

OCC Mortgage Metrics Report

Disclosure of National Bank and Federal Savings Association Mortgage Loan Data

Second Quarter 2014

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Executive Summary

This *OCC Mortgage Metrics Report* for the second quarter of 2014 provides performance data on first-lien residential mortgages serviced by selected national banks and one federal savings association. The mortgages in this portfolio comprise 47 percent of all first-lien residential mortgages outstanding in the United States—24.1 million loans totaling \$4.1 trillion in unpaid principal. This report presents information on their performance through June 30, 2014.

The performance of mortgages in this portfolio declined slightly from the previous quarter, consistent with observed seasonal trends, but improved from a year earlier. At the end of the second quarter of 2014, 92.9 percent of mortgages serviced by the reporting servicers were current and performing, compared with 93.1 percent at the end of the previous quarter and 90.6 percent a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages that were 30 to 59 days past due increased 15.0 percent from the previous quarter to 2.4 percent of the portfolio, but decreased 17.3 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages included in this report that were seriously delinquent—60 or more days past due or held by bankrupt borrowers whose payments were 30 or more days past due—increased 0.6 percent from the previous quarter, but decreased 17.0 percent from a year earlier.

Foreclosure activity in this portfolio of mortgages continued to decline. At the end of the second quarter of 2014, the number of mortgages in the process of foreclosure fell to 391,591, a decrease of 47.4 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages that were in the process of foreclosure at the end of the second quarter of 2014 was 1.6 percent. During the quarter, servicers initiated 79,781 new foreclosures—a decrease of 47.0 percent from a year earlier. Improved economic conditions, aggressive foreclosure prevention assistance, and the transfer of loans to servicers outside the reporting banks and thrift contributed to the decline in foreclosure activity. The number of completed foreclosures decreased to 48,684, a decrease of 13.4 percent from the previous quarter and 39.1 percent from a year earlier.

Servicers implemented 208,150 home retention actions during the quarter—including modifications, trial-period plans, and shorter-term payment plans—compared with 64,790 home forfeiture actions during the quarter, which include completed foreclosures, short sales, and deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions. The number of home retention actions implemented by servicers decreased by 12.5 percent from the previous quarter and 34.1 percent from a year earlier. More than 91 percent of modifications in the second quarter of 2014 reduced monthly principal and interest payments; 56.1 percent of modifications reduced payments by 20 percent or more. Modifications reduced payments by \$252 per month on average, while modifications made under the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) reduced monthly payments by an average of \$269.

Mortgage Performance

- The overall percentage of mortgages in this report that were current and performing decreased to 92.9 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 (see table 7).
- The percentage of mortgages that were seriously delinquent at the end of the quarter was 3.1 percent, a decrease of 17 percent from a year earlier (see table 7).
- The percentage of government-guaranteed mortgages that were current and performing increased to 87.9 percent from 85.7 percent a year earlier (see table 9). Government-guaranteed mortgages compose 24.9 percent of the total serviced portfolio. The percentage

- of government-guaranteed mortgages that were seriously delinquent decreased 10.9 percent from a year earlier to 5.5 percent of the government-guaranteed mortgages in the portfolio (see table 9).
- Mortgages serviced for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (government-sponsored enterprises, or GSE) made up 58.3 percent of the mortgages in this report. The percentage of these mortgages that were current and performing was 96.6 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 (see table 10).

Home Retention Actions: Loan Modifications, Trial-Period Plans, and Payment Plans

- Servicers implemented 208,150 home retention actions—modifications, trial-period plans, and payment plans—during the second quarter of 2014 (see table 1). The number of home retention actions was more than three times the number of completed foreclosures, short sales, and deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions in the quarter (see table 5).
- New home retention actions included 69,641 modifications, 61,157 trial-period plans, and 77,352 payment plans (see table 1). HAMP modifications increased 21.2 percent from the previous quarter to 39,616. Other modifications decreased to 30,025—a decrease of 8.3 percent from the previous quarter and 64.9 percent from a year earlier. HAMP trial-period plans decreased 11.8 percent from the previous quarter to 20,965 and 34.5 percent from the previous year.

	Table 1. Number of New Home Retention Actions										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Other Modifications	85,582	76,134	50,551	32,757	30,025	-8.3%	-64.9%				
HAMP Modifications	22,613	23,159	21,915	32,680	39,616	21.2%	75.2%				
Other Trial-Period Plans	68,465	62,163	50,748	48,238	40,192	-16.7%	-41.3%				
HAMP Trial-Period Plans	32,019	38,998	31,568	23,760	20,965	-11.8%	-34.5%				
Payment Plans	107,403	112,568	88,093	100,315	77,352	-22.9%	-28.0%				
Total	316,082	313,022	242,875	237,750	208,150	-12.5%	-34.1%				

- Servicers reduced interest rates in 71.9 percent of all modifications made during the second quarter of 2014. Servicers used term extensions in 84.0 percent of modifications, principal deferrals in 11.5 percent, and principal reductions in 5.0 percent (see table 17). Among HAMP modifications, servicers reduced interest rates in 81.0 percent of those modifications, deferred principal in 11.8 percent, and reduced principal in 5.1 percent (see table 18).
- Servicers have reduced monthly principal and interest payments in 91.6 percent of modifications made in the quarter (see table 22). Servicers reduced monthly payments by an average of 22.5 percent for all borrowers who qualified for modifications. HAMP modifications reduced payments by an average of 25.3 percent (see table 24).

Modified Loan Performance

• Servicers implemented 3,525,913 modifications from January 1, 2008, through March 31, 2014. Of these modifications, more than 59 percent were active at the end of the second quarter of 2014 and almost 41 percent had exited the portfolios of the reporting institutions, through payment in full, involuntary liquidation—foreclosure, short sale, or deed in lieu of foreclosure—or transfer to a nonreporting servicer (see table 2).

- Of the 2,084,292 modifications that were active at the end of the second quarter of 2014, 69.3 percent were current and performing at the end of the quarter, 25.0 percent were delinquent, and 5.8 percent were in the process of foreclosure.
- Of the 41 percent of modifications that had exited the portfolio prior to the end of the second quarter of 2014, 8.3 percent were liquidated involuntarily—through foreclosure, short sale, or deed in lieu. Another 3.6 percent were paid in full and 29.0 percent were transferred.

		Table	2. Statu	s of Mortga	ages Modifi	ed in 2008-1	Q 2014		
		pleted cations	A		of Modifications of 6/30/14	As Percentage of All Modifications Completed			
Year	Total	Active at 6/30/14	Current	30–59 Days Delinquent	Seriously Delinquent	Foreclosures in Process	Involuntary Liquidations*	Paid Off	No Longer in the Portfolio
2008	443,294	141,853	59.2%	10.4%	21.3%	9.0%	17.5%	5.1%	45.4%
2009	593,884	268,249	62.9%	9.5%	19.7%	8.0%	13.9%	5.2%	35.8%
2010	955,422	522,659	68.5%	8.9%	16.3%	6.3%	9.5%	4.1%	31.6%
2011	569,553	363,128	69.7%	8.6%	15.6%	6.1%	5.3%	3.4%	27.6%
2012	479,820	366,973	72.8%	8.4%	14.0%	4.7%	1.9%	2.3%	19.4%
2013	418,503	358,016	72.9%	9.5%	14.0%	3.6%	0.5%	1.1%	12.8%
2014	65,437	63,414	81.9%	9.5%	8.3%	0.3%	0.04%	0.3%	2.8%
Total	3,525,913	2,084,292	69.3%	9.1%	15.9%	5.8%	8.3%	3.6%	29.0%
		HAMI	P Modificati	on Performan	ce Compared V	Vith Other Modifi	cations		
Other**	1,929,135	1,281,221	66.8%	9.6%	17.6%	6.1%	7.1%	3.7%	22.8%
HAMP	815,638	525,994	80.2%	7.2%	9.2%	3.4%	3.7%	2.2%	29.6%
		М	odifications	That Reduce	d Payments by	10 Percent or M	ore		
	2,273,395	1,432,303	73.8%	8.5%	13.1%	4.6%	5.7%	2.8%	28.5%
		Mo	difications 7	That Reduced	Payments by L	ess Than 10 Per	rcent		
	1,252,518	651,989	59.3%	10.2%	22.1%	8.4%	13.0%	5.2%	29.7%

^{*}Completed foreclosures, short sales and deeds in lieu of foreclosure.

- HAMP modifications implemented since the third quarter of 2009 have performed better than other modifications (see table 2). HAMP modifications perform better because of the emphasis on reduced monthly payments, affordability relative to income, income verification, and successful completion of a trial period. While HAMP modifications generally reduce the borrowers' monthly payments more and perform better over time than other modifications, more restrictive criteria limit the number of borrowers who may qualify for a HAMP modification.
- Modifications that reduced borrowers' monthly payments by 10 percent or more performed significantly better than modifications that reduced monthly payments by less than 10 percent. Of the 1,432,303 modifications that reduced payments by 10 percent or more and were active at the end of the second quarter of 2014, 73.8 percent were current, compared with 59.3 percent of modifications that reduced payments by less than 10 percent (see table 2).

^{**}Modifications used to compare with HAMP modifications include only modifications implemented from the third quarter of 2009 through the first quarter of 2014.

• Modifications of mortgages owned by the servicers and those serviced for the GSEs performed better than modifications of government-guaranteed mortgages or of mortgages that were serviced for private investors. Of the modifications implemented from January 1, 2008, 19.5 percent of modifications on mortgages held in the servicers' own portfolios, 23.2 percent of Fannie Mae mortgages, and 21.9 percent of Freddie Mac mortgages were 60 or more days delinquent after 12 months. Conversely, 42.3 percent of government-guaranteed mortgages and 37.9 percent of private investor-held loans were 60 or more days delinquent after 12 months. This variance reflects differences in the loans and borrowers, the modification programs, and the servicers' flexibility to modify loans they own (see table 3).

Table 3. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others (60 or More Days Delinquent)*										
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	18 Months After Modification	24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification					
Fannie Mae	16.2%	23.2%	26.4%	27.2%	26.8%					
Freddie Mac	15.5%	21.9%	25.4%	26.8%	26.7%					
Government-Guaranteed	29.0%	42.3%	48.4%	51.0%	52.0%					
Private	28.7%	37.9%	42.8%	44.8%	46.6%					
Portfolio Loans	12.7%	19.5%	23.4%	25.4%	26.1%					
Overall	21.6%	30.4%	34.8%	36.6%	37.7%					

^{*}Data include all modifications made since January 1, 2008, that have aged the indicated number of months.

Foreclosures and Other Home Forfeiture Actions

• Newly initiated foreclosures decreased 47.0 percent from a year earlier. The number of foreclosures in process decreased 47.4 percent from a year earlier (see table 4). Factors contributing to the decline include improved economic conditions, foreclosure prevention assistance, and transfer of loans outside the reporting institutions.

Table 4. New Foreclosures and Foreclosures in Process									
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change		
Newly Initiated Foreclosures	150,592	130,592	124,468	90,852	79,781	-12.2%	-47.0%		
Foreclosures in Process	744,369	604,763	523,528	432,832	391,591	-9.5%	-47.4%		

• Home forfeiture actions totaled 64,790 at the end of the quarter, a decrease of 46.8 percent from a year earlier. Completed foreclosures decreased 13.4 percent from the previous quarter and 39.1 percent from a year earlier. Short sales decreased 63.6 percent from a year earlier. Short sales composed 22.1 percent of home forfeiture actions completed in the second quarter of 2014 (see table 5).

Table 5. Completed Foreclosures and Other Home Forfeiture Actions										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change			
Completed Foreclosures	79,960	82,841	60,765	56,185	48,684	-13.4%	-39.1%			
New Short Sales	39,207	31,261	21,149	13,613	14,290	5.0%	-63.6%			
New Deed-in-Lieu-of- Foreclosure Actions	2,579	2,112	2,117	1,880	1,816	-3.4%	-29.6%			
Total	121,746	116,214	84,031	71,678	64,790	-9.6%	-46.8%			

About Mortgage Metrics

The *OCC Mortgage Metrics Report* presents data on first-lien residential mortgages serviced by seven national banks and a federal savings association with the largest mortgage-servicing portfolios.¹ The data represent 47 percent of all first-lien residential mortgages outstanding in the country and focus on credit performance, loss mitigation efforts, and foreclosures. Ninety percent of the mortgages in the portfolio were serviced for investors other than the reporting institutions. At the end of the second quarter of 2014, the reporting institutions serviced 24.1 million first-lien mortgage loans, totaling \$4.1 trillion in unpaid principal (see table 6).

The loans reflected in this report represent a large percentage of the overall mortgage industry, but they do not represent a statistically random sample of all mortgage loans. The characteristics of these loans may differ from the overall population of mortgages. This report does not attempt to quantify or adjust for known seasonal effects that occur within the mortgage industry.

In addition to providing information to the public, the report and its data support the supervision of national bank and federal savings association mortgage-servicing practices. Examiners use the data to help assess emerging trends, identify anomalies, compare servicers with peers, evaluate asset quality and necessary loan-loss reserves, and assess loss mitigation actions.

The report promotes the use of standardized terms and elements, which allow better comparisons across the industry and over time. The report uses standardized definitions for prime, Alt-A, and subprime mortgages based on commonly used credit score ranges.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and the participating institutions devote significant resources to ensuring that the information is reliable and accurate. Steps to ensure the validity of the data include quality assurance processes conducted by the banks and savings association, comprehensive data validation tests performed by a third-party data aggregator, and comparisons with the institutions' quarterly call reports. Data sets of this size and scope inevitably incur some degree of imperfections. The OCC requires servicers to adjust previous data submissions when errors and omissions are detected. In some cases, data presented in this report reflect resubmissions from institutions that restate and correct earlier information.

The report also includes mortgage modification data by state and territories in appendix E. These data fulfill reporting requirements in the Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-203).

Definitions and Method

The report uses standard definitions for three categories of mortgage creditworthiness based on the following ranges of borrowers' credit scores at the time of origination:

¹ The seven national banks are Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, Citibank, HSBC, PNC, U.S. Bank, and Wells Fargo. The federal savings association is OneWest Bank.

- **Prime**—660 and above.
- **Alt-A**—620 to 659.
- **Subprime**—below 620.

Approximately 9 percent of mortgages in the portfolio lack credit scores at origination and are classified as "other." This group includes a mix of prime, Alt-A, and subprime mortgages. The lack of credit scores often results from acquisitions of portfolios from third parties for which borrower credit scores at origination were not available.

Additional definitions include:

- **Completed foreclosures**—Ownership of properties transferred to servicers or investors. The ultimate result is the loss of borrowers' homes because of nonpayment.
- **Deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions**—Actions in which borrowers transfer ownership of the properties (deeds) to servicers in full satisfaction of the outstanding mortgage debt to lessen the adverse impact of the debt on borrowers' credit records. Deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions typically have a less adverse impact than foreclosures on borrowers' credit records.
- Foreclosures in process—Mortgages for which servicers have begun formal foreclosure proceedings but have not yet completed the foreclosure process. The foreclosure process varies by state and can take 15 months or more to complete. Many foreclosures in process never result in the loss of borrowers' homes because servicers simultaneously pursue other loss mitigation actions, and borrowers may return their mortgages to current and performing status.
- Government-guaranteed mortgages—All mortgages with an explicit guaranty from the U.S. government, including the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and, to a lesser extent, certain other departments. These loans may be held in pools backing Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) securities, owned by or securitized through different third-party investors, or held in the portfolios of reporting institutions.
- **Home retention actions**—Loan modifications, trial-period plans, and payment plans that allow borrowers to retain ownership and occupancy of their homes while attempting to return the loans to a current and performing status.
- **Loan modifications**—Actions that contractually change the terms of mortgages with respect to interest rates, maturity, principal, or other terms of the loan.
- Newly initiated foreclosures—Mortgages for which the servicers initiate formal foreclosure proceedings during the quarter. Many newly initiated foreclosures do not result in the loss of borrowers' homes because servicers simultaneously pursue other loss mitigation actions, and borrowers may act to return their mortgages to current and performing status.
- **Payment plans**—Short-to-medium-term changes in scheduled terms and payments in order to return mortgages to a current and performing status.
- Payment-option, adjustable rate mortgages (ARM)—Mortgages that allow borrowers to choose a monthly payment that may initially reduce principal, pay interest only, or result in

negative amortization, when some amount of unpaid interest is added to the unpaid principal of the loan and results in an increased balance.

