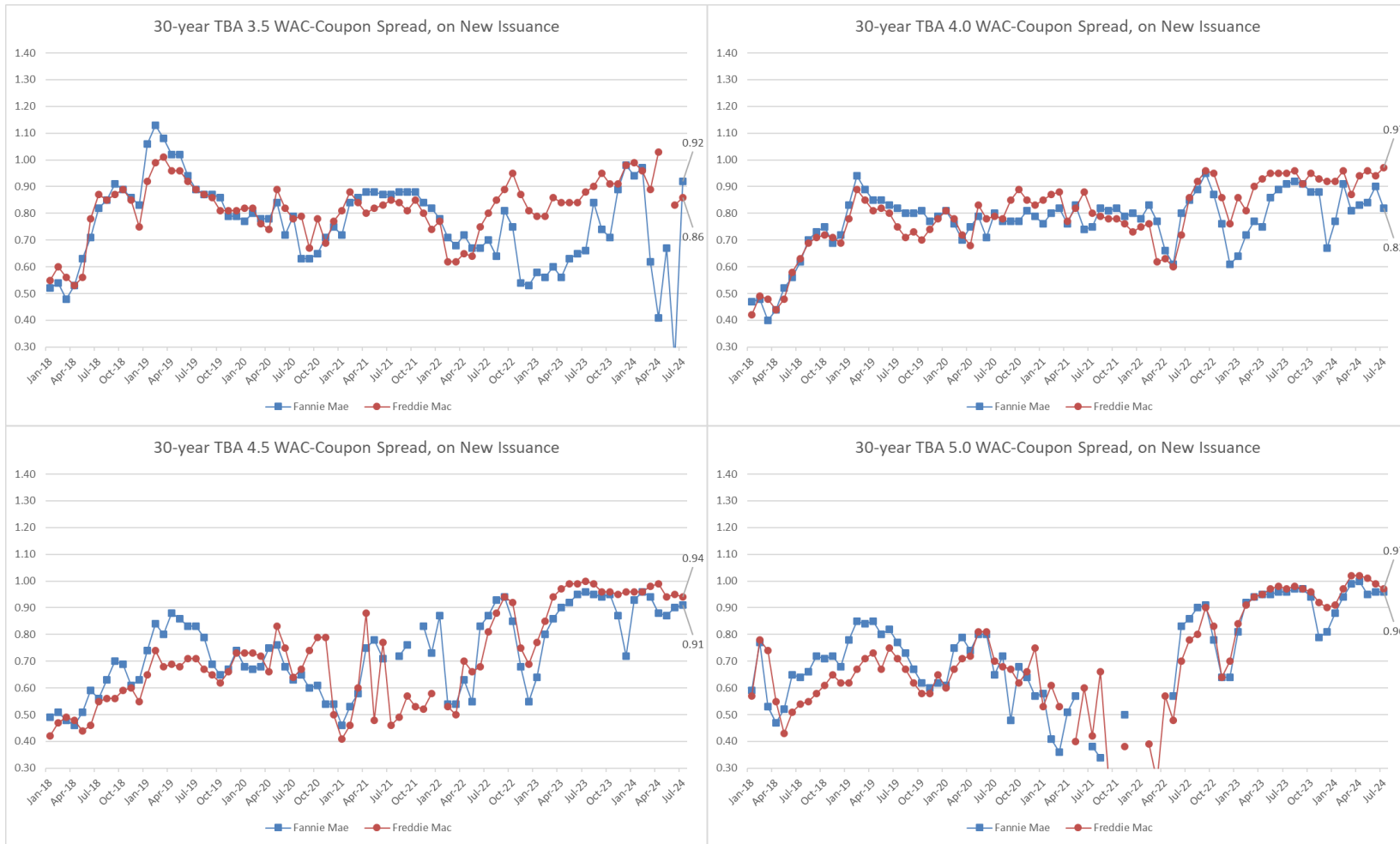
Chart 4: Comparison of Weighted Average Loan Rate to Coupon Spread on New 30-year MBS Issuance



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Gaps in data may occur in some months due to a lack of MBS issuance. Latest month's WAC-Coupon Spread value is labeled, where available.