- **Principal deferral modifications**—Modifications that remove a portion of the unpaid principal from the amount used to calculate monthly principal and interest payments for a set period. The deferred amount becomes due at the end of the loan term.
- **Principal reduction modifications**—Modifications that permanently forgive a portion of the unpaid principal owed on a mortgage.
- **Re-default rates**—Percentage of modified loans that subsequently become delinquent or enter the foreclosure process. As measures of delinquency, this report presents re-default rates using 30, 60, and 90 or more days delinquent and in process of foreclosure. It focuses on the 60-day-delinquent measure. All re-default data presented in this report are based on modified loans in effect for the specified amount of time after the modification. All loans that have been repaid in full, been refinanced, been sold, or completed the foreclosure process are removed from the calculation. Data include only modifications that have had time to age the indicated number of months following the modification.
- **Seriously delinquent loans**—Mortgages that are 60 or more days past due, and all mortgages held by bankrupt borrowers whose payments are 30 or more days past due.
- **Short sales**—Sales of the mortgaged properties at prices that net less than the total amount due on the mortgages. Servicers and borrowers negotiate repayment programs, forbearance, or forgiveness for any remaining deficiency on the debt. Short sales typically have a less adverse impact than foreclosures on borrowers' credit records.
- **Trial-period plans**—Home retention actions that allow borrowers to demonstrate capability and willingness to pay their modified mortgages for a set period of time. The action becomes permanent following the successful completion of the trial period.

Loan delinquencies are reported using the Mortgage Bankers Association convention that a loan is past due when a scheduled payment has not been made by the due date of the following scheduled payment. The statistics and calculated ratios are based on the number of loans rather than on the dollar amount outstanding.

Percentages are rounded to one decimal place unless the result is less than 0.1 percent, which is rounded to two decimal places. The report uses whole numbers when approximating. Values in tables may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

In tables throughout this report, the quarters are indicated by the last day of the quarter (e.g., 6/30/14), quarter-to-quarter changes are shown under the "1Q %Change" column, and year-to-year changes are shown under the "1Y %Change" column.

In tables throughout this report, percentages shown under "1Q %Change" and "1Y %Change" are calculated using actual data, not the rounded values reported for each quarter. Calculating period-to-period changes from the rounded values reported in the tables may yield materially different values than those values indicated in the table.

Mortgage Metrics Report data may not agree with other published data because of timing differences in updating servicer-processing systems.

PART 1: Mortgage Performance

Part I describes the performance of the overall mortgage portfolio, mortgages owned and held by the reporting banks and savings association, government-guaranteed mortgages, mortgages serviced for the GSEs, and mortgages within each risk category.

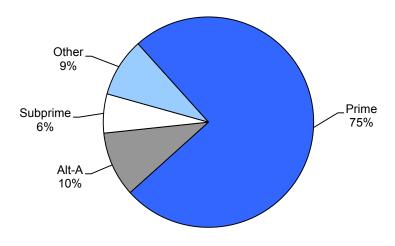
Overall Mortgage Portfolio

At the end of the second quarter of 2014, the portfolio of mortgages in this report included 24.1 million loans with \$4.1 trillion in unpaid principal. The number of mortgages in the portfolio decreased 1.5 percent from the previous quarter and 9.0 percent from a year earlier. The unpaid principal of those loans decreased 1.5 percent from the previous quarter and 9.8 percent from a year earlier. Prime loans were 75 percent of the portfolio at the end of the quarter. Subprime loans were 6 percent of the portfolio, while Alt-A loans were 10 percent. The percentage of prime loans has increased because of higher defaults of lower quality loans, increased origination of prime loans, and some loans being sold to nonreporting servicers.

Table 6. Overall Mortgage Portfolio										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14					
Total Servicing (Millions)	\$4,507,984	\$4,357,767	\$4,205,140	\$4,129,719	\$4,066,124					
Total Servicing (Number of Loans)	26,528,415	25,643,169	24,902,063	24,503,971	24,141,022					
Cor	mposition (Perd	centage of All Mo	rtgages in the Port	folio)						
Prime	73%	74%	75%	75%	75%					
Alt-A	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%					
Subprime	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%					
Other	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%					
Composi	tion (Number of	f Loans in Each F	Risk Category of th	e Portfolio)						
Prime	19,451,032	18,973,544	18,598,018	18,387,920	18,112,511					
Alt-A	2,781,584	2,631,270	2,529,860	2,482,088	2,461,622					
Subprime	1,749,154	1,630,463	1,522,461	1,463,816	1,458,959					
Other	2,546,645	2,407,892	2,251,724	2,170,147	2,107,930					

Figure 1. Portfolio Composition

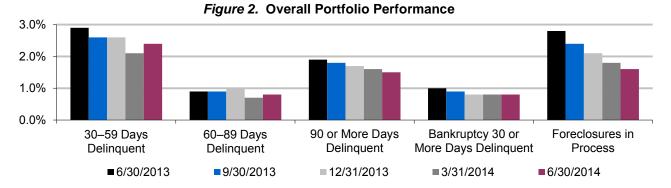
Percentage of All Mortgage Loans in the Portfolio



Overall Mortgage Performance

The overall performance of mortgages included in this report declined slightly from the previous quarter, consistent with seasonal patterns, but improved from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages that were current and performing at the end of the quarter was 92.9 percent, compared with 93.1 percent in the previous quarter and 90.6 percent a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages that were 30 to 59 days past due was 2.4 percent, an increase of 15.0 percent from the previous quarter but a decrease of 17.3 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages that were seriously delinquent was 3.1 percent, an increase of 0.6 percent from the previous quarter but a decrease of 17.0 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages in the foreclosure process at the end of the quarter was 1.6 percent, a decrease of 8.2 percent from the previous quarter and 42.2 percent from a year earlier.

Table 7. Overall Portfolio Performance											
	(Percentage of Mortgages in the Portfolio)										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Current and Performing	90.6%	91.4%	91.8%	93.1%	92.9%	-0.2%	2.6%				
30-59 Days Delinquent	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	15.0%	-17.3%				
	The Followin	g Three Categ	ories Are Clas	sified as Serio	usly Delinquer	nt					
60-89 Days Delinquent	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	9.6%	-12.3%				
90 or More Days Delinquent	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	-3.6%	-18.3%				
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	-19.2%				
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	0.6%	-17.0%				
Foreclosures in Process	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	-8.2%	-42.2%				
		(Number of	Mortgages in	the Portfolio)							
Current and Performing	24,024,452	23,435,693	22,859,232	22,805,058	22,422,821	-1.7%	-6.7%				
30-59 Days Delinquent	760,078	673,117	648,294	504,718	572,011	13.3%	-24.7%				
	The Followin	g Three Categ	ories Are Clas	sified as Serio	usly Delinquer	nt					
60-89 Days Delinquent	243,832	239,904	237,412	180,269	194,587	7.9%	-20.2%				
90 or More Days Delinquent	499,148	456,887	425,347	391,013	371,297	-5.0%	-25.6%				
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	256,536	232,805	208,250	190,081	188,715	-0.7%	-26.4%				
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	999,516	929,596	871,009	761,363	754,599	-0.9%	-24.5%				
Foreclosures in Process	744,369	604,763	523,528	432,832	391,591	-9.5%	-47.4%				
Total	26,528,415	25,643,169	24,902,063	24,503,971	24,141,022	-1.5%	-9.0%				

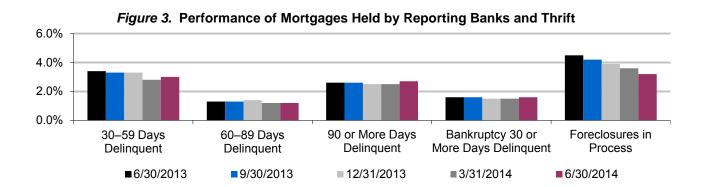


Performance of Mortgages Held by Reporting Banks and Thrift

The eight reporting institutions owned 9.5 percent of the mortgages in this report at the end of the second quarter of 2014, an increase in share from 9.0 percent a year earlier. The percentage of these mortgages that were current at the end of the quarter was 88.3 percent, up from 86.6 percent a year earlier. The percentage of these mortgages that were 30 to 59 days delinquent was 3.0 percent, a decrease of 10.3 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of these mortgages that were seriously delinquent was 5.5 percent, a 0.9 percent increase from a year earlier. The percentage of these mortgages in the process of foreclosure was 3.2 percent, a decrease of 12.4 percent from the previous quarter and 30.1 percent from a year earlier. Since 2009, mortgages owned by the servicers have performed more poorly than mortgages serviced for GSEs because of concentrations in nontraditional loans, weaker markets, and delinquent loans repurchased from investors.

Table 8. Per	formance of	Mortgages	Held by Rep	orting Ban	ks and Thri	ft (Percentag	ge)*			
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change			
Current and Performing	86.6%	87.1%	87.4%	88.5%	88.3%	-0.2%	1.9%			
30-59 Days Delinquent	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%	7.7%	-10.3%			
The Following Three Categories Are Classified as Seriously Delinquent										
60-89 Days Delinquent	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	6.2%	-4.0%			
90 or More Days Delinquent	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	8.8%	2.1%			
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	8.2%	3.0%			
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	5.5%	8.0%	0.9%			
Foreclosures in Process	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	-12.4%	-30.1%			
P	erformance o	f Mortgages F	leld by Reportii	ng Banks and	Thrift (Numb	er)				
Current and Performing	2,059,325	1,997,134	1,943,856	1,949,937	2,029,337	4.1%	-1.5%			
30-59 Days Delinquent	80,314	74,648	72,595	62,004	69,656	12.3%	-13.3%			
	The Followin	g Three Categ	ories Are Classi	fied as Seriou	sly Delinquen	t				
60-89 Days Delinquent	30,784	30,782	31,121	25,801	28,568	10.7%	-7.2%			
90 or More Days Delinquent	62,544	59,376	55,269	54,412	61,717	13.4%	-1.3%			
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	36,970	35,591	33,736	32,635	36,809	12.8%	-0.4%			
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	130,298	125,749	120,126	112,848	127,094	12.6%	-2.5%			
Foreclosures in Process	107,493	95,643	87,120	79,569	72,678	-8.7%	-32.4%			
Total	2,377,430	2,293,174	2,223,697	2,204,358	2,298,765	4.3%	-3.3%			

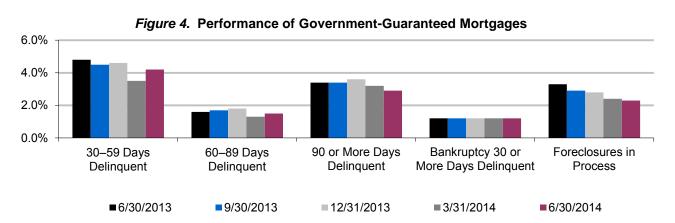
^{*}The data in this table exclude government-guaranteed mortgages owned and held by the reporting institutions.



Performance of Government-Guaranteed Mortgages

Government-guaranteed mortgages were 24.9 percent of the loans in this report at the end of the second quarter of 2014, an increase in share from 24.6 percent a year earlier. The percentage of these mortgages that were current at the end of the quarter was 87.9 percent, an increase from 85.7 percent a year earlier. The percentage of loans that were 30 to 59 days delinquent was 4.2 percent at the end of the quarter, a decrease of 11.8 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of these loans that were seriously delinquent was 5.5 percent, a decrease of 10.9 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of these loans in the process of foreclosure was 2.3 percent, a decrease of 30.1 percent from a year earlier.

Table 9	Table 9. Performance of Government-Guaranteed Mortgages (Percentage)										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Current and Performing	85.7%	86.2%	86.1%	88.4%	87.9%	-0.5%	2.6%				
30-59 Days Delinquent	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	3.5%	4.2%	20.6%	-11.8%				
	The Following Three Categories Are Classified as Seriously Delinquent										
60–89 Days Delinquent 1.6% 1.7% 1.8% 1.3% 1.5% 15.1% -4.1%											
90 or More Days Delinquent	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	-10.0%	-15.8%				
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	-0.1%	-6.4%				
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%	5.7%	5.5%	-2.2%	-10.9%				
Foreclosures in Process	3.3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	-5.5%	-30.1%				
	Performa	nce of Govern	ment-Guaran	teed Mortgag	es (Number)						
Current and Performing	5,592,058	5,398,697	5,274,464	5,371,735	5,294,069	-1.4%	-5.3%				
30-59 Days Delinquent	313,250	284,697	282,698	213,169	254,733	19.5%	-18.7%				
	The Followin	g Three Categ	ories Are Clas	sified as Serio	usly Delinquer	nt					
60-89 Days Delinquent	102,475	105,993	109,272	79,494	90,615	14.0%	-11.6%				
90 or More Days Delinquent	222,428	213,035	217,842	193,907	172,855	-10.9%	-22.3%				
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	81,430	77,129	74,144	71,104	70,341	-1.1%	-13.6%				
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	406,333	396,157	401,258	344,505	333,811	-3.1%	-17.8%				
Foreclosures in Process	216,324	181,965	170,180	148,859	139,437	-6.3%	-35.5%				
Total	6,527,965	6,261,516	6,128,600	6,078,268	6,022,050	-0.9%	-7.7%				

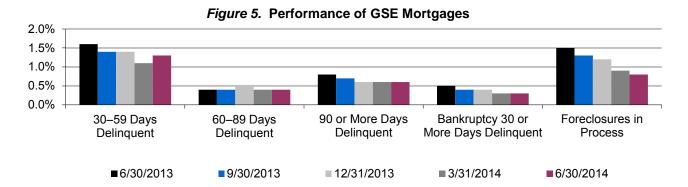


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Performance of GSE Mortgages

GSE mortgages made up 58.3 percent of the mortgages in this report, an increase in share from 57.1 percent a year earlier. GSE mortgages perform better than the overall portfolio because they contain more prime loans. The percentage of GSE mortgages that were current at the end of the quarter was 96.6 percent, up from 95.1 percent a year earlier. The percentage of GSE mortgages that were 30 to 59 days delinquent was 1.3 percent, a decrease of 23.0 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of GSE mortgages that were seriously delinquent was 1.3 percent at the end of the quarter, a decrease of 21.3 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of these loans in the foreclosure process was 0.8 percent, a decrease of 48.8 percent from a year earlier. Fifty-six percent of the GSE mortgages were serviced for Fannie Mae and 44 percent for Freddie Mac.

Table 10. Performance of GSE Mortgages (Percentage)									
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change		
Current and Performing	95.1%	95.7%	95.9%	96.7%	96.6%	-0.03%	1.6%		
30-59 Days Delinquent	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	11.0%	-23.0%		
	The Followin	g Three Categ	ories Are Clas	sified as Serio	usly Delinquer	nt			
60-89 Days Delinquent	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1.7%	-19.4%		
90 or More Days Delinquent	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	-2.3%	-18.1%		
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-1.0%	-28.1%		
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	-0.9%	-21.3%		
Foreclosures in Process	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	-9.6%	-48.8%		
		Performance	of GSE Morto	gages (Numbe	er)				
Current and Performing	14,415,761	14,202,109	14,068,620	13,943,433	13,602,966	-2.4%	-5.6%		
30-59 Days Delinquent	248,747	212,335	211,814	164,306	177,951	8.3%	-28.5%		
	The Followin	g Three Categ	ories Are Clas	sified as Serio	usly Delinquer	nt			
60-89 Days Delinquent	67,829	65,255	67,106	51,148	50,775	-0.7%	-25.1%		
90 or More Days Delinquent	113,809	101,216	93,692	90,828	86,565	-4.7%	-23.9%		
Bankruptcy 30 or More Days Delinquent	70,996	63,155	57,990	49,057	47,395	-3.4%	-33.2%		
Subtotal for Seriously Delinquent	252,634	229,626	218,788	191,033	184,735	-3.3%	-26.9%		
Foreclosures in Process	233,967	189,610	170,779	126,306	111,400	-11.8%	-52.4%		
Total	15,151,109	14,833,680	14,670,001	14,425,078	14,077,052	-2.4%	-7.1%		



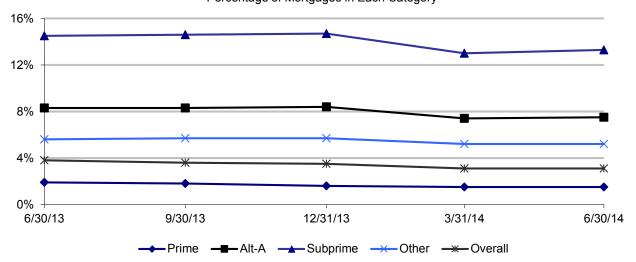
Seriously Delinquent Mortgages, by Risk Category

The portfolio contained 244,917 fewer seriously delinquent loans at the end of the second quarter of 2014 than a year earlier—a 24.5 percent decrease. Seriously delinquent loans were 3.1 percent of the portfolio at the end of the quarter, a decrease of 17.0 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 11. Seriously Delinquent Mortgages, by Risk Category (Percentage of Mortgages in Each Category)											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change					
Prime	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	-1.1%	-23.2%					
Alt-A	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%	7.4%	7.5%	1.2%	-9.9%					
Subprime	14.5%	14.6%	14.7%	13.0%	13.3%	1.7%	-8.7%					
Other	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.2%	5.2%	0.2%	-6.1%					
Overall	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	0.6%	-17.0%					
		(Num	ber of Mortgag	es in Each Cate	egory)							
Prime	372,519	335,590	305,796	273,518	266,433	-2.6%	-28.5%					
Alt-A	231,168	218,764	212,203	183,670	184,424	0.4%	-20.2%					
Subprime	254,085	238,446	224,412	190,956	193,569	1.4%	-23.8%					
Other	141,744	136,796	128,598	113,219	110,173	-2.7%	-22.3%					
Total	999,516	929,596	871,009	761,363	754,599	-0.9%	-24.5%					

Figure 6. Seriously Delinquent Mortgages, by Risk Category

Percentage of Mortgages in Each Category



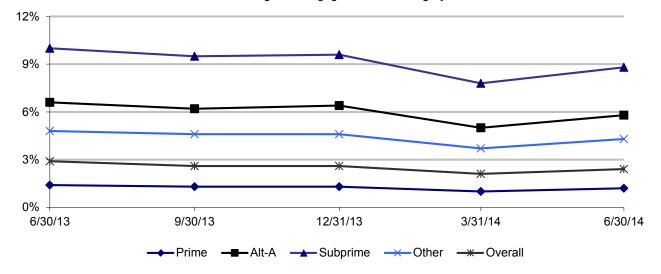
Mortgages 30 to 59 Days Delinquent, by Risk Category

The percentage of loans that were 30 to 59 days delinquent was 2.4 percent of the portfolio at the end of the second quarter of 2014, an increase of 15.0 percent from the previous quarter but a decrease of 17.3 percent from a year earlier. The number of early stage delinquencies increased across all risk categories from the previous quarter and decreased from the previous year across all risk categories, consistent with observed seasonal trends.

	Table 12. Mortgages 30 to 59 Days Delinquent, by Risk Category (Percentage of Mortgages in Each Category)											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change					
Prime	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	14.9%	-18.9%					
Alt-A	6.6%	6.2%	6.4%	5.0%	5.8%	16.7%	-12.6%					
Subprime	10.0%	9.5%	9.6%	7.8%	8.8%	12.7%	-12.0%					
Other	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	3.7%	4.3%	14.5%	-10.3%					
Overall	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	15.0%	-17.3%					
		(Numl	ber of Mortgage	s in Each Categ	ory)							
Prime	279,111	244,277	236,900	186,187	210,774	13.2%	-24.5%					
Alt-A	184,916	164,185	161,013	123,503	142,987	15.8%	-22.7%					
Subprime	174,660	154,832	146,067	114,042	128,141	12.4%	-26.6%					
Other	121,391	109,823	104,314	80,986	90,109	11.3%	-25.8%					
Total	760,078	673,117	648,294	504,718	572,011	13.3%	-24.7%					

Figure 7. Mortgages 30 to 59 Days Delinquent, by Risk Category

Percentage of Mortgages in Each Category



PART II: Home Retention Actions

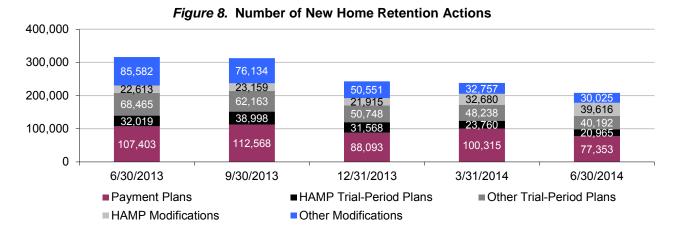
Home retention actions include loan modifications, in which servicers modify one or more mortgage contract terms; trial-period plans, in which the loans will be converted to modifications upon successful completion of the trial periods; and payment plans, in which no terms are contractually modified but borrowers are given time to catch up on missed payments. All of these actions can help the borrower become current on the loan, attain payment sustainability, and retain the home.

A. Loan Modifications, Trial-Period Plans, and Payment Plans

New Home Retention Actions

Servicers implemented 208,150 home retention actions—loan modifications, trial-period plans, and payment plans—during the second quarter of 2014. The number of home retention actions decreased 12.5 percent from the previous quarter and 34.1 percent from a year earlier. Servicers implemented 69,641 modifications, an increase of 6.4 percent from the previous quarter but a decrease of 35.6 percent from a year earlier. New HAMP modifications increased 21.2 percent to 39,616 during the quarter, as program changes to FHA-HAMP materially increased the number of actions completed under the program. Other modifications decreased 8.3 percent from the previous quarter, to 30,025. Servicers implemented 61,157 new trial-period plans, a decrease of 15.1 percent from the previous quarter and 39.1 percent from a year earlier. New payment plans decreased by 22.9 percent from the previous quarter to 77,352. During the past five quarters, servicers initiated 1.3 million home retention actions—415,032 modifications, 417,116 trial-period plans, and 485,731 payment plans.

	Table 13. Number of New Home Retention Actions												
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change						
Other Modifications	85,582	76,134	50,551	32,757	30,025	-8.3%	-64.9%						
HAMP Modifications	22,613	23,159	21,915	32,680	39,616	21.2%	75.2%						
Other Trial- Period Plans	68,465	62,163	50,748	48,238	40,192	-16.7%	-41.3%						
HAMP Trial- Period Plans	32,019	38,998	31,568	23,760	20,965	-11.8%	-34.5%						
Payment Plans	107,403	112,568	88,093	100,315	77,352	-22.9%	-28.0%						
Total	316,082	313,022	242,875	237,750	208,150	-12.5%	-34.1%						



HAMP Modifications and Trial-Period Plans, by Investor and Risk Category

Servicers implemented 39,616 HAMP modifications during the quarter, an increase of 75.2 percent from a year earlier. GSE mortgages received 8.6 percent of HAMP modifications completed during the quarter, government-guaranteed loans received 74.5 percent, loans held in portfolio received 9.5 percent, and loans serviced for private investors received 7.4 percent. Prime mortgages represented 75 percent of the total portfolio and received 30.2 percent of all HAMP modifications. Subprime loans represented 6 percent of the total portfolio and received 26.2 percent of HAMP modifications during the quarter.

	Table 14. HAMP Modifications, by Investor and Risk Category (Modifications Implemented in the Second Quarter of 2014)										
	Fannie Mae										
Prime	860	1,048	7,400	1,482	1,176	11,966					
Alt-A	275	352	10,030	861	656	12,174					
Subprime	197	172	7,806	1,264	931	10,370					
Other	er 357 144 4,272 145 188 5,106										
Total	1,689	1,716	29,508	3,752	2,951	39,616					

Servicers implemented 20,965 HAMP trial-period plans during the quarter, a decrease of 34.5 percent from a year earlier. GSE mortgages received 11.7 percent of HAMP trial-period plans initiated during the quarter, government-guaranteed loans received 65.7 percent, loans held in portfolio received 10.1 percent, and loans serviced for private investors received 12.5 percent. Prime mortgages received 33.0 percent of the HAMP trial-period plans implemented during the quarter, Alt-A loans received 29.0 percent, and subprime and other mortgages collectively received 37.9 percent.

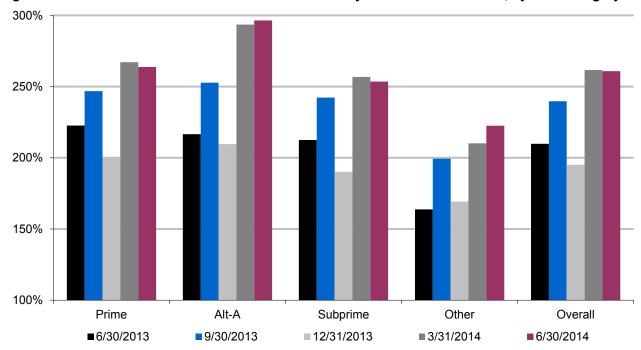
	Table 15. HAMP Trial-Period Plans, by Investor and Risk Category (Trial-Period Plans Implemented in the Second Quarter of 2014)										
	(Trial-	-Period Plans Imp	plemented in the	Second Quarter	of 2014)						
	Fannie Mae Freddie Mac Government- Portfolio Private Total										
Prime	694	712	3,625	838	1,051	6,920					
Alt-A	180	223	4,661	468	558	6,090					
Subprime	132	122	3,280	663	843	5,040					
Other	er 285 105 2,213 152 160 2,915										
Total	1,291	1,162	13,779	2,121	2,612	20,965					

New Home Retention Actions Relative to Newly Initiated Foreclosures

Servicers continued to implement more home retention actions than new foreclosures during the quarter. The ratio of new home retention actions to newly initiated foreclosures increased 24.3 percent from a year earlier. Although the number of new home retention actions and new foreclosures both decreased from the previous quarter and a year earlier, new retention actions fell less than new foreclosures from a year earlier.

Table 16. Percent	Table 16. Percentage of New Home Retention Actions Relative to Newly Initiated Foreclosures, by Risk Category										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Prime	222.7%	246.8%	199.8%	267.2%	261.5%	-2.1%	17.4%				
Alt-A	216.6%	252.8%	209.6%	293.6%	295.0%	0.5%	36.2%				
Subprime	212.5%	242.3%	190.2%	256.8%	252.2%	-1.8%	18.7%				
Other	163.8%	199.4%	169.3%	210.2%	222.2%	5.7%	35.6%				
Overall	209.9%	239.7%	195.1%	261.7%	260.9%	-0.3%	24.3%				
Number of New Home Retention Actions	316,082	313,022	242,875	237,750	208,150	-12.5%	-34.1%				
Number of Newly Initiated Foreclosures	150,592	130,592	124,468	90,852	79,781	-12.2%	-47.0%				

Figure 9. New Home Retention Actions Relative to Newly Initiated Foreclosures, by Risk Category



Types of Modification Actions

The types of modification actions or combinations of actions have different effects on the borrowers' mortgages and their monthly principal and interest payments. Different actions may have different effects on the long-term sustainability of mortgages. Servicers often use a combination of actions when modifying mortgages, with 89.2 percent of modifications implemented during the second quarter of 2014 changing more than one of the original loan terms. Capitalization, interest-rate reduction, and term extension remained the primary actions used in modifying mortgages.

Servicers capitalized missed fees and payments in 59.0 percent of modifications implemented during the quarter, reduced interest rates in 71.9 percent, and extended loan maturity in 84.0 percent. Servicers reduced some portion of the unpaid principal in 5.0 percent of modifications completed during the quarter, a decrease of 38.4 percent from the previous quarter and 58.8 percent from a year earlier. Servicers deferred repayment of some portion of the unpaid principal in 11.5 percent of modifications made during the quarter, down 43.8 percent from a year earlier. Because most modifications changed more than one term, the sum of the individual actions exceeded 100 percent of total modifications. Appendix D presents additional detail on combination modifications.

Table 17. C		Loan Terms (Percentage o				ond Quarter	of 2014
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change
Capitalization	81.6%	83.5%	87.7%	74.3%	59.0%	-20.6%	-27.7%
Rate Reduction	81.0%	78.9%	76.7%	73.3%	71.9%	-1.9%	-11.3%
Rate Freeze	5.2%	5.5%	7.0%	6.5%	7.1%	8.7%	36.9%
Term Extension	67.7%	69.3%	75.9%	78.0%	84.0%	7.7%	24.1%
Principal Reduction	12.2%	13.6%	10.5%	8.1%	5.0%	-38.4%	-58.8%
Principal Deferral	20.5%	25.3%	30.6%	25.1%	11.5%	-54.1%	-43.8%
Not Reported*	1.5%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	5.0%	-52.1%
		(Numbe	er of Changes	in Each Cate	egory)		
Capitalization	88,240	82,894	63,545	48,625	41,065	-15.5%	-53.5%
Rate Reduction	87,639	78,309	55,554	47,939	50,047	4.4%	-42.9%
Rate Freeze	5,619	5,413	5,072	4,279	4,952	15.7%	-11.9%
Term Extension	73,254	68,820	55,026	51,030	58,515	14.7%	-20.1%
Principal Reduction	13,150	13,502	7,634	5,322	3,488	-34.5%	-73.5%
Principal Deferral	22,195	25,150	22,195	16,450	8,031	-51.2%	-63.8%
Not Reported	1,571	2,191	508	433	484	11.8%	-69.2%

^{*}Processing constraints at some servicers have prevented them from reporting specific modified term(s). For example, servicers should report principal reduction actions in the month that the modification is first effective, but review indicates some have been reporting conditional reductions after the effective date of the modification. Data regarding principal reduction is expected to be revised upward as servicers correct reporting.

Types of HAMP Modification Actions

Consistent with modification actions overall and the prescribed order of actions required by the program, HAMP modifications most often included capitalization of missed payments and fees, interest-rate reductions, and term extensions. FHA-HAMP modifications generally did not capitalize delinquent amounts. Servicers used capitalization in 34.6 percent of modifications, down from 88.6 percent a year ago. Servicers used term extension in 91.0 percent of modifications, up from 57.6 percent a year ago. Servicers used principal deferral in 11.8 percent of HAMP modifications during the second quarter of 2014, down from 36.2 percent a year earlier. Servicers used principal reduction in 5.1 percent of HAMP modifications implemented during the quarter—a decrease of 21.2 percent from the previous quarter and 74.3 percent from a year earlier, when 20.0 percent of HAMP modifications included principal reduction.

Table 18. Change				fications Thations in Each		Second Quart	er of 2014
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Chang
Capitalization	88.6%	90.3%	71.5%	53.5%	34.6%	-35.3%	-60.9%
Rate Reduction	88.8%	88.9%	90.6%	86.5%	81.0%	-6.3%	-8.7%
Rate Freeze	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	4.0%	6.4%	59.4%	148.2%
Term Extension	57.6%	60.1%	72.5%	86.1%	91.0%	5.7%	57.9%
Principal Reduction	20.0%	21.8%	15.2%	6.5%	5.1%	-21.2%	-74.3%
Principal Deferral	36.2%	35.0%	26.5%	29.5%	11.8%	-60.0%	-67.4%
Not Reported*	0.4%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	-40.3%	-62.2%
		(Numbe	r of Changes i	in Each Catego	ory)		
Capitalization	20,027	20,912	15,672	17,476	13,702	-21.6%	-31.6%
Rate Reduction	20,072	20,589	19,856	28,259	32,107	13.6%	60.0%
Rate Freeze	582	729	499	1,310	2,531	93.2%	334.9%
Term Extension	13,032	13,913	15,895	28,148	36,052	28.1%	176.6%
Principal Reduction	4,527	5,046	3,342	2,131	2,036	-4.5%	-55.0%
Principal Deferral	8,176	8,103	5,803	9,655	4,676	-51.6%	-42.8%
Not Reported	83	278	68	76	55	-27.6%	-33.7%

^{*}See note to table 17.

Types of Modification Actions, by Risk Category

Servicers use a combination of actions when modifying mortgages. Modifications across all risk categories predominantly featured term extension, interest-rate reduction, and capitalization of past-due interest and fees. Because most modifications changed more than one term, the sum of individual features changed exceeded the total number of modified loans in each risk category. Servicers used most actions relatively consistently across all risk categories.

Tabl	Table 19. Changes in Loan Terms for Modifications, by Risk Category, During the Second Quarter of 2014 (Percentage of Total Modifications in Each Category)										
	Prime	Alt-A	Subprime	Other	Overall						
Capitalization	69.1%	49.7%	56.2%	55.1%	59.0%						
Rate Reduction	69.5%	71.7%	75.2%	72.8%	71.9%						
Rate Freeze	6.7%	7.7%	6.4%	8.4%	7.1%						
Term Extension	82.9%	85.4%	81.4%	89.4%	84.0%						
Principal Reduction	5.4%	4.5%	7.1%	1.2%	5.0%						
Principal Deferral	13.6%	9.8%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%						
Not Reported*	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%						
		(Number of Chang	es in Each Category	·)							
Total Mortgages Modified	25,263	18,950	16,724	8,704	69,641						
Capitalization	17,449	9,422	9,396	4,798	41,065						
Rate Reduction	17,560	13,581	12,572	6,334	50,047						
Rate Freeze	1,688	1,461	1,070	733	4,952						
Term Extension	20,931	16,190	13,612	7,782	58,515						
Principal Reduction	1,357	844	1,183	104	3,488						
Principal Deferral	3,435	1,854	1,773	969	8,031						
Not Reported	182	118	109	75	484						

^{*}See note to table 17.

Types of Modification Actions, by Investor and Product Type

Modifications of mortgages serviced for the GSEs accounted for 27.4 percent of all modifications made during the second quarter of 2014. Government-guaranteed loans received 49.2 percent of all modifications, mortgages serviced for private investors received 11.0 percent, and mortgages held in the servicers' own portfolios received 12.4 percent of all second-quarter modifications. Term extension, interest-rate reduction, and capitalization of missed payments and fees, remained the primary types of modification actions. Servicers used principal reduction most frequently in modifying loans held in portfolio or serviced for private investors because Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac do not allow principal reduction. Because modifications often change more than one loan term, the sum of the actions exceeded the number of modified loans for each investor.