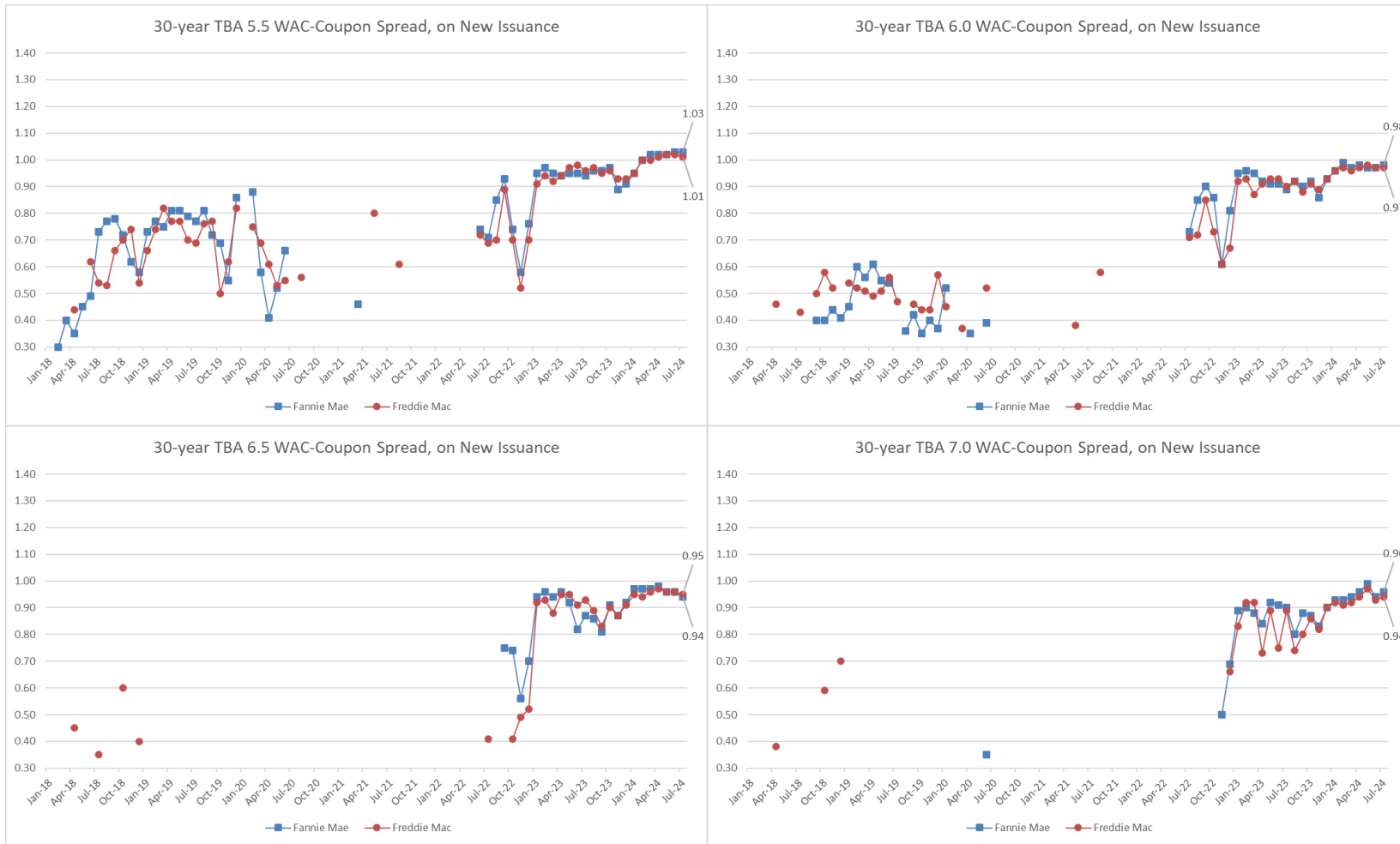
Chart 4: Comparison of Weighted Average Loan Rate to Coupon Spread on New 30-year MBS Issuance



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Gaps in data may occur in some months due to a lack of MBS issuance. Latest month's WAC-Coupon Spread value is labeled, where available.



Chart 4: Comparison of Weighted Average Loan Rate to Coupon Spread on New 30-year MBS Issuance



Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Gaps in data may occur in some months due to a lack of MBS issuance. Latest month's WAC-Coupon Spread value is labeled, where available.



Data Tables

FHFA uses Table 1, the Annual Vintage Report, to compare, at the cohort level, the Enterprises' three-month prepayment rates with cohort attributes, such as the weighted-average loan rate (WAC), the weighted-average loan maturity (WAM), the weighted-average loan age (WALA), and the unpaid principal balance (UPB). These comparisons provide context to understand better any significant differences in CPRs across the Enterprises.

Table 2, the Quartile Report, is used to compare the range of prepayment rates across all of the TBA-eligible MBS that have the same coupon issued by a given Enterprise. To do so, all of an Enterprise's TBA-eligible MBS pools outstanding in the month, excluding specified pools as defined in the glossary, and bearing the stated coupon are ranked by their three-month CPRs from fastest to slowest. The pools are then grouped into quartiles based on UPB. The Report presents the WALA, WAC, average loan size (ALS), and credit score (FICO) for each quartile. Quartile 1 in this table corresponds to the fastest paying quartile. Table 2 presents this information as of the end of the quarter.

Table 3, the Total Industry Issuance Report, provides a comparison, at the coupon cohort level, of the Enterprises' previous three months of issuance, with various key loan attributes that would affect the expectations of prepayments and delinquencies. FHFA uses this report to identify any differences in loan attributes that may cause a divergence in prepayment rates. The attributes that generally create faster prepayments, such as high credit score and low loan-to-value (LTV) ratio, also generally lower defaults. Analyzing new issuance data allows FHFA and the Enterprises to make timely adjustments to business practices to reduce potential misalignments in future prepayment rates.



Table 1: 30-year, Fastest Quartile of TBA-eligible MBS Vintage Report

Coupon	Year	Weighted Average Coupon (percent)		Weighted Average Maturity (months)		Weighted Average Loan Age (months)		Unpaid Principal Balance (\$ billions)		Three Month Conditional Prepayment Rates (percent)					
		FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	June		May		April	
										FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
1.5	2020	2.53	2.54	308	310	44	43	8.5	10.7	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.60	3.30
	2021	2.46	2.51	315	313	39	40	9.3	15.4	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.50	3.60	4.10
2	2020	2.93	2.96	305	305	45	46	53	45.1	5.90	5.80	5.60	5.40	4.70	4.70
	2021	2.87	2.88	318	315	36	38	92.7	88.7	5.70	5.50	5.30	5.20	4.70	4.50
	2022	2.95	2.97	326	327	29	29	9.6	10.1	5.60	5.30	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.60
2.5	2019	3.50	3.50	295	293	56	57	3.5	2.9	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.40	5.70	6.10
	2020	3.37	3.40	303	301	48	49	33.9	22.7	7.60	7.90	7.20	7.30	6.40	6.40
	2021	3.27	3.25	320	321	35	34	46.5	42.9	8.00	8.00	7.70	7.70	6.80	7.00
	2022	3.32	3.30	326	326	29	29	15.8	14.5	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.20	6.20	6.30
3	2019	3.92	3.91	292	293	58	58	7	6.5	10.30	9.70	9.50	9.20	8.50	8.20
	2020	3.86	3.85	300	301	50	50	7.5	4.3	10.00	11.10	9.80	10.30	8.70	9.30
	2021	3.78	3.70	320	321	35	33	2.7	2.5	14.70	14.40	13.90	14.50	13.20	13.00
	2022	3.74	3.72	328	328	28	28	12.2	10.8	8.60	8.80	8.20	8.50	7.50	8.00
3.5	2018	4.19	4.20	274	273	74	75	1.9	1.3	11.10	10.90	10.70	10.40	9.20	9.60
	2019	4.44	4.40	290	290	61	60	2.9	2.2	12.90	13.20	11.80	12.10	10.80	11.40
	2020	4.35	4.38	300	301	51	51	0.8	0.5	15.30	16.80	15.50	16.20	14.90	15.30
	2022	4.22	4.19	329	329	26	27	10.9	8.9	9.10	9.70	8.70	9.20	7.90	8.00
4	2018	4.66	4.62	277	275	72	74	3.7	2.4	12.60	12.20	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.30
	2019	4.88	4.85	289	290	62	60	1.3	0.8	13.70	15.00	14.10	16.40	12.20	15.20
	2022	4.76	4.75	330	330	25	25	12.1	11.4	9.60	9.80	9.20	9.40	8.30	7.70
4.5	2018	5.22	5.18	281	281	70	70	1	0.8	14.60	15.50	13.80	14.80	14.30	13.10
	2019	5.35	5.33	291	288	60	63	0.4	0.3	17.80	17.20	15.80	17.40	16.80	18.10
	2022	5.35	5.33	331	331	23	24	12.2	11.3	10.30	10.10	9.70	9.80	8.50	8.80
	2023	5.42	5.49	340	339	15	14	2.7	2.1	8.10	7.20	7.90	7.30	6.80	6.50
5	2022	5.86	5.81	332	331	23	23	7.8	7.5	12.80	12.80	12.20	11.90	11.10	10.50
	2023	5.95	5.96	338	338	15	15	10	8.8	9.80	8.90	9.20	8.30	7.90	7.70