Т	able 20. Type		n Action, by Inv econd Quarter		duct Type,	
	(Pe	ercentage of Total	Modifications in E	ach Category)		
	Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	Government- Guaranteed	Private Investor	Portfolio	Overall
Capitalization	97.3%	96.6%	21.8%	91.0%	94.1%	59.0%
Rate Reduction	52.1%	70.0%	78.0%	73.3%	72.1%	71.9%
Rate Freeze	10.2%	5.7%	6.8%	4.1%	8.5%	7.1%
Term Extension	93.0%	94.0%	96.6%	31.9%	59.2%	84.0%
Principal Reduction*	0.09%	0.03%	0.1%	16.2%	25.5%	5.0%
Principal Deferral	13.5%	18.5%	3.9%	23.1%	22.1%	11.5%
Not Reported**	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%
		(Number of Cl	nanges in Each Ca	ategory)		
Total Mortgages Modified	10,395	8,706	34,285	7,640	8,615	69,641
Capitalization	10,110	8,407	7,489	6,955	8,104	41,065
Rate Reduction	5,413	6,090	26,738	5,598	6,208	50,047
Rate Freeze	1,061	496	2,347	314	734	4,952
Term Extension	9,665	8,185	33,129	2,435	5,101	58,515
Principal Reduction	9	3	39	1,241	2,196	3,488
Principal Deferral	1,402	1,609	1,351	1,768	1,901	8,031
Not Reported	60	15	289	95	25	484

^{*}A small number of loans are reported incorrectly each month as principal reduction actions on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgages. Servicers generally correct the coding of these loans in subsequent months.

^{**}See note to table 17.

Types of HAMP Modification Actions, by Investor and Product Type

Of the 39,616 HAMP modifications implemented in the second quarter of 2014, 8.6 percent were on GSE mortgages, 74.5 percent were on government-guaranteed loans, 7.4 percent were on mortgages serviced for private investors, and 9.5 percent were on mortgages held in servicers' portfolios. Consistent with total modification actions, the prevailing actions among HAMP modifications were capitalization of past-due interest and fees, interest-rate reduction, and term extension. Principal reduction and deferral were concentrated in loans held in portfolio and serviced for private investors. More than 32 percent of the HAMP modifications completed during the second quarter of 2014 on loans held in the banks' own portfolios included a principal reduction.

Table		During the S	ation Action, by econd Quarter of Modifications in E	of 2014	roduct Type) ,
	Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	Government- Guaranteed	Private Investor	Portfolio	Overall
Capitalization	98.0%	96.9%	13.4%	93.3%	98.1%	34.6%
Rate Reduction	96.4%	99.1%	77.8%	85.0%	88.0%	81.0%
Rate Freeze	1.2%	0.9%	7.6%	3.4%	4.3%	6.4%
Term Extension	75.3%	73.0%	99.1%	42.3%	80.5%	91.0%
Principal Reduction*	0.0%	0.06%	0.1%	26.7%	32.4%	5.1%
Principal Deferral	18.2%	19.3%	4.6%	49.4%	32.8%	11.8%
Not Reported**	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
		(Number of Cl	nanges in Each Ca	itegory)		
Total Mortgages Modified	1,689	1,716	29,508	2,951	3,752	39,616
Capitalization	1,655	1,663	3,948	2,754	3,682	13,702
Rate Reduction	1,628	1,701	22,967	2,509	3,302	32,107
Rate Freeze	20	16	2,232	101	162	2,531
Term Extension	1,272	1,253	29,256	1,249	3,022	36,052
Principal Reduction	0	1	33	788	1,214	2,036
Principal Deferral	307	332	1,348	1,458	1,231	4,676
Not Reported	8	4	40	3	0	55

^{*}See note to table 20.

^{**}See note to table 17.

Changes in Monthly Payments Resulting From Modification

The previous sections of this report describe the types of modification actions across risk categories, investors, and product types. This section describes the effect of those changes on borrowers' monthly principal and interest payments.

Modifications that decrease payments occur when servicers elect to lower interest rates, extend the amortization period, or defer or forgive principal. The reduced payments can make mortgages more affordable to borrowers and more sustainable over time. The lower payments, however, also result in less monthly cash flow and interest income to mortgage investors.

Mortgage modifications may increase monthly payments when borrowers and servicers agree to add past-due interest, advances for taxes or insurance, and other fees to the loan balances and reamortize the new balances over the remaining life of the mortgages. The interest rate or maturity of the loans may be changed on these modifications, but not enough to offset the increase in payments caused by the additional capitalized principal. Modifications may also result in increased monthly payments when interest rates or principal payments on ARMs and payment-option ARMs are reset higher but by less than the amount indicated in the original mortgage contracts.

Modifications that increase payments may be appropriate when borrowers resolve temporary problems with cash flow or otherwise have reasonable prospects of making higher payments to repay the debt over time. This strategy carries additional risk, however, especially during periods of prolonged economic stress, underscoring the importance of verifying borrowers' income and debt-payment ability so that borrowers and servicers have confidence that the modifications will be sustainable.

Servicers also modify some mortgage contracts by simply leaving principal and interest payments unchanged. This occurs, for example, when servicers "freeze" current interest rates and payments instead of allowing them to increase to levels required by the original mortgage contracts.

Changes in Monthly Payments Resulting From Modifications, by Quarter

Almost 92 percent of modifications made in the second quarter of 2014 reduced monthly principal and interest payments, and 56.1 percent of the modifications reduced payments by 20 percent or more.

Table 22. Changes in Monthly Principal and Interest Payments Resulting From Modifications (Percentage of Modifications in Each Category)*											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Chang				
Decreased by 20% or More	59.2%	62.5%	64.6%	58.6%	56.1%	-4.3%	-5.2%				
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	21.4%	18.8%	16.9%	20.5%	22.8%	11.6%	6.5%				
Decreased by Less Than 10%	12.4%	11.1%	9.5%	11.8%	12.7%	8.3%	2.5%				
Subtotal for Decreased	93.0%	92.4%	91.0%	90.8%	91.6%	0.9%	-1.4%				
Unchanged	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	-41.5%	-1.4%				
Increased	6.0%	6.8%	7.7%	7.4%	7.3%	-1.0%	22.7%				
Subtotal for Unchanged and Increased	7.0%	7.6%	9.0%	9.2%	8.4%	-8.8%	19.1%				
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%						
	(Numbe	er of Modific	ations in Ea	ch Categor	⁻ y)						
Decreased by 20% or More	63,515	61,308	46,511	38,026	38,965	2.5%	-38.7%				
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	23,005	18,443	12,154	13,266	15,855	19.5%	-31.1%				
Decreased by Less Than 10%	13,323	10,876	6,872	7,623	8,838	15.9%	-33.7%				
Subtotal for Decreased	99,843	90,627	65,537	58,915	63,658	8.1%	-36.2%				
Unchanged	1,124	784	933	1,145	717	-37.4%	-36.2%				
Increased	6,405	6,643	5,550	4,796	5,085	6.0%	-20.6%				
Subtotal for Unchanged and Increased	7,529	7,427	6,483	5,941	5,802	-2.3%	-22.9%				
Total	107,372	98,054	72,020	64,856	69,460	7.1%	-35.3%				

^{*}No payment change information was reported on 823 modifications in the second quarter of 2013, 1,239 in the third quarter, 446 in the fourth quarter, 581 in the first quarter of 2014, and 181 in the second quarter of 2014.

100% 75% 50% 25% 6/30/2013 9/30/2013 12/31/2013 3/31/2014 6/30/2014

Figure 10. Changes in Monthly Principal and Interest Payments

Percentage of Modifications in Each Category

Changes in Monthly Payments Resulting From HAMP Modifications, by Quarter

More than 99 percent of HAMP modifications completed during the second quarter of 2014 reduced borrower monthly payments, with 61.9 percent reducing payments by 20 percent or more. In addition to achieving lower payments, HAMP attempts to increase payment sustainability by targeting monthly payments at 31 percent of borrowers' income. Performance data on all modifications show that re-default rates are lowest among loans that receive at least a 10 percent reduction in their monthly payments, and that the greater the decrease in payment, the lower the rate of re-default.

			difications					
(Percentage of HAMP Modifications in Each Category)*								
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Char	
Decreased by 20% or More	77.8%	76.8%	73.7%	66.0%	61.9%	-6.3%	-20.4	
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	12.3%	13.4%	17.0%	22.8%	24.9%	9.3%	102.7	
Decreased by Less Than 10%	7.4%	7.9%	7.4%	10.1%	12.4%	22.7%	67.19	
Subtotal for Decreased	97.5%	98.1%	98.2%	98.9%	99.2%	0.3%	1.7%	
Unchanged	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	151.3%	-49.2°	
Increased	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	0.9%	0.4%	-61.2%	-78.0	
Subtotal for Unchanged and Increased	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	0.8%	-25.5%	-67.6°	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
	(Number	of HAMP M	odifications in	n Each Cate	gory)			
Decreased by 20% or More	17,527	17,705	16,112	21,530	24,499	13.8%	39.89	
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	2,768	3,088	3,723	7,429	9,855	32.7%	256.0	
Decreased by Less Than 10%	1,671	1,817	1,627	3,292	4,905	49.0%	193.5	
Subtotal for Decreased	21,966	22,610	21,462	32,251	39,259	21.7%	78.7%	
Unchanged	205	34	26	60	183	205.0%	-10.79	
Increased	363	411	367	297	140	-52.9%	-61.49	
Subtotal for Unchanged and Increased	568	445	393	357	323	-9.5%	-43.1	
Total	22,534	23,055	21,855	32,608	39,582	21.4%	75.79	

^{*}No payment change information was reported on 79 modifications in the second quarter of 2013, 104 in the third quarter, 60 in the fourth quarter, 72 in the first quarter of 2014, and 34 in the second quarter of 2014.

Average Change in Monthly Payments Resulting From Modifications, by Quarter

Modifications made during the second quarter of 2014 reduced monthly principal and interest payments by \$252, or 22.5 percent, on average. HAMP modifications made during the quarter reduced payments by \$269, or 25.3 percent, on average. Other modifications reduced payments by \$230, or 18.8 percent, on average.

Table 24. Aver	age Chang	e in Monthl	y Payments All Modifica		From Modif		Quarter*
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change
Decreased by 20% or More	(545)	(535)	(498)	(449)	(395)	-11.9%	-27.5%
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	(172)	(176)	(172)	(160)	(150)	-6.5%	-13.3%
Decreased by Less Than 10%	(68)	(67)	(68)	(63)	(55)	-11.9%	-18.3%
Unchanged							
Increased	159	159	161	148	145	-2.4%	-9.2%
Overall (in dollars)	(358)	(365)	(344)	(292)	(252)	-13.7%	-29.5%
Percentage Change	-25.9%	-26.6%	-26.6%	-23.8%	-22.5%		
			Other Modific	cations			
Decreased by 20% or More	(503)	(492)	(479)	(475)	(436)	-8.1%	-13.4%
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	(167)	(170)	(169)	(178)	(169)	-4.9%	1.3%
Decreased by Less Than 10%	(66)	(65)	(66)	(63)	(58)	-9.3%	-13.2%
Unchanged							
Increased	158	158	161	149	136	-8.4%	-13.7%
Overall (in dollars)	(311)	(316)	(309)	(263)	(230)	-12.4%	-25.9%
Percentage Change	-23.4%	-24.2%	-24.3%	-20.1%	-18.8%		
			HAMP Modifi	cations			
Decreased by 20% or More	(654)	(642)	(533)	(429)	(371)	-13.4%	-43.2%
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	(211)	(207)	(178)	(146)	(137)	-5.7%	-34.9%
Decreased by Less Than 10%	(79)	(78)	(74)	(62)	(54)	-13.8%	-32.0%
Unchanged		-	-		-	-	
Increased	183	171	152	140	440	213.7%	140.4%
Overall (in dollars)	(538)	(524)	(427)	(322)	(269)	-16.3%	-49.9%
Percentage Change	-35.1%	-34.6%	-31.7%	-27.5%	-25.3%		

^{*}Parentheses indicate that, on average, borrowers' monthly payments decreased by the amount enclosed within the parentheses.

B. Modified Loan Performance

Re-Default Rates of Modified Loans: 60 or More Days Delinquent

Modification performance may vary because of many factors, including the types of modification actions, the average amount of change in the borrower's monthly payment, the characteristics and geographic location of the modified loans, and the addition or deletion of modification programs among the reporting institutions. Despite differences in many of these factors, mortgages modified in each of the last five quarters have performed similarly over time. Among modifications completed in each of the last five quarters, between 5.8 percent and 9.0 percent of the modified loans were 60 or more days delinquent three months after modification, while 16.9 percent to 17.8 percent were 60 or more days delinquent 12 months after modification.

	Table 25. Modified Loans 60 or More Days Delinquent							
Modification Date*	3 Months After Modification	6 Months After Modification	9 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	15 Months After Modification			
First Quarter 2013	5.8%	11.6%	15.9%	16.9%	17.8%			
Second Quarter 2013	7.2%	13.6%	16.7%	17.8%	-			
Third Quarter 2013	9.0%	13.8%	16.3%	-	-			
Fourth Quarter 2013	7.1%	12.3%	-	-	-			
First Quarter 2014	6.0%	-	-	-	-			

^{*}All re-default data are based on modified loans that remain in effect at the specified amount of time after the modification. All loans that have been repaid in full, refinanced, sold, or completed the foreclosure process are removed from the calculation. Data include only modifications that have had time to age the indicated number of months.

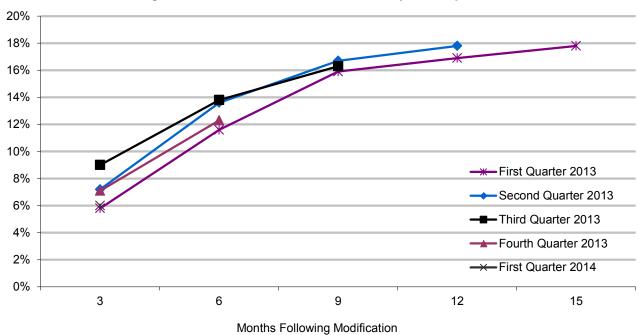


Figure 11. Modified Loans 60 or More Days Delinquent

^{*}Data for the first quarter of 2014 is a single point (6.0 percent).

Re-Default Rates of Modified Loans: 30 or More Days Delinquent

Re-default rates measured at 30 or more days delinquent provide an early indicator of mortgages that may need additional attention to prevent more serious delinquency or foreclosure. For modifications completed in each of the last five quarters, 14.2 percent to 19.1 percent were 30 or more days delinquent three months after modification, while 26.0 percent to 27.7 percent were 30 or more days delinquent after one year.

	Table 26. Modified Loans 30 or More Days Delinquent								
Modification Date*	3 Months After Modification	6 Months After Modification	9 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	15 Months After Modification				
First Quarter 2013	14.2%	22.1%	26.2%	26.0%	27.0%				
Second Quarter 2013	17.4%	24.9%	26.7%	27.7%	-				
Third Quarter 2013	19.1%	24.1%	26.4%	-	-				
Fourth Quarter 2013	16.9%	22.5%	-	-	-				
First Quarter 2014	15.5%	-	-	-	-				

^{*}Data include only modifications that have had time to age the indicated number of months.

30% 25% 20% 15% ─── First Quarter 2013 Second Quarter 2013 10% —■—Third Quarter 2013 Fourth Quarter 2013 5% -X-First Quarter 2014 0% 6 9 3 12 15 Months Following Modification

Figure 12. Modified Loans 30 or More Days Delinquent

^{*}Data for the first quarter of 2014 is a single point (15.5 percent).

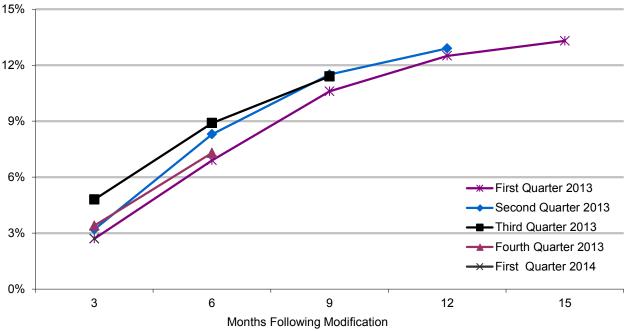
Re-Default Rates of Modified Loans: 90 or More Days Delinquent

Among modifications completed during the last five quarters, 12.5 percent to 12.9 percent were 90 or more days delinquent 12 months after modification.

	Table 27. Modified Loans 90 or More Days Delinquent								
Modification Date*	3 Months After Modification	6 Months After Modification	9 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	15 Months After Modification				
First Quarter 2013	2.7%	6.9%	10.6%	12.5%	13.3%				
Second Quarter 2013	3.2%	8.3%	11.5%	12.9%	-				
Third Quarter 2013	4.8%	8.9%	11.4%	-	-				
Fourth Quarter 2013	3.4%	7.3%	-	-	-				
First Quarter 2014	2.7%	-	-	-	-				

^{*}Data include only modifications that have had time to age the indicated number of months.

Figure 13. Modified Loans 90 or More Days Delinquent



^{*}Data for the first quarter of 2014 is a single point (2.7 percent).