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information, and exclude specified pools (see appendix for definition). The balances displayed on the table are beginning-of-quarter balances for the population included in the fastest quartile for each cohort.



Table 1: 30-year, Fastest Quartile of TBA-eligible MBS Vintage Report

Coupon	Year	Weighted Average Coupon (percent)		Weighted Average Maturity (months)		Weighted Average Loan Age (months)		Unpaid Principal Balance (\$ billions)		Three Month Conditional Prepayment Rates (percent)					
										June		May		April	
		FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
5.5	2022	6.34	6.11	333	333	21	21	4.4	3.6	13.10	13.30	12.10	13.10	11.20	12.10
	2023	6.46	6.45	338	338	15	15	12.8	13.1	11.10	10.80	10.70	10.80	9.50	10.10
6	2022	6.87	6.76	333	333	20	20	2	1.8	16.40	15.90	15.60	16.60	14.70	15.30
	2023	6.93	6.93	340	341	13	12	10.9	11.2	12.70	12.20	13.20	12.70	13.30	12.70
6.5	2022	7.40	7.33	333	333	19	19	0.9	0.7	19.40	16.70	19.60	19.80	20.80	20.60
	2023	7.45	7.44	343	346	10	8	8.6	7.9	18.10	17.60	18.50	17.20	19.50	18.20
7	2023	7.90	7.90	345	346	8	8	2.7	2.8	27.50	24.90	27.80	25.60	27.90	25.40

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024. Calculations exclude new issuance with no three-month CPR information, and exclude specified pools (see appendix for definition). The balances displayed on the table are beginning-of-quarter balances for the population included in the fastest quartile for each cohort.



Table 2: 30-year TBA-eligible, less Specified Pools, Cohort Quartile Report for Qualifying Cohorts*

30-year, 1.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	4.7		3.6		3.5		2.6	
Freddie Mac	4.6		3.9		3.6		2.8	
Difference	0.1		-0.3		-0.1		-0.2	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	42	40	43	41	41	44	42	42
WAC	2.50	2.52	2.50	2.53	2.50	2.54	2.50	2.52
ALS	351	366	381	368	392	369	363	369
FICO	774	771	775	772	775	774	775	773

30-year, 2.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	7.8		5.7		5.3		3.7	
Freddie Mac	7.8		5.7		5.5		3.6	
Difference	0.0		0.0		-0.2		0.1	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	37	37	40	39	41	39	40	38
WAC	3.30	3.30	3.32	3.30	3.33	3.32	3.33	3.33
ALS	318	333	348	358	347	349	323	318
FICO	747	746	752	750	756	751	753	753

30-year, 2.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	5.8		4.4		4.2		3.2	
Freddie Mac	5.6		4.5		4.4		3.5	
Difference	0.2		-0.1		-0.2		-0.3	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	40	42	39	40	43	36	37	38
WAC	2.89	2.92	2.86	2.87	2.89	2.88	2.87	2.92
ALS	327	329	361	367	362	374	352	356
FICO	765	766	766	764	770	763	765	765

30-year, 3.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	10.2		6.8		6.0		2.9	
Freddie Mac	10.2		6.4		5.4		2.7	
Difference	0.0		0.4		0.6		0.2	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	45	42	38	43	45	43	37	35
WAC	3.83	3.79	3.83	3.85	3.84	3.84	3.76	3.80
ALS	303	302	350	332	324	343	325	320
FICO	739	735	744	746	750	752	746	748

* FHFA omits the average prepayment speeds of pools with age less than 3 months and coupon cohorts with a combined UPB less than \$10 billion.
 * Qualifying Cohorts are defined as cohorts of TBA-eligible pools, excluding Specified Pools, issued during the most recent six origination years, including the current origination year if pools with age at least 3 months are available.
 * The weighted-average statistics that are published in this table use beginning-of-quarter balances and end-of-quarter WAC, WALA, and FICO. ALS statistics represent a simple average of all loans in the cohorts.



Table 2: 30-year TBA-eligible, less Specified Pools, Cohort Quartile Report for Qualifying Cohorts*

30-year, 3.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	11.1		6.8		6.0		2.8	
Freddie Mac	11.6		6.6		5.6		2.8	
Difference	-0.5		0.2		0.4		0.0	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	53	49	34	39	32	27	36	35
WAC	4.34	4.29	4.23	4.23	4.18	4.28	4.22	4.30
ALS	298	292	362	352	379	386	329	326
FICO	737	737	740	741	752	752	748	747

30-year, 4.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	10.8		6.8		5.7		2.4	
Freddie Mac	10.5		6.0		5.2		2.1	
Difference	0.3		0.8		0.5		0.3	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	32	32	26	24	22	22	21	21
WAC	5.33	5.30	5.40	5.37	5.37	5.39	5.33	5.39
ALS	333	348	395	404	388	409	344	336
FICO	741	741	750	755	756	757	754	753

30-year, 4.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	10.9		6.6		5.4		2.6	
Freddie Mac	10.9		6.1		5.1		2.5	
Difference	0.0		0.5		0.3		0.1	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	49	47	40	33	27	25	29	29
WAC	4.76	4.73	4.77	4.82	4.87	4.93	4.82	4.84
ALS	310	306	359	381	405	412	338	332
FICO	733	737	746	752	757	759	751	751

30-year, 5.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	11.8		6.7		5.1		1.8	
Freddie Mac	11.3		6.2		4.9		1.8	
Difference	0.5		0.5		0.2		0.0	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	23	22	19	18	13	14	15	16
WAC	5.88	5.82	5.84	5.88	5.96	5.97	5.90	5.91
ALS	347	344	390	404	423	451	334	335
FICO	739	745	756	755	764	765	756	754

* FHFA omits the average prepayment speeds of pools with age less than 3 months and coupon cohorts with a combined UPB less than \$10 billion.
 * Qualifying Cohorts are defined as cohorts of TBA-eligible pools, excluding Specified Pools, issued during the most recent six origination years, including the current origination year if pools with age at least 3 months are available.
 * The weighted-average statistics that are published in this table use beginning-of-quarter balances and end-of-quarter WAC, WALA, and FICO. ALS statistics represent a simple average of all loans in the cohorts.