Re-Default Rate, by Investor (60 or More Days Delinquent)

Modifications on mortgages held in the servicers' own portfolios have performed better than modifications on mortgages serviced for other investors. Performance on mortgages serviced for other investors varies by investor and the year that a loan was modified. These re-default rates reflect differences in loan risk characteristics and modification programs. For all investors, re-default rates generally have decreased over time as more recent modifications have focused more on reducing monthly payments and increasing borrowers' ability to sustain the reduced payments over time, and as the housing market and broader economy improved.

Table 28. Re-Def	Table 28. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others Modified in 2008									
	(60 or More Days Delinquent)									
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification									
Fannie Mae	45.2%	59.7%	63.9%	62.1%	54.4%					
Freddie Mac	45.0%	59.2%	64.4%	64.6%	59.5%					
Government- Guaranteed	53.6%	67.8%	70.8%	70.3%	67.8%					
Private	49.1%	61.2%	66.7%	68.0%	68.2%					
Portfolio Loans	25.2%	36.1%	41.0%	41.7%	40.1%					
Overall	44.8%	57.2%	62.1%	62.7%	61.4%					

Table 29. Re-Def	Table 29. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others Modified in 2009									
	(60 or More Days Delinquent)									
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification									
Fannie Mae	31.3%	41.1%	42.5%	42.4%	39.1%					
Freddie Mac	37.3%	44.8%	46.0%	44.9%	40.1%					
Government- Guaranteed	42.1%	55.6%	56.4%	56.3%	58.6%					
Private	40.8%	52.5%	56.8%	57.8%	54.4%					
Portfolio Loans	15.4%	24.9%	29.6%	30.6%	30.2%					
Overall	32.2%	43.2%	46.4%	46.9%	45.1%					

Table 30. Re-Def	Table 30. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others Modified in 2010										
	(60 or More Days Delinquent)										
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification										
Fannie Mae	14.2%	20.6%	23.9%	24.3%	23.2%						
Freddie Mac	12.1%	17.8%	20.7%	21.9%	20.8%						
Government- Guaranteed	27.4%	40.7%	46.6%	48.8%	49.1%						
Private	19.8%	28.3%	33.2%	33.7%	29.0%						
Portfolio Loans	11.7%	18.0%	20.9%	21.9%	21.0%						
Overall	17.3%	25.4%	29.5%	30.6%	29.2%						

Table 31. Re-Def	Table 31. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others Modified in 2011										
	(60 or More Days Delinquent)*										
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification										
Fannie Mae	11.2%	16.7%	18.9%	20.4%	17.9%						
Freddie Mac	10.8%	16.8%	20.1%	19.3%	18.0%						
Government- Guaranteed	28.0%	42.3% 47.9%		48.1%	44.5%						
Private	15.5%	22.1%	24.5%	21.5%	19.1%						
Portfolio Loans	9.3%	9.3% 15.1% 18.1% 18.1%									
Overall	15.4%	23.2%	26.6%	26.4%	25.3%						

Table 32. Re-Def	Table 32. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others Modified in 2012										
	(60 or More Days Delinquent)*										
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification										
Fannie Mae	11.5%	16.9%	19.9%	19.7%	-						
Freddie Mac	8.8%	12.9%	14.6%	13.7%	-						
Government- Guaranteed	21.3%	33.3%	36.6%	37.4%	-						
Private	13.0%	16.8%	14.3%	12.8%	-						
Portfolio Loans	7.2%	11.1%	12.6%	14.5%	-						
Overall	12.7%	18.8%	20.4%	19.6%	-						

Table 33. Re-Def	Table 33. Re-Default Rates for Portfolio Loans and Loans Serviced for Others Modified in 2013									
	(60 or More Days Delinquent)*									
Investor Loan Type	6 Months After Modification									
Fannie Mae	12.1%	16.3%	-	-	-					
Freddie Mac	9.5%	12.7%	-	-	-					
Government- Guaranteed	18.1%	26.2%	-	-	-					
Private	11.3%	12.7%	-	-	-					
Portfolio Loans	8.6%	10.8%	-	-	-					
Overall	12.7%	17.3%	-	-	-					

^{*}Data in tables 31-33 include modifications that were originated that year and aged the indicated number of months.

Performance of HAMP Modifications Compared With Other Modifications

HAMP modifications have performed better than other modifications implemented during the same periods. These lower post-modification delinquency rates reflect HAMP's emphasis on the affordability of monthly payments relative to the borrower's income, verification of income, and completion of a successful trial-payment period. HAMP modifications also may have performed better than other modifications over time because other modifications include programs with flexible eligibility criteria designed to reach borrowers who do not qualify for HAMP modifications.

Table 34.	Performance o	of HAMP Mod	ifications Con	npared With C	Other Modific	ations
		(60 or Mor	e Days Delinque	ent)*		
	Number of Modifications	3 Months After Modification	6 Months After Modification	9 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	15 Months After Modificatior
HAMP Second Quarter 2012	28,627	4.4%	7.9%	10.1%	11.0%	12.0%
Other Second Quarter 2012	68,088	7.5%	14.5%	17.9%	19.4%	21.3%
HAMP Third Quarter 2012	31,745	4.3%	7.7%	9.4%	11.0%	12.3%
Other Third Quarter 2012	104,764	8.0%	14.6%	17.9%	21.2%	23.7%
HAMP Fourth Quarter 2012	29,314	3.8%	6.2%	8.7%	10.3%	11.4%
Other Fourth Quarter 2012	114,181	8.3%	12.8%	17.5%	20.6%	21.2%
HAMP First Quarter 2013	28,030	3.2%	6.4%	8.9%	10.3%	10.7%
Other First Quarter 2013	110,519	6.5%	13.0%	17.7%	18.6%	19.6%
HAMP Second Quarter 2013	22,613	3.4%	6.9%	8.9%	9.7%	-
Other Second Quarter 2013	85,582	8.3%	15.4%	18.8%	20.1%	-
HAMP Third Quarter 2013	23,159	3.9%	7.0%	8.9%	-	-
Other Third Quarter 2013	76,134	10.6%	15.9%	18.7%	-	-
HAMP Fourth Quarter 2013	21,915	3.7%	7.9%	-	-	-
Other Fourth Quarter 2013	50,551	8.7%	14.2%	-	-	-
HAMP First Quarter 2014	32,680	4.4%	-	-	-	-
Other First Quarter 2014	32,757	7.5%	-	-	-	-

^{*}Data include all modifications that have had time to age the indicated number of months.

C. Modified Loan Performance, by Change in Monthly Payments

Modifications that reduce borrowers' monthly payments by at least 10 percent consistently redefault at lower rates than modifications that do not reduce payments by at least 10 percent—the larger the reduction in monthly payment, the lower the subsequent re-default rate. Lower redefault rates also may result from monthly payments set relative to the borrower's ability to repay, as well as verification of income and completion of a successful trial period.

For servicers and investors, determining the best type of modification often requires weighing the reduction in cash flow from reducing monthly principal and interest payments and the possible costs of delaying foreclosure, against the potential for longer-term sustainability of the payments and ultimate repayment of the mortgage.

Re-Default Rates of Loans by Change in Payment

Tables 35 through 40 present re-default rates, measured as 60 or more days delinquent, for modifications made since January 1, 2008. Data show that re-default rates decrease as reductions in payments increase more than 10 percent. Modification performance has improved over time as modifications focused on reducing monthly payments and setting payments relative to the borrower's income and ability to pay.

For modifications completed since 2010, actions that resulted in no change to the borrower's monthly payment have performed better than some modifications that reduced payments. Modifications that do not change monthly payment generally freeze the interest rate on an ARM so that rate and payment do not increase. These actions often are offered to borrowers who are current on their payments.

Table 35. Re-Default Rates of Loans Modified in 2008 by Change in Payment										
(60 or More Days Delinquent)										
	6 Months After Modification	After After		24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification					
Decreased by 20% or More	26.1%	39.6%	47.0%	49.1%	50.6%					
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	32.7%	47.5%	54.3%	55.6%	54.9%					
Decreased by Less Than 10%	40.3%	55.2%	60.6%	61.0%	59.0%					
Unchanged	53.7%	62.2%	66.3%	67.2%	65.8%					
Increased	53.6%	67.3%	71.3%	71.1%	68.3%					
Total	44.5%	57.0%	62.0%	62.7%	61.4%					

Table 36. Re-Default Rates of Loans Modified in 2009 by Change in Payment										
(60 or More Days Delinquent)										
	6 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	18 Months After Modification	24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification					
Decreased by 20% or More	19.2%	28.5%	32.8%	34.3%	33.6%					
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	29.2%	41.6%	45.0%	45.7%	45.4%					
Decreased by Less Than 10%	33.8%	46.7%	49.3%	49.6%	49.9%					
Unchanged	48.6%	57.3%	60.8%	61.4%	57.3%					
Increased	46.5%	60.0%	62.5%	62.1%	58.6%					
Total	32.2%	43.2%	46.5%	47.0%	45.1%					

Table 37. Re-Default Rates of Loans Modified in 2010 by Change in Payment (60 or More Days Delinquent)										
	6 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	18 Months After Modification	24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification					
Decreased by 20% or More	11.4%	17.4%	21.1%	22.3%	21.5%					
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	19.8%	30.3%	35.6%	37.3%	37.0%					
Decreased by Less Than 10%	26.1%	37.4%	42.7%	43.9%	42.8%					
Unchanged	18.8%	23.0%	24.8%	24.1%	20.6%					
Increased	32.8%	44.1%	48.1%	48.8%	45.0%					
Total	17.3%	25.4%	29.5%	30.6%	29.2%					

Table 38. Re-Default Rates of Loans Modified in 2011 by Change in Payment (60 or More Days Delinquent)*										
	6 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	18 Months After Modification	24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification					
Decreased by 20% or More	9.5%	14.8%	17.5%	17.4%	16.8%					
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	16.7%	26.6%	31.2%	31.7%	31.4%					
Decreased by Less Than 10%	22.7%	34.3%	38.9%	38.3%	33.9%					
Unchanged	13.5%	17.3%	18.5%	17.7%	15.4%					
Increased	32.8%	44.9%	49.7%	49.0%	46.4%					
Total	15.4%	23.2%	26.6%	26.4%	25.3%					

Table 39. Re-Default Rates of Loans Modified in 2012 by Change in Payment (60 or More Days Delinquent)*										
	6 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	18 Months After Modification	24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification					
Decreased by 20% or More	8.8%	13.2%	14.3%	14.4%	-					
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	12.5%	19.5%	22.0%	21.0%	-					
Decreased by Less Than 10%	22.1%	33.3%	36.3%	33.9%	-					
Unchanged	9.9%	11.3%	12.6%	12.7%	-					
Increased	29.0%	38.8%	39.4%	37.7%	-					
Total	12.7%	18.8%	20.4%	19.5%	-					

Table 40. Re-Default Rates of Loans Modified in 2013 by Change in Payment (60 or More Days Delinquent)*											
	6 Months After Modification	12 Months After Modification	18 Months After Modification	24 Months After Modification	36 Months After Modification						
Decreased by 20% or More	9.1%	12.2%	-	-	-						
Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	14.5%	19.5%	-	-	-						
Decreased by Less Than 10%	21.3%	29.6%	-	-	-						
Unchanged	20.5%	21.8%	-	-	-						
Increased	23.7%	30.2%	-	-	-						
Total	12.7%	17.3%	-	-	-						

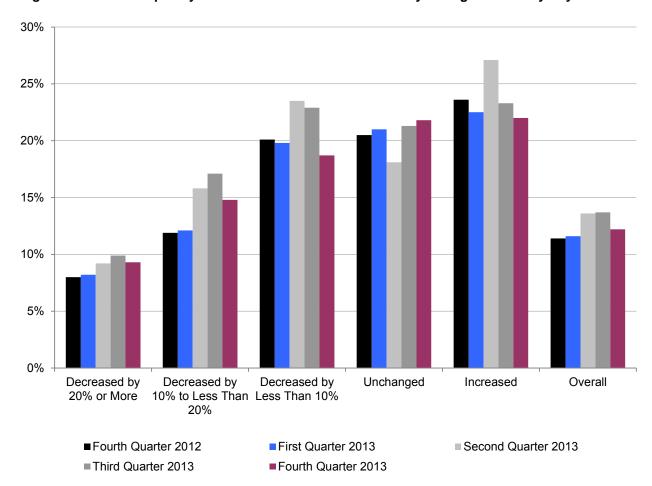
^{*}Data in tables 38-40 include modifications that were originated that year and aged the indicated number of months.

60+ Delinquency at Six Months After Modification by Change in Monthly Payment

Modifications that reduced monthly principal and interest payments by at least 10 percent consistently performed better than modifications that did not reduce payments by at least 10 percent. Modifications with the greatest decrease in monthly payments consistently had the lowest re-default rates. Some modifications that resulted in no change to the borrowers' monthly payments have performed better than modifications that reduced payments, because these modifications likely were offered to borrowers with ARMs who had not defaulted on their payments.

Table 41. 60+ Deling	Table 41. 60+ Delinquency at Six Months After Modification by Change in Monthly Payment									
	Decreased by 20% or More	Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	Decreased by Less Than 10%	Unchanged	Increased	Overall				
Fourth Quarter 2012	8.0%	11.9%	20.1%	20.5%	23.6%	11.4%				
First Quarter 2013	8.2%	12.1%	19.8%	21.0%	22.5%	11.6%				
Second Quarter 2013	9.2%	15.8%	23.5%	18.1%	27.1%	13.6%				
Third Quarter 2013	9.9%	17.1%	22.9%	21.3%	23.3%	13.7%				
Fourth Quarter 2013	9.3%	14.8%	18.7%	21.8%	22.0%	12.2%				
Total for the quarters above	8.8%	13.8%	20.9%	20.5%	23.7%	12.4%				

Figure 14. 60+ Delinquency at Six Months After Modification by Change in Monthly Payment



Status of Mortgages Modified in 2008–1Q 2014

Servicers implemented 3,525,913 modifications from January 1, 2008, through March 31, 2014. Of these modifications, 59 percent were active at the end of the second quarter of 2014 and 41 percent had exited the servicing portfolios of the reporting institutions, through payment in full, involuntary liquidation—completed foreclosure, short sale or deed in lieu—or transfer to a nonreporting servicer. Of the 2,084,292 modifications that were active at the end of the second quarter of 2014, 69.3 percent were current and performing at quarter end, 25.0 percent were delinquent, and 5.8 percent were in the process of foreclosure. Among the 41 percent of modifications that had exited the portfolio prior to the end of the second quarter of 2014, 8.3 percent were liquidated involuntarily, through foreclosure, short sale, or deed in lieu. Another 3.6 percent were paid in full, and 29.0 percent were transferred. HAMP modifications implemented since the third quarter of 2009 have performed better than other modifications. Modifications that reduced borrowers' monthly payments by 10 percent or more performed significantly better than modifications that did not reduce payments by 10 percent or more. Of the 1,432,303 modifications that reduced payments by 10 percent or more and were active at the end of the second quarter of 2014, 73.8 percent were current, compared with 59.3 percent of modifications that reduced payments by less than 10 percent.

	Table 42. Status of Mortgages Modified in 2008–1Q 2014											
	Completed N	Modifications	A		of Modifications of 6/30/14	Active	As Percentage of All Modifications Completed					
Year	Total	Active at 6/30/14	Current	30–59 Days Delinquent	Seriously Delinquent	Foreclosures in Process	Involuntary Liquidations*	Paid Off	No Longer in the Portfolio			
2008	443,294	141,853	59.2%	10.4%	21.3%	9.0%	17.5%	5.1%	45.4%			
2009	593,884	268,249	62.9%	9.5%	19.7%	8.0%	13.9%	5.2%	35.8%			
2010	955,422	522,659	68.5%	8.9%	16.3%	6.3%	9.5%	4.1%	31.6%			
2011	569,553	363,128	69.7%	8.6%	15.6%	6.1%	5.3%	3.4%	27.6%			
2012	479,820	366,973	72.8%	8.4%	14.0%	4.7%	1.9%	2.3%	19.4%			
2013	418,503	358,016	72.9%	9.5%	14.0%	3.6%	0.5%	1.1%	12.8%			
2014	65,437	63,414	81.9%	9.5%	8.3%	0.3%	0.04%	0.3%	2.8%			
Total	3,525,913	2,084,292	69.3%	9.1%	15.9%	5.8%	8.3%	3.6%	29.0%			
		HAM	P Modificati	on Performan	ce Compared V	Vith Other Modifi	cations					
Other**	1,929,135	1,281,221	66.8%	9.6%	17.6%	6.1%	7.1%	3.7%	22.8%			
HAMP	815,638	525,994	80.2%	7.2%	9.2%	3.4%	3.7%	2.2%	29.6%			
		M	odifications	That Reduce	d Payments by	10 Percent or M	ore					
	2,273,395	1,432,303	73.8%	8.5%	13.1%	4.6%	5.7%	2.8%	28.5%			
		Mo	difications ⁻	That Reduced	Payments by L	ess Than 10 Pe	rcent					
	1,252,518	651,989	59.3%	10.2%	22.1%	8.4%	13.0%	5.2%	29.7%			

^{*}Completed foreclosures, short sales and deeds in lieu of foreclosure.