Table 2: 30-year TBA-eligible, less Specified Pools, Cohort Quartile Report for Qualifying Cohorts*

30-year, 5.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	11.8		7.4		6.0		2.2	
Freddie Mac	11.6		6.9		5.2		1.9	
Difference	0.2		0.5		0.8		0.3	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	16	13	14	13	10	12	12	12
WAC	6.39	6.40	6.44	6.44	6.46	6.47	6.44	6.45
ALS	372	377	402	417	433	439	330	322
FICO	750	754	759	760	765	762	758	756

30-year, 6.5	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	18.4		13.3		12.2		5.1	
Freddie Mac	18.4		13.6		10.5		3.8	
Difference	0.0		-0.3		1.7		1.3	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	9	7	10	9	11	13	10	10
WAC	7.45	7.44	7.38	7.41	7.35	7.35	7.39	7.40
ALS	399	405	431	435	424	384	299	301
FICO	755	755	753	755	750	744	749	744

30-year, 6.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	14.0		8.7		7.0		2.8	
Freddie Mac	14.1		8.2		6.7		2.0	
Difference	-0.1		0.5		0.3		0.8	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	10	9	12	12	11	11	11	11
WAC	6.95	6.93	6.92	6.93	6.91	6.91	6.92	6.91
ALS	398	384	399	419	436	421	324	303
FICO	756	755	756	757	761	758	755	751

30-year, 7.0	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4	
Fannie Mae	28.5		23.5		20.7		8.1	
Freddie Mac	25.7		20.4		17.5		6.2	
Difference	2.8		3.1		3.2		1.9	
Attributes	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
WALA	8	8	8	7	9	9	9	8
WAC	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.87	7.86	7.89	7.88
ALS	393	384	417	430	404	386	279	290
FICO	748	745	748	750	747	738	743	741

* FHFA omits the average prepayment speeds of pools with age less than 3 months and coupon cohorts with a combined UPB less than \$10 billion.
 * Qualifying Cohorts are defined as cohorts of TBA-eligible pools, excluding Specified Pools, issued during the most recent six origination years, including the current origination year if pools with age at least 3 months are available.
 * The weighted-average statistics that are published in this table use beginning-of-quarter balances and end-of-quarter WAC, WALA, and FICO. ALS statistics represent a simple average of all loans in the cohorts.



Table 3: Q2 2024 30-year, TBA-eligible MBS Total Industry Quarterly Issuance Report*

	2.50%		3.00%		3.50%		4.00%		4.50%		5.00%		5.50%		6.00%		6.50%		7.00%		7.50%		8.00%		All Loans	
	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE	FNM	FRE
Loan Count	10	5	5	34	47	1,747	623	4,690	2,776	17,315	11,656	66,411	66,620	89,298	87,861	44,323	51,669	8,896	7,344	1,197	915	17	13	233,943	229,529	
UPB (billions)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.55	0.23	1.80	0.98	5.63	3.93	22.67	22.53	30.62	29.90	14.55	17.47	2.43	2.23	0.33	0.26	0.00	0.00	78.58	77.56	
% of Production Volume	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	2.30	1.30	7.20	5.10	28.90	29.00	38.90	38.50	18.50	22.40	3.10	2.90	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	
WA Note Rate (%)	3.20	3.42	3.74	4.23	4.35	4.88	4.95	5.39	5.44	5.96	5.99	6.52	6.52	6.98	6.97	7.45	7.45	7.96	7.95	8.50	8.49	9.08	8.91	6.84	6.90	
WA Loan Age (mos.)	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	
WA FICO	767	767	736	766	742	762	756	762	758	762	761	764	762	759	757	747	744	733	727	736	719	745	718	758	755	
WALTV	0.29	0.69	0.49	0.61	0.68	0.76	0.8	0.82	0.8	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.8	0.81	0.78	0.8	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.88	0.78	0.78	
%FICO<680	12.00	13.00	7.00	3.00	16.00	4.00	8.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	16.00	20.00	15.00	26.00	13.00	28.00	5.00	7.00	
%FICO>740	83.00	78.00	22.00	75.00	56.00	74.00	69.00	75.00	72.00	75.00	74.00	78.00	76.00	73.00	71.00	61.00	58.00	49.00	43.00	53.00	37.00	43.00	42.00	71.00	68.00	
%LTV>80	0.00	32.00	0.00	13.00	19.00	37.00	43.00	48.00	44.00	38.00	36.00	40.00	38.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	46.00	32.00	38.00	26.00	26.00	16.00	63.00	41.00	42.00	
%FICO<680 & LTV>80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	2.00	7.00	0.00	8.00	1.00	2.00	
%DTI>40	26.00	88.00	18.00	44.00	71.00	46.00	54.00	49.00	51.00	49.00	53.00	48.00	50.00	49.00	51.00	50.00	53.00	48.00	55.00	47.00	57.00	25.00	38.00	49.00	51.00	
%Purchase	87.00	45.00	44.00	73.00	78.00	98.00	98.00	99.00	98.00	90.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	84.00	86.00	74.00	74.00	72.00	65.00	77.00	83.00	87.00	87.00	
%Rate/Term	13.00	42.00	56.00	27.00	21.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	
%Cash out	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	11.00	21.00	23.00	24.00	30.00	23.00	17.00	8.00	8.00	
%Owner Occupied	87.00	100.00	100.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	98.00	96.00	96.00	86.00	89.00	65.00	75.00	46.00	64.00	16.00	85.00	93.00	94.00	
%Second Home	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	9.00	8.00	16.00	10.00	28.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	
%Investor	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	10.00	8.00	26.00	18.00	38.00	27.00	56.00	15.00	5.00	4.00	