^{**}Modifications used to compare with HAMP modifications only include modifications implemented from the third quarter of 2009 through the first quarter of 2014.

<u>Part III: Home Forfeiture Actions—Foreclosures, Short Sales, and Deed-in-Lieu-of-Foreclosure Actions</u>

Completed Foreclosures and Other Home Forfeiture Actions

Home forfeiture actions—completed foreclosure sales, short sales, and deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions—totaled 64,790 during the second quarter of 2014, a decrease of 46.8 percent from a year earlier. The number of completed foreclosures decreased to 48,684—down 13.4 percent from the previous quarter and 39.1 percent from a year earlier. Short sales increased 5.0 percent from the previous quarter and decreased 63.6 percent from a year earlier. Short sales were 22.1 percent of total home forfeiture actions during the second quarter of 2014, down from 32.2 percent a year earlier. Deed-in-lieu-of-foreclosure actions remained a small portion of home forfeiture actions during the quarter.

Table	Table 43. Completed Foreclosures and Other Home Forfeiture Actions										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Completed Foreclosures	79,960	82,841	60,765	56,185	48,684	-13.4%	-39.1%				
New Short Sales	39,207	31,261	21,149	13,613	14,290	5.0%	-63.6%				
New Deed-in-Lieu-of- Foreclosure Actions	2,579	2,112	2,117	1,880	1,816	-3.4%	-29.6%				
Total	121,746	116,214	84,031	71,678	64,790	-9.6%	-46.8%				

Newly Initiated Foreclosures

Servicers initiate foreclosure actions at defined stages of loan delinquency. Foreclosure actions progress to sale of the property only if servicers and borrowers cannot arrange a permanent loss mitigation action, modification, home sale, or alternate workout solution. Newly initiated foreclosures decreased to 79,781 in the second quarter of 2014, a decrease of 12.2 percent from the previous quarter and 47.0 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 44. Number of Newly Initiated Foreclosures										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Prime	61,405	52,211	49,420	35,678	31,147	-12.7%	-49.3%				
Alt-A	32,749	29,287	27,910	20,435	18,133	-11.3%	-44.6%				
Subprime	32,667	28,491	27,820	20,181	18,066	-10.5%	-44.7%				
Other	23,771	20,603	19,318	14,558	12,435	-14.6%	-47.7%				
Total	150,592	130,592	124,468	90,852	79,781	-12.2%	-47.0%				

80,000 40,000 20,000 Prime Alt-A Subprime Other 6/30/2013 ■9/30/2013 ■12/31/2013 ■3/31/2014 ●6/30/2014

Figure 15. Number of Newly Initiated Foreclosures

Foreclosures in Process

The number of mortgages in the process of foreclosure decreased to 391,591 at the end of the second quarter of 2014, down 9.5 percent from the previous quarter and 47.4 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages in the portfolio that were in some stage of the foreclosure process at the end of the second quarter of 2014 was 1.6 percent, a decrease of 8.2 percent from the previous quarter and 42.2 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 45. Foreclosures in Process										
Percentage of Foreclosures in Process Relative to Mortgages in That Risk Category											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Prime	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	-8.4%	-44.4%				
Alt-A	5.3%	4.6%	4.2%	3.6%	3.4%	-7.3%	-36.9%				
Subprime	9.3%	8.0%	7.3%	6.4%	5.9%	-7.5%	-36.6%				
Other	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.1%	2.8%	-10.7%	-39.2%				
Total	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	-8.2%	-42.2%				
		Nur	nber of Foreclo	sures in Proc	ess						
Prime	316,235	255,583	221,675	181,465	163,738	-9.8%	-48.2%				
Alt-A	148,632	122,232	107,033	90,308	83,030	-8.1%	-44.1%				
Subprime	162,774	130,037	111,260	93,286	86,044	-7.8%	-47.1%				
Other	116,728	96,911	83,560	67,773	58,779	-13.3%	-49.6%				
Total	744,369	604,763	523,528	432,832	391,591	-9.5%	-47.4%				

350,000 300,000 250,000 200,000 150,000 100,000 50,000 0 Prime Alt-A Subprime Other **■**6/30/2013 9/30/2013 **12/31/2013** ■3/31/2014 **■**6/30/2014

Figure 16. Number of Foreclosures in Process

Completed Foreclosures

The number of completed foreclosures was 48,684 during the second quarter of 2014—a decrease of 13.4 percent from the previous quarter and 39.1 percent from a year earlier. The percentage of mortgages that completed the foreclosure process during the second quarter of 2014 was 0.2 percent of all mortgages serviced, a decrease of 12.0 percent from the previous quarter and 33.1 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 46. Completed Foreclosures											
	Percentage of Completed Foreclosures Relative to Mortgages in That Risk Category											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change					
Prime	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-12.1%	-36.9%					
Alt-A	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	-12.7%	-29.4%					
Subprime	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	-12.4%	-27.5%					
Other	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	-11.3%	-21.2%					
Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-12.0%	-33.1%					
		N	umber of Comp	oleted Foreclos	sures							
Prime	34,686	33,817	25,253	23,547	20,388	-13.4%	-41.2%					
Alt-A	15,943	17,062	12,410	11,502	9,959	-13.4%	-37.5%					
Subprime	16,654	17,992	12,902	11,539	10,069	-12.7%	-39.5%					
Other	12,677	13,970	10,200	9,597	8,268	-13.8%	-34.8%					
Total	79,960	82,841	60,765	56,185	48,684	-13.4%	-39.1%					

40,000 20,000 10,000 Prime Alt-A Subprime Other ■6/30/2013 ■9/30/2013 ■12/31/2013 ■3/31/2014 ■6/30/2014

Figure 17. Number of Completed Foreclosures

Completed Short Sales and Deeds in Lieu of Foreclosure

The number of completed short sales and deeds in lieu of foreclosure increased to 16,106 during the quarter—up 4.0 percent from the previous quarter but down 61.5 percent from a year earlier. Short sales and deeds in lieu of foreclosure as a percentage of all mortgages serviced at the end of the second quarter of 2014 were 0.07 percent, up 5.5 percent from the previous quarter and down 57.6 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 47. Completed Short Sales and Deeds in Lieu of Foreclosure Percentage of Completed Foreclosures Relative to Mortgages in That Risk Category										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Prime	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.07%	0.05%	0.8%	-62.0%				
Alt-A	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	17.6%	-49.6%				
Subprime	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	8.7%	-50.0%				
Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.08%	0.09%	6.6%	-47.0%				
Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.09%	0.06%	0.07%	5.5%	-57.6%				
	Nur	nber of Comple	eted Short Sale	es and Deeds in	n Lieu of Forec	losure					
Prime	25,236	19,959	13,781	8,980	8,920	-0.7%	-64.7%				
Alt-A	6,699	5,382	3,844	2,564	2,990	16.6%	-55.4%				
Subprime	5,762	4,658	3,203	2,218	2,403	8.3%	-58.3%				
Other	4,089	3,374	2,438	1,731	1,793	3.6%	-56.2%				
Overall	41,786	33,373	23,266	15,493	16,106	4.0%	-61.5%				

30,000 20,000 10,000 Prime Alt-A Subprime Other =6/30/2013 =9/30/2013 =12/31/2013 =3/31/2014 =6/30/2014

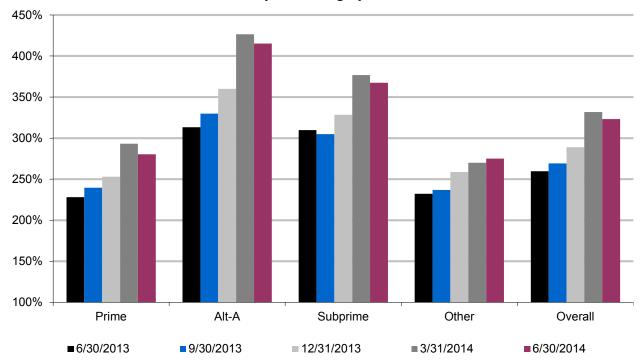
Figure 18. Number of Completed Short Sales and Deeds in Lieu of Foreclosure

New Home Retention Actions Relative to Forfeiture Actions, by Risk Category

New home retention actions continued to exceed completed home forfeitures as servicers initiated more than three times as many home retention actions as home forfeiture actions during the quarter. The percentage of new home retention actions relative to home forfeitures continued to be highest for Alt-A and subprime loans and lowest for prime and other loans during the second quarter of 2014.

Table	Table 48. Percentage of New Home Retention Actions Relative to Forfeiture Actions, by Risk Category											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change					
Prime	228.2%	239.6%	253.0%	293.1%	277.9%	-5.2%	21.8%					
Alt-A	313.3%	329.9%	360.0%	426.5%	413.1%	-3.1%	31.9%					
Subprime	309.7%	304.8%	328.5%	376.7%	365.3%	-3.0%	17.9%					
Other	232.3%	236.8%	258.7%	270.1%	274.7%	1.7%	18.2%					
Overall	259.6%	269.3%	289.0%	331.7%	321.3%	-3.1%	23.7%					

Figure 19. Percentage of New Home Retention Actions Relative to Forfeiture Actions, by Risk Category



Appendixes

Appendix A—New Loan Modifications

There were 69,641 loan modifications completed during the second quarter of 2014—an increase of 6.4 percent from the previous quarter and a decrease of 35.6 percent from a year earlier. Modifications to prime loans decreased from the previous quarter. Modifications to all other classes of loans increased from the previous quarter.

	Table 49. Number of New Loan Modifications										
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change				
Prime	45,277	41,831	30,690	25,396	25,263	-0.5%	-44.2%				
Alt-A	24,070	21,758	16,244	16,492	18,950	14.9%	-21.3%				
Subprime	26,393	23,398	16,295	15,855	16,724	5.5%	-36.6%				
Other	12,455	12,306	9,237	7,694	8,704	13.1%	-30.1%				
Total	108,195	99,293	72,466	65,437	69,641	6.4%	-35.6%				

50,000 40,000 20,000 10,000 Prime Alt-A Subprime Other = 6/30/2013 = 9/30/2013 = 12/31/2013 = 3/31/2014 = 6/30/2014

Figure 20. Number of New Loan Modifications

Appendix B—New Trial-Period Plans

Servicers initiated 61,157 trial-period plans during the second quarter of 2014, a decrease of 15.1 percent from the previous quarter and 39.1 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 50. Number of New Trial-Period Plans											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change					
Prime	49,649	44,993	35,874	33,550	27,452	-18.2%	-44.7%					
Alt-A	22,287	24,568	20,360	17,369	15,430	-11.2%	-30.8%					
Subprime	19,017	21,201	17,510	14,665	12,433	-15.2%	-34.6%					
Other	9,531	10,399	8,572	6,414	5,842	-8.9%	-38.7%					
Total	100,484	101,161	82,316	71,998	61,157	-15.1%	-39.1%					

50,000 40,000 20,000 10,000 Prime Alt-A Subprime Other =6/30/2013 =9/30/2013 =12/31/2013 =3/31/2014 =6/30/2014

Figure 21. Number of New Trial-Period Plans

Appendix C—New Payment Plans

0

Prime

■6/30/2013

New payment plans decreased by 22.9 percent during the second quarter of 2014 to 77,352, a decrease of 28.0 percent from a year earlier.

	Table 51. Number of New Payment Plans											
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change					
Prime	41,831	42,039	32,195	36,392	28,740	-21.0%	-31.3%					
Alt-A	24,587	27,712	21,908	26,135	19,117	-26.9%	-22.2%					
Subprime	24,023	24,448	19,100	21,300	16,407	-23.0%	-31.7%					
Other	16,962	18,369	14,890	16,488	13,088	-20.6%	-22.8%					
Total	107,403	112,568	88,093	100,315	77,352	-22.9%	-28.0%					

50,000
40,000
20,000
10,000

12/31/2013

Subprime

■ 3/31/2014

Other

■6/30/2014

Alt-A

9/30/2013

Figure 22. Number of New Payment Plans

Appendix D—Breakdown of Individual and Combination Modification Actions

Servicers generally use a combination of actions to reduce monthly payments and achieve payment sustainability when modifying a mortgage. Servicers changed more than one loan term in 89.2 percent of all modifications completed during the second quarter of 2014.

Table 52. C	hanges in T		odifications I of Modification			nd Quarter o	of 2014
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Change ***
Combination*	89.7%	92.3%	95.5%	92.8%	89.2%	-3.9%	-0.5%
Capitalization	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	-4.4%	57.9%
Rate Reduction	5.6%	2.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	160.4%	-87.0%
Rate Freeze	0.0%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.1%	1,513.0%	5,234.1%
Term Extension	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	3.1%	6.3%	103.5%	419.0%
Principal Reduction	0.08%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.0%	-85.5%	-96.5%
Principal Deferral	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.09%	-50.7%	-35.9%
Not Reported**	1.5%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	5.0%	-52.1%
		(Numbe	r of Changes ir	n Each Catego	ory)		
Combination	97,024	91,641	69,183	60,725	62,118	2.3%	-36.0%
Capitalization	1,922	2,093	1,761	1,920	1,954	1.8%	1.7%
Rate Reduction	6,113	2,471	505	184	510	177.2%	-91.7%
Rate Freeze	3	6	5	6	103	1,616.7%	3,333.3%
Term Extension	1,319	645	361	2,034	4,406	116.6%	234.0%
Principal Reduction	88	6	9	13	2	-84.6%	-97.7%
Principal Deferral	155	240	134	122	64	-47.5%	-58.7%
Not Reported	1,571	2,191	508	433	484	11.8%	-69.2%
All Modifications	108,195	99,293	72,466	65,437	69,641	6.4%	-35.6%

^{*}Combination modifications result in a change to two or more loan terms. All other modification types detailed in this table involve only the individual listed action.

^{**}See note to table 17.

^{***}Calculated using unrounded values.

Changes in Terms for Combination Modification Actions

Of the 62,118 modifications completed during the second quarter of 2014 that changed more than one term of the mortgage contract, 63.0 percent included capitalization of missed fees and payments, 79.7 percent included interest-rate reduction, and 87.1 percent included an extension of the loan maturity. Principal deferral was included in 12.8 percent of the combination modifications implemented during the quarter, and principal reduction was included in 5.6 percent. Because combination modifications changed more than one term, the sum of the individual actions exceeded 100 percent of total combination modifications.

(Percentage of Modifications in Each Category)												
	6/30/13	9/30/13	12/31/13	3/31/14	6/30/14	1Q %Change	1Y %Chang					
Capitalization	89.0%	88.2%	89.3%	76.9%	63.0%	-18.1%	-29.2%					
Rate Reduction	84.0%	82.8%	79.6%	78.6%	79.7%	1.4%	-5.1%					
Rate Freeze	5.8%	5.9%	7.3%	7.0%	7.8%	10.9%	34.9%					
Term Extension	74.1%	74.4%	79.0%	80.7%	87.1%	8.0%	17.5%					
Principal Reduction*	13.5%	14.7%	11.0%	8.7%	5.6%	-35.8%	-58.3%					
Principal Deferral	22.7%	27.2%	31.9%	26.9%	12.8%	-52.3%	-43.5%					
		(Number	of Changes ir	n Each Catego	ory)							
Capitalization	86,318	80,801	61,784	46,705	39,111	-16.3%	-54.7%					
Rate Reduction	81,526	75,838	55,049	47,755	49,537	3.7%	-39.2%					
Rate Freeze	5,616	5,407	5,067	4,273	4,849	13.5%	-13.7%					
Term Extension	71,935	68,175	54,665	48,996	54,109	10.4%	-24.8%					
Principal Reduction	13,062	13,496	7,625	5,309	3,486	-34.3%	-73.3%					
Principal Deferral	22,040	24,910	22,061	16,328	7,967	-51.2%	-63.9%					

^{*}See note to table 17.

Appendix E—Mortgage Modification Data by State

The following tables present certain mortgage modification data by state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories (the latter are included in the category labeled "Other"). These data fulfill reporting requirements in the Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-203).