* Numbers in the table represent end of quarter, not at-securitization, values. UPB = unpaid principal balance; WA = weighted average; WAC = weighted average coupon; WALA = weighted average loan age; LTV = loan-to-value ratio; DTI = debt-to-income ratio.

Source: RiskSpan calculations from data available publicly as of July 2024.



Glossary

Average loan size (ALS) refers to the average dollar amount of the loans as stated on the notes at the time the loans were originated or modified.

Cohort refers to those Enterprise TBA-eligible securities with the same coupon, maturity, and loan-origination year where the combined unpaid principal balance of such securities exceeds \$10 billion. The loan-origination year is calculated as the value-weighted average of the origination years of the mortgages collateralizing a security.

Conditional prepayment rate (CPR), also known as the constant prepayment rate, measures prepayments as a percentage of the current outstanding principal balance of the pool of loans backing a mortgage-backed security or cohort of those securities. The CPR is expressed as a compound annual rate.

Debt-to-income (DTI) ratio is the ratio obtained by dividing the total monthly debt expense by the total monthly income of the borrower at the time the loan was originated or modified.

Fastest paying quartile of a cohort means the quartile of a cohort that has the fastest prepayment speeds as measured by the three-month CPR. The quartiles shall be determined by ranking outstanding TBA-eligible securities with the same coupon, maturity, and loan-origination year by the three-month CPR, excluding specified pools, and dividing each cohort into four parts such that the total unpaid principal balance of the pools included in each part is equal.

FICO refers to a credit score produced by FICO and used in the mortgage underwriting process.

Loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, obtained by dividing the amount of the loan at origination by the value of the property.

Specified pools for the purpose of this report, are those pools with one or more of the following characteristics at issuance: a maximum loan size of \$200,000, a loan-to-value ratio at the time of loan origination of greater than 80 percent, a FICO score



of less than 700, where all loans finance investor-owned properties, or where all loans finance properties in the states of New York or Texas or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

To-be-announced (TBA) market is a forward market for certain mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by the Enterprises.

Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security (UMBS) is the new single, common mortgage-backed security that the Enterprises issue, which replaced their previous offerings of TBA-eligible single class, fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities.

Unpaid principal balance (UPB) is the portion of a loan that the borrower has not yet paid back to the lender.

Weighted average coupon (WAC) refers to the average gross interest rates owed on the mortgages underlying the security weighted by the percentage of the security's unpaid principal balance that each mortgage represents.

Weighted average loan age (WALA) refers to the average number of months since the date of origination of mortgages underlying the security weighted by the percentage of the security's unpaid principal balance that each mortgage represents.

Weighted average maturity (WAM) refers to the average number of months remaining until the final payment is due on mortgages underlying the security weighted by the percentage of the security's unpaid principal balance that each mortgage represents.