Table 54 presents the number and percentage of HAMP modifications and other modifications in each state during the second quarter of 2014. Tables 55 and 56 present the number and percentage of each type of action included in modifications made during the quarter in each state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Tables 57 and 58 present the number and percentage of each type of action included in combination modifications made during the quarter in each state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Tables 59 and 60 present the number and percentage of modifications made during the quarter in each state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories by the amount of change in the borrowers' monthly principal and interest payments. Tables 61 and 62 present the number and percentage of modifications made in the fourth quarter of 2013 that were 60 or more days delinquent or in the process of foreclosure at the end of the second quarter of 2014.

		nplemented in the				
	HAMP I	Modifications	Other N	Modifications	Total M	odifications
States	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of Tota
Total - All States	39,616	56.9%	30,025	43.1%	69,641	100.0%
Alabama	537	55.1%	437	44.9%	974	1.4%
Alaska	27	54.0%	23	46.0%	50	0.07%
Arizona	549	51.7%	512	48.3%	1,061	1.5%
Arkansas	378	64.4%	209	35.6%	587	0.8%
California	2,995	47.0%	3,377	53.0%	6,372	9.1%
Colorado	573	60.1%	381	39.9%	954	1.4%
Connecticut	676	57.8%	493	42.2%	1,169	1.7%
Delaware	194	54.2%	164	45.8%	358	0.5%
District of Columbia	41	37.3%	69	62.7%	110	0.2%
Florida	3,393	53.8%	2,914	46.2%	6,307	9.1%
Georgia	2,249	59.8%	1,510	40.2%	3,759	5.4%
Hawaii	58	37.2%	98	62.8%	156	0.2%
Idaho	123	53.0%	109	47.0%	232	0.3%
Illinois	1,955	57.4%	1,453	42.6%	3,408	4.9%
Indiana	1,268	70.1%	540	29.9%	1,808	2.6%
lowa	309	60.7%	200	39.3%	509	0.7%
Kansas	302	62.9%	178	37.1%	480	0.7%
Kentucky	422	62.2%	256	37.8%	678	1.0%
Louisiana	613	59.6%	416	40.4%	1,029	1.5%
Maine	91	40.6%	133	59.4%	224	0.3%
Maryland	1,400	56.3%	1,088	43.7%	2,488	3.6%
Massachusetts	588	48.9%	615	51.1%	1,203	1.7%
	890	57.5%	657	42.5%	1,547	2.2%
Michigan					•	
Minnesota	717	57.5%	529 180	42.5% 41.1%	1,246	1.8%
Mississippi	258	58.9%			438	0.6%
Missouri	971	66.2%	495	33.8%	1,466	2.1%
Montana	55	52.9%	49	47.1%	104	0.1%
Nebraska	218	63.9%	123	36.1%	341	0.5%
Nevada	399	50.1%	397	49.9%	796	1.1%
New Hampshire	101	43.5%	131	56.5%	232	0.3%
New Jersey	1,701	55.2%	1,383	44.8%	3,084	4.4%
New Mexico	251	60.0%	167	40.0%	418	0.6%
New York	2,335	56.2%	1,821	43.8%	4,156	6.0%
North Carolina	1,334	53.8%	1,147	46.2%	2,481	3.6%
North Dakota	9	40.9%	13	59.1%	22	0.03%
Ohio	1,843	65.5%	970	34.5%	2,813	4.0%
Oklahoma	358	64.9%	194	35.1%	552	0.8%
Oregon	303	49.8%	306	50.2%	609	0.9%
Pennsylvania	1,618	56.0%	1,270	44.0%	2,888	4.1%
Rhode Island	164	57.5%	121	42.5%	285	0.4%
South Carolina	670	55.1%	547	44.9%	1,217	1.7%
South Dakota	25	45.5%	30	54.5%	55	0.1%
Tennessee	764	60.2%	506	39.8%	1,270	1.8%
Texas	3,156	67.5%	1,520	32.5%	4,676	6.7%
Utah	336	60.9%	216	39.1%	552	0.8%
Vermont	37	44.0%	47	56.0%	84	0.1%
Virginia	963	56.4%	743	43.6%	1,706	2.4%
Washington	745	52.3%	680	47.7%	1,425	2.0%
West Virginia	71	41.8%	99	58.2%	170	0.2%
Wisconsin	531	55.7%	422	44.3%	953	1.4%
Wyoming	23	50.0%	23	50.0%	46	0.07%
Other	29	31.2%	64	68.8%	93	0.1%

	Tabl			ortgage M				
			ented in th	e Second Qu	arter of 201	4		
States	Capitalization	Rate Reduction or Freeze	Term Extension	Principal Reductions	Principal Deferral	Combination	Not Reported	Total Modifications
Total - All States	1,954	613	4,406	2	64	62,118	484	69,641
Alabama	25	4	62	0	0	870	13	974
Alaska	1	0	10	0	0	39	0	50
Arizona	36	15	72	0	0	931	7	1,061
Arkansas	20	4	26	0	0	536	1	587
California	248	64	434	0	19	5,526	81	6,372
Colorado	21	14	89	0	1	825	4	954
Connecticut	34	5	66	0	0	1,058	6	1,169
Delaware	13	1	30	0	0	312	2	358
District of Columbia	6	1	6	0	1	96	0	110
Florida	178	89	192	0	6	5,801	41	6,307
Georgia	111	38	299	1	5	3,267	38	3,759
Hawaii	9	3	6	0	1	137	0	156
Idaho	6	1	15	0	0	208	2	232
Illinois	44	22	238	0	5	3,076	23	3,408
Indiana	37	29	76	0	0	1,654	12	1,808
lowa	13	3	23	0	0	467	3	509
Kansas	10	3	25	0	0	441	1	480
Kentucky	18	8	24	0	0	621	7	678
Louisiana	31	8	52	0	0	934	4	1,029
Maine	10	2	9	0	0	201	2	224
Maryland	91	10	234	0	2	2,134	17	2,488
Massachusetts	43	6	92	0	0	1,053	9	1,203
Michigan	52	17	67	0	0	1,401	10	1,547
	16	14	58	1	0		0	
Minnesota	23	2	25	0	-	1,157	-	1,246 438
Mississippi	-		_	-	0	388	0	
Missouri	33	16 1	55 6	0	0	1,357	5	1,466
Montana			-	-	-	93	0	104
Nebraska	3	3	20	0	0	313	2	341
Nevada	24	15	50	0	0	698	9	796
New Hampshire	8	2	19	0	0	201	2	232
New Jersey	56	13	244	0	9	2,750	12	3,084
New Mexico	10	7	24	0	0	376	1	418
New York	64	24	279	0	8	3,718	63	4,156
North Carolina	103	18	167	0	1	2,176	16	2,481
North Dakota	0	0	1	0	0	21	0	22
Ohio	43	41	113	0	0	2,604	12	2,813
Oklahoma	14	8	24	0	0	501	5	552
Oregon	22	2	42	0	0	541	2	609
Pennsylvania	98	14	183	0	2	2,575	16	2,888
Rhode Island	8	5	20	0	0	252	0	285
South Carolina	36	16	60	0	0	1,099	6	1,217
South Dakota	3	0	2	0	0	50	0	55
Tennessee	30	6	70	0	0	1,156	8	1,270
Texas	157	23	393	0	0	4,084	19	4,676
Utah	17	7	60	0	0	468	0	552
Vermont	1	1	6	0	1	75	0	84
Virginia	61	14	174	0	2	1,443	12	1,706
Washington	33	7	113	0	1	1,266	5	1,425
West Virginia	7	3	6	0	0	153	1	170
Wisconsin	21	4	42	0	0	881	5	953
Wyoming	1	0	3	0	0	42	0	46
Other	1	0	0	0	0	92	0	93

	Tabl	e 56. Perce						
			ented in the	Second Qua	arter of 201	4		
States	Capitalization	Rate Reduction or Freeze	Term Extension	Principal Reduction	Principal Deferral	Combination	Not Reported	Total Modifications
Total - All States	2.8%	0.9%	6.3%	0.0%	0.09%	89.2%	0.7%	69,641
Alabama	2.6%	0.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	89.3%	1.3%	974
Alaska	2.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78.0%	0.0%	50
Arizona	3.4%	1.4%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	87.7%	0.7%	1,061
Arkansas	3.4%	0.7%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	91.3%	0.2%	587
California	3.9%	1.0%	6.8%	0.0%	0.3%	86.7%	1.3%	6,372
Colorado	2.2%	1.5%	9.3%	0.0%	0.1%	86.5%	0.4%	954
Connecticut	2.9%	0.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	90.5%	0.5%	1,169
Delaware	3.6%	0.3%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	87.2%	0.6%	358
District of Columbia	5.5%	0.9%	5.5%	0.0%	0.9%	87.3%	0.0%	110
Florida	2.8%	1.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	92.0%	0.7%	6,307
Georgia	3.0%	1.0%	8.0%	0.03%	0.1%	86.9%	1.0%	3,759
Hawaii	5.8%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.6%	87.8%	0.0%	156
Idaho	2.6%	0.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.7%	0.9%	232
Illinois	1.3%	0.6%	7.0%	0.0%	0.1%	90.3%	0.7%	3,408
Indiana	2.0%	1.6%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	91.5%	0.7%	1,808
lowa	2.6%	0.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	91.7%	0.6%	509
Kansas	2.1%	0.6%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	91.9%	0.2%	480
Kentucky	2.7%	1.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	91.6%	1.0%	678
Louisiana	3.0%	0.8%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	90.8%	0.4%	1,029
Maine	4.5%	0.9%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89.7%	0.9%	224
Maryland	3.7%	0.4%	9.4%	0.0%	0.08%	85.8%	0.7%	2,488
Massachusetts	3.6%	0.5%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%	0.7%	1,203
Michigan	3.4%	1.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	90.6%	0.6%	1,547
Minnesota	1.3%	1.1%	4.7%	0.08%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%	1,246
Mississippi	5.3%	0.5%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	88.6%	0.0%	438
Missouri	2.3%	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.6%	0.3%	1,466
Montana	3.8%	1.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	89.4%	0.0%	104
Nebraska	0.9%	0.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	91.8%	0.6%	341
Nevada	3.0%	1.9%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	87.7%	1.1%	796
New Hampshire	3.4%	0.9%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	86.6%	0.9%	232
New Jersey	1.8%	0.4%	7.9%	0.0%	0.3%	89.2%	0.4%	3,084
New Mexico	2.4%	1.7%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.4%	418
New York	1.5%	0.6%	6.7%	0.0%	0.2%	89.5%	1.5%	4,156
North Carolina	4.2%	0.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.04%	87.7%	0.6%	2,481
North Dakota	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	95.5%	0.0%	22
Ohio	1.5%	1.5%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.6%	0.4%	2,813
Oklahoma	2.5%	1.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	90.8%	0.9%	552
Oregon	3.6%	0.3%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	88.8%	0.3%	609
Pennsylvania	3.4%	0.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.07%	89.2%	0.6%	2,888
Rhode Island	2.8%	1.8%	7.0%	0.0%	0.07%	88.4%	0.0%	2,000
South Carolina	3.0%	1.3%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	90.3%	0.5%	1,217
South Dakota	5.5%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	90.5%	0.5%	55
Tennessee	2.4%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	91.0%	0.6%	1,270
Texas	3.4%	0.5%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	87.3%	0.6%	4,676
Utah	3.1%	1.3%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	84.8%	0.0%	552
Vermont	1.2%	1.2%	7.1%	0.0%	1.2%	89.3%	0.0%	1 706
Virginia	3.6%	0.8%	10.2%	0.0%	0.1%	84.6%	0.7%	1,706
Washington	2.3%	0.5%	7.9%	0.0%	0.07%	88.8%	0.4%	1,425
West Virginia	4.1%	1.8%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.6%	170
Wisconsin	2.2%	0.4%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	92.4%	0.5%	953
Wyoming	2.2%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	91.3%	0.0%	46
Other	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.9%	0.0%	93

l able 5	77. Number of Mo	odification Ac ed in the Secon			Actions	
States	Capitalization	Rate Reduction or Freeze	Term Extension	Principal Reduction	Principal Deferral	Total Combination
Total - All States	39,111	54,182	54,109	3,486	7,967	62,118
Alabama	533	778	776	24	79	870
Alaska	22	31	37	1	1	39
Arizona	615	812	790	51	163	931
Arkansas	248	491	477	4	26	536
California	4,193	4,552	4,145	752	1,004	5,526
Colorado	481	725	731	12	45	825
Connecticut	668	916	916	76	135	1,058
Delaware	206	272	286	15	37	312
District of Columbia	77	69	81	10	18	96
Florida	4,070	4,976	4,900	595	1,156	5,801
Georgia	1,840	2,932	2,882	141	386	3,267
Hawaii	125	117	98	4	14	137
Idaho	121	186	185	4	21	208
Illinois	2,001	2,662	2,725	238	544	3,076
Indiana	734	1,542	1,540	33	126	1,654
lowa	248	411	423	6	30	467
Kansas	216	388	408	4	34	441
Kentucky	340	570	571	8	37	621
Louisiana	501	858	813	14	59	934
Maine	148	168	166	9	28	201
Maryland	1,386	1,811	1,818	162	344	2,134
Massachusetts	791	864	913	58	134	1,053
Michigan	879	1,289	1,204	62	200	1,401
Minnesota	675	1,030	1,044	23	135	1,157
Mississippi	211	362	337	9	28	388
Missouri	685	1,235	1,220	51	147	1,357
Montana	53	80	80	0	7	93
Nebraska	160	283	282	4	17	313
Nevada	464	578	578	66	152	698
New Hampshire	159	167	163	12	30	201
New Jersey	1,906	2,289	2,454	226	469	2,750
New Mexico	206	332	331	5	29	376
New York	2,624	3,134	3,269	227	589	3,718
North Carolina	1,406	1,904	1,899	68	154	2,176
North Dakota	17	12	18	-	1	21
Ohio	1,286	2,402	2,403	72	257	2,604
Oklahoma	236	470	458	5	21	501
Oregon	375	452	480	19	61	541
Pennsylvania	1,704	2,197	2,325	83	287	2,575
Rhode Island	160	218	221	15	50	252
South Carolina	673	961	968	44	113	1,099
South Dakota	33	41	44	0	3	50
Tennessee	680	1,039	1,007	42	94	1,156
Texas	2,087	3,744	3,769	64	205	4,084
Utah	245	409	421	16	32	468
Vermont	56	62	61	0	9	75
Virginia	903	1,257	1,241	68	141	1,443
Washington	841	1,237	1,108	42	151	1,443
West Virginia	102	1,000	1,106	42	15	1,266
Wisconsin						
VVISCOUSIN	600	772	786	37	144	881
Wyoming	29	35	37	0	2	42

Та	ble 58. Perce	ntage of Modificating Implemented in the S			ation Actio	ns
States	Capitalization	Rate Reduction or Freeze	Term Extension	Principal Reduction	Principal Deferral	Total Combination Modifications
Total - All States	63.0%	87.2%	87.1%	5.6%	12.8%	62,118
Alabama	61.3%	89.4%	89.2%	2.8%	9.1%	870
Alaska	56.4%	79.5%	94.9%	2.6%	2.6%	39
Arizona	66.1%	87.2%	84.9%	5.5%	17.5%	931
Arkansas	46.3%	91.6%	89.0%	0.7%	4.9%	536
California	75.9%	82.4%	75.0%	13.6%	18.2%	5,526
Colorado	58.3%	87.9%	88.6%	1.5%	5.5%	825
Connecticut	63.1%	86.6%	86.6%	7.2%	12.8%	1,058
Delaware	66.0%	87.2%	91.7%	4.8%	11.9%	312
District of Columbia	80.2%	71.9%	84.4%	10.4%	18.8%	96
Florida	70.2%	85.8%	84.5%	10.3%	19.9%	5,801
Georgia	56.3%	89.7%	88.2%	4.3%	11.8%	3,267
Hawaii	91.2%	85.4%	71.5%	2.9%	10.2%	137
Idaho	58.2%	89.4%	88.9%	1.9%	10.1%	208
Illinois	65.1%	86.5%	88.6%	7.7%	17.7%	3,076
Indiana	44.4%	93.2%	93.1%	2.0%	7.6%	1,654
lowa	53.1%	88.0%	90.6%	1.3%	6.4%	467
Kansas	49.0%	88.0%	92.5%	0.9%	7.7%	441
Kentucky	54.8%	91.8%	91.9%	1.3%	6.0%	621
Louisiana	53.6%	91.9%	87.0%	1.5%	6.3%	934
Maine	73.6%	83.6%	82.6%	4.5%	13.9%	201
Maryland	64.9%	84.9%	85.2%	7.6%	16.1%	2,134
Massachusetts	75.1%	82.1%	86.7%	5.5%	12.7%	1,053
Michigan	62.7%	92.0%	85.9%	4.4%	14.3%	1,401
Minnesota	58.3%	89.0%	90.2%	2.0%	11.7%	1,157
Mississippi	54.4%	93.3%	86.9%	2.3%	7.2%	388
Missouri	50.5%	91.0%	89.9%	3.8%	10.8%	1,357
Montana	57.0%	86.0%	86.0%	0.0%	7.5%	93
Nebraska	51.1%	90.4%	90.1%	1.3%	5.4%	313
Nevada	66.5%	82.8%	82.8%	9.5%	21.8%	698
New Hampshire	79.1%	83.1%	81.1%	6.0%	14.9%	201
New Jersey	69.3%	83.2%	89.2%	8.2%	17.1%	2,750
New Mexico	54.8%	88.3%	88.0%	1.3%	7.7%	376
New York	70.6%	84.3%	87.9%	6.1%	15.8%	3,718
North Carolina	64.6%	87.5%	87.3%	3.1%	7.1%	2,176
North Dakota	81.0%	57.1%	85.7%	0.0%	4.8%	2,170
Ohio	49.4%	92.2%	92.3%	2.8%	9.9%	2,604
Oklahoma	47.1%	93.8%	91.4%	1.0%	4.2%	501
Oregon	69.3%	83.5%	88.7%	3.5%	11.3%	541
-					11.1%	
Pennsylvania	66.2%	85.3%	90.3%	3.2%		2,575
Rhode Island	63.5%	86.5%	87.7%	6.0%	19.8%	252
South Carolina	61.2%	87.4%	88.1%	4.0%	10.3%	1,099
South Dakota	66.0%	82.0%	88.0%	0.0%	6.0%	50
Tennessee	58.8%	89.9%	87.1%	3.6%	8.1%	1,156
Texas	51.1%	91.7%	92.3%	1.6%	5.0%	4,084
Utah	52.4%	87.4%	90.0%	3.4%	6.8%	468
Vermont	74.7%	82.7%	81.3%	0.0%	12.0%	75
Virginia	62.6%	87.1%	86.0%	4.7%	9.8%	1,443
Washington	66.4%	85.3%	87.5%	3.3%	11.9%	1,266
West Virginia	66.7%	89.5%	90.2%	2.6%	9.8%	153
Wisconsin	68.1%	87.6%	89.2%	4.2%	16.3%	881
Wyoming	69.0%	83.3%	88.1%	0.0%	4.8%	42
Other	100.0%	87.0%	89.1%	1.1%	3.3%	92

Table 5		es in Monthly Prind Modifications Impleme				ite (Numb	er)
States	Decreased by 20% or More	Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	Decreased by Less Than 10%	Unchanged	Increased	Not Reported	Total Modifications
Total - All States	38,965	15,855	8,838	717	5,085	181	69,641
Alabama	514	240	123	23	72	2	974
Alaska	26	16	3	0	5	0	50
Arizona	556	260	145	14	83	3	1,061
Arkansas	287	131	114	6	49	0	587
California	3,654	1,357	729	100	501	31	6,372
Colorado	537	213	138	13	52	1	954
Connecticut	687	246	146	9	78	3	1,169
Delaware	189	89	53	3	24	0	358
District of Columbia	53	25	23	1	8	0	110
Florida	3,837	1,141	701	66	545	17	6,307
Georgia	2,182	863	421	45	230	18	3,759
Hawaii	75	27	28	2	24	0	156
Idaho	110	57	43	1	20	1	232
Illinois	2,046	735	411	29	179	8	
Indiana				-	-	1	3,408
	921 240	470 146	284 77	29 7	103 39	0	1,808 509
lowa						_	
Kansas	254	117	69	2	38	0	480
Kentucky	349	176	94	11	47	1	678
Louisiana	535	230	172	8	84	0	1,029
Maine	107	55	32	2	28	0	224
Maryland	1,320	618	314	26	205	5	2,488
Massachusetts	648	302	149	9	92	3	1,203
Michigan	904	318	207	19	99	0	1,547
Minnesota	658	315	197	12	63	1	1,246
Mississippi	235	96	63	2	42	0	438
Missouri	770	375	233	20	66	2	1,466
Montana	43	32	15	0	14	0	104
Nebraska	180	73	56	6	26	0	341
Nevada	477	179	78	5	54	3	796
New Hampshire	117	53	35	1	23	3	232
New Jersey	1,881	637	322	22	216	6	3,084
New Mexico	208	123	49	7	31	0	418
New York	2,481	883	429	41	282	40	4,156
North Carolina	1,287	584	340	23	240	7	2,481
North Dakota	6	7	7	0	2	0	22
Ohio	1,585	608	454	32	132	2	2,813
Oklahoma	267	152	83	10	40	0	552
Oregon	312	167	65	2	62	1	609
Pennsylvania	1,676	681	281	21	221	8	2,888
Rhode Island	175	61	33	1	14	1	285
South Carolina	624	289	182	16	104	2	1,217
South Dakota	24	17	5	1	8	0	55
Tennessee	732	288	155	9	85	1	1,270
Texas	2,571	1,109	612	27	354	3	4,676
Utah	248	156	102	2	44	0	552
Vermont	29	21	21	1	10	2	84
Virginia	903	428	214	15	142	4	1,706
Washington	723	401	183	3	114	1	1,700
	92	33	30	1	114	0	
West Virginia							170
Wisconsin	535	232	107	9	70	0	953
Wyoming	24	11	4	1	6	0	46
Other	71	12	7	2	1	0	93

Table 60. Changes in Monthly Principal and Interest Payments (Percentage) Modifications Implemented in the Second Quarter of 2014							e)
States		Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	Decreased by Less Than 10%	Unchanged	Increased	Not Reported	Total Modifications
Total - All States	56.0%	22.8%	12.7%	1.0%	7.3%	0.3%	69,641
Alabama	52.8%	24.6%	12.6%	2.4%	7.4%	0.2%	974
Alaska	52.0%	32.0%	6.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	50
Arizona	52.4%	24.5%	13.7%	1.3%	7.8%	0.3%	1,061
Arkansas	48.9%	22.3%	19.4%	1.0%	8.3%	0.0%	587
California	57.3%	21.3%	11.4%	1.6%	7.9%	0.5%	6,372
Colorado	56.3%	22.3%	14.5%	1.4%	5.5%	0.1%	954
Connecticut	58.8%	21.0%	12.5%	0.8%	6.7%	0.3%	1,169
Delaware	52.8%	24.9%	14.8%	0.8%	6.7%	0.0%	358
District of Columbia	48.2%	22.7%	20.9%	0.9%	7.3%	0.0%	110
Florida	60.8%	18.1%	11.1%	1.0%	8.6%	0.3%	6,307
Georgia	58.0%	23.0%	11.2%	1.2%	6.1%	0.5%	3,759
Hawaii	48.1%	17.3%	17.9%	1.3%	15.4%	0.0%	156
Idaho	47.4%	24.6%	18.5%	0.4%	8.6%	0.4%	232
Illinois	60.0%	21.6%	12.1%	0.4%	5.3%	0.4%	3,408
Indiana	50.9%	26.0%	15.7%	1.6%	5.7%	0.2%	1,808
lowa	47.2%	28.7%	15.1%	1.4%	7.7%	0.00%	509
Kansas	52.9%	24.4%	14.4%	0.4%	7.7%	0.0%	480
Kentucky	51.5%	26.0%	13.9%	1.6%	6.9%	0.0%	678
		22.4%					
Louisiana	52.0%		16.7%	0.8%	8.2%	0.0%	1,029 224
Maine	47.8%	24.6%	14.3%	0.9%	12.5%	0.0%	
Maryland	53.1%	24.8%	12.6%	1.0%	8.2%	0.2%	2,488
Massachusetts	53.9%	25.1%	12.4%	0.7%	7.6%	0.2%	1,203
Michigan	58.4%	20.6%	13.4%	1.2%	6.4%	0.0%	1,547
Minnesota	52.8%	25.3%	15.8%	1.0%	5.1%	0.1%	1,246
Mississippi	53.7%	21.9%	14.4%	0.5%	9.6%	0.0%	438
Missouri	52.5%	25.6%	15.9%	1.4%	4.5%	0.07%	1,466
Montana	41.3%	30.8%	14.4%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	104
Nebraska	52.8%	21.4%	16.4%	1.8%	7.6%	0.0%	341
Nevada	59.9%	22.5%	9.8%	0.6%	6.8%	0.4%	796
New Hampshire	50.4%	22.8%	15.1%	0.4%	9.9%	1.3%	232
New Jersey	61.0%	20.7%	10.4%	0.7%	7.0%	0.2%	3,084
New Mexico	49.8%	29.4%	11.7%	1.7%	7.4%	0.0%	418
New York	59.7%	21.2%	10.3%	1.0%	6.8%	1.0%	4,156
North Carolina	51.9%	23.5%	13.7%	0.9%	9.7%	0.3%	2,481
North Dakota	27.3%	31.8%	31.8%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	22
Ohio	56.3%	21.6%	16.1%	1.1%	4.7%	0.1%	2,813
Oklahoma	48.4%	27.5%	15.0%	1.8%	7.2%	0.0%	552
Oregon	51.2%	27.4%	10.7%	0.3%	10.2%	0.2%	609
Pennsylvania	58.0%	23.6%	9.7%	0.7%	7.7%	0.3%	2,888
Rhode Island	61.4%	21.4%	11.6%	0.4%	4.9%	0.4%	285
South Carolina	51.3%	23.7%	15.0%	1.3%	8.5%	0.2%	1,217
South Dakota	43.6%	30.9%	9.1%	1.8%	14.5%	0.0%	55
Tennessee	57.6%	22.7%	12.2%	0.7%	6.7%	0.08%	1,270
Texas	55.0%	23.7%	13.1%	0.6%	7.6%	0.06%	4,676
Utah	44.9%	28.3%	18.5%	0.4%	8.0%	0.0%	552
Vermont	34.5%	25.0%	25.0%	1.2%	11.9%	2.4%	84
Virginia	52.9%	25.1%	12.5%	0.9%	8.3%	0.2%	1,706
Washington	50.7%	28.1%	12.8%	0.2%	8.0%	0.07%	1,425
West Virginia	54.1%	19.4%	17.6%	0.6%	8.2%	0.0%	170
Wisconsin	56.1%	24.3%	11.2%	0.9%	7.3%	0.0%	953
Wyoming	52.2%	23.9%	8.7%	2.2%	13.0%	0.0%	46
Other	76.3%	12.9%	7.5%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	93
Otilo/	. 0.070	12.070	1.070	/0	1.170	3.070	

		of Re-Defaults fo quent After 6 Months					
States	Decreased by 20% or More	Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	Decreased by Less Than 10%	Unchanged	Increased	Not Reported	Total Modifications
Total - All States	4,088	1,699	1,213	190	1,152	54	8,396
Alabama	61	35	17	2	22	0	137
Alaska	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Arizona	61	33	9	5	14	1	123
Arkansas	23	15	8	0	9	0	55
California	342	112	103	16	93	3	669
Colorado	32	8	12	6	18	0	76
Connecticut	79	26	28	4	17	1	155
Delaware	31	19	11	0	6	0	67
District of Columbia	10	3	6	1	3	0	23
Florida	356	121	98	10	100	6	691
Georgia	204	81	59	21	54	1	420
Hawaii	8	2	2	0	5	0	17
Idaho	11	8	6	0	9	0	34
Illinois	225	69	55	10	51	1	411
Indiana	92	39	28	7	30	2	198
lowa	18	14	8	3	6	0	49
Kansas	22	8	6	0	9	0	45
Kentucky	36	15	9	1	21	1	83
Louisiana	56	27	16	0	23	0	122
Maine	20	9	8	1	4	1	43
	177	62	49	13	51	1	353
Maryland Massachusetts	93	27	20	2	23	2	167
	99	39	29	2	20	3	192
Michigan				2		-	
Minnesota	65	17 15	18 14	0	10 9	1	113 62
Mississippi	23	-			-		-
Missouri	76	38	18	1	18	0	151
Montana	7	5	6	1	1	0	20
Nebraska	10	13	3	0	6	0	32
Nevada	55	10	15	3	8	1	92
New Hampshire	19	3	4	0	9	0	35
New Jersey	221	89	47	9	49	4	419
New Mexico	21	9	9	1	3	0	43
New York	223	110	66	7	60	10	476
North Carolina	151	81	73	10	60	0	375
North Dakota	3	1	1	1	0	0	6
Ohio	164	63	42	6	30	3	308
Oklahoma	29	11	11	1	12	0	64
Oregon	55	22	15	2	9	0	103
Pennsylvania	182	82	52	5	42	4	367
Rhode Island	17	10	7	1	2	0	37
South Carolina	81	37	20	3	21	0	162
South Dakota	4	5	3	0	2	0	14
Tennessee	75	27	20	5	25	0	152
Texas	263	135	85	13	84	6	586
Utah	23	13	6	3	5	0	50
Vermont	4	3	4	0	0	0	11
Virginia	98	42	48	7	49	0	244
Washington	86	46	16	2	27	1	178
West Virginia	12	4	2	1	9	0	28
Wisconsin	56	33	18	2	13	0	122
Wyoming	3	1	0	0	1	0	5
Other	6	1	1	0	0	0	8

		ates for Loans Muent After 6 Months					
States	Decreased by 20% or More	Decreased by 10% to Less Than 20%	Decreased by Less Than 10%	Unchanged	Increased	Not Reported	Total Modifications
Total - All States	9.3%	14.8%	18.7%	21.8%	22.0%	17.5%	12.3%
Alabama	12.4%	23.5%	20.5%	11.8%	31.0%	0.0%	16.9%
Alaska	0.0%	10.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Arizona	8.2%	15.6%	8.8%	26.3%	16.9%	50.0%	10.6%
Arkansas	11.3%	24.6%	24.2%	0.0%	29.0%	0.0%	16.4%
California	5.5%	7.6%	10.7%	12.4%	11.7%	9.4%	6.9%
Colorado	6.8%	4.7%	14.0%	31.6%	28.1%	0.0%	9.4%
Connecticut	10.9%	15.4%	24.8%	40.0%	24.3%	16.7%	14.2%
Delaware	12.7%	22.6%	25.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	16.8%
District of Columbia	14.1%	12.0%	25.0%	50.0%	17.6%	0.0%	16.4%
Florida	6.9%	11.7%	14.6%	17.2%	16.5%	15.4%	9.1%
Georgia	9.9%	16.9%	22.4%	42.0%	27.4%	14.3%	13.8%
Hawaii	8.1%	10.5%	8.3%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Idaho	6.2%	15.4%	20.7%	0.0%	36.0%	0.0%	11.8%
Illinois	8.0%	12.5%	18.9%	27.0%	22.6%	14.3%	10.5%
Indiana	12.3%	17.5%	20.4%	41.2%	33.0%	33.3%	16.2%
lowa	8.8%	18.9%	26.7%	75.0%	22.2%	0.0%	14.4%
Kansas	14.6%	16.7%	22.2%	0.0%	29.0%	0.0%	17.5%
Kentucky	12.5%	16.0%	15.8%	8.3%	36.8%	100.0%	16.3%
Louisiana	14.8%	21.8%	21.3%	0.0%	27.7%	0.0%	18.2%
Maine	14.3%	29.0%	24.2%	50.0%	20.0%	100.0%	18.9%
Maryland	11.9%	14.5%	19.1%	35.1%	25.2%	9.1%	14.6%
Massachusetts	11.9%	14.5%	15.4%	22.2%	25.8%	28.6%	12.5%
Michigan	9.0%	16.8%	25.0%	9.5%	21.1%	60.0%	12.3%
Minnesota	9.8%	8.7%	22.0%	12.5%	18.2%	16.7%	11.1%
Mississippi	11.0%	26.3%	28.6%	0.0%	18.8%	33.3%	16.8%
Missouri	11.7%	19.5%	24.3%	11.1%	28.1%	0.0%	15.2%
Montana	12.7%	25.0%	50.0%	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	19.6%
Nebraska	10.4%	28.3%	15.8%	0.0%	31.6%	0.0%	17.7%
Nevada	7.1%	6.8%	19.2%	17.6%	14.3%	14.3%	8.6%
New Hampshire	11.3%	7.3%	19.0%	0.0%	39.1%	0.0%	13.6%
New Jersey	10.1%	16.5%	16.0%	34.6%	23.3%	21.1%	12.8%
New Mexico	8.9%	13.6%	29.0%	14.3%	16.7%	0.0%	12.0%
New York	8.3%	16.8%	19.0%	16.7%	22.0%	13.2%	11.7%
North Carolina	10.7%	18.9%	28.6%	28.6%	31.6%	0.0%	16.1%
North Dakota	30.0%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%
Ohio	12.0%	17.8%	24.0%	18.2%	22.9%	50.0%	14.9%
Oklahoma	14.9%	16.2%	31.4%	20.0%	25.0%	0.0%	18.2%
Oregon	12.0%	13.8%	25.9%	25.0%	17.0%	0.0%	13.9%
Pennsylvania	11.9%	18.6%	23.4%	17.9%	23.3%	23.5%	15.2%
Rhode Island	9.3%	22.7%	24.1%	33.3%	11.8%	0.0%	13.3%
South Carolina	13.3%	19.2%	18.2%	27.3%	20.8%	0.0%	15.8%
South Dakota	16.7%	55.6%	37.5%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	30.4%
Tennessee	12.8%	15.4%	25.6%	33.3%	32.9%	0.0%	16.3%
Texas	12.2%	19.3%	22.7%	20.6%	26.8%	50.0%	16.2%
Utah	8.1%	12.0%	15.0%	37.5%	11.9%	0.0%	10.3%
Vermont	6.6%	17.6%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%
Virginia	10.9%	13.7%	23.2%	25.0%	29.5%	0.0%	15.2%
Washington	8.9%	15.3%	9.4%	11.1%	20.3%	16.7%	11.2%
West Virginia	12.4%	15.4%	14.3%	12.5%	45.0%	0.0%	16.8%
Wisconsin	10.3%	21.2%	24.3%	18.2%	25.0%	0.0%	14.6%
Wyoming	12.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	10.9%
Other	6.8%	4.5%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%

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