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GENERAL

These guidelines describe our underwriting requirements for one-to-four family conforming conventional mortgages and can be superseded by changes made by secondary market investors, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and is not intended to replace Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac Guidelines. The guidelines are designed to establish and implement sound underwriting criteria, as well as to serve as a reference tool in tandem with the product descriptions.

Guideline references to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac specific lending requirements must contain the corresponding AUS response. If following Fannie Mae guidelines, an acceptable DU response is required. If following Freddie Mac guidelines, an acceptable LPA response is required.

The borrower’s credit-worthiness will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Flagstar Bank reserves the right to reject any loan regardless of the AUS response. When considering a loan for purchase, Flagstar Bank will evaluate all aspects of the loan file, including but not limited to, LTV/CLTV, ratios, program parameters, reserves, credit, property type and value. Although no one area of a particular loan may be weak enough to merit a denial, a compilation of several weak areas with no or limited strength to compensate can be sufficient to deny. All significant deviations of standard underwriting procedures or guidelines shall be reviewed and approved by senior management. All significant deviations of this policy are to be approved by the Board of Directors.

TEMPORARY COVID GUIDELINES

Please refer to Temporary COVID Guidelines for all Covid-19 related tolerances and restrictions that may supersede these guidelines.

LENDING POLICY

It is the policy of this Bank that it will not deny a loan or discriminate in fixing the amount, interest rate, duration, application procedures, or other terms or conditions of the loan on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age (providing the applicant has the capacity to contract), familial status, disability, to the fact that all or part of an applicant’s income derives from a public assistance program, to the fact that the applicant has, in good faith, exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, or the location of the dwelling. This applies to an applicant, joint applicant, or guarantor.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS AND RATE SHEETS

Access the Product Guidelines page and Price Indicator Sheets on tpo.flagstar.com for the most current product descriptions and rates.

LOAN REGISTRATION/LOCK

Refer to Loan Registration and Locking a Loan, Doc. #4101 for registration and lock procedures. The addition or deletion of a borrower, a program change or a loan parameter change (loan amount, LTV, etc.) does not require an existing non-closed loan to be re-registered.

PRESENT ADDRESS

The borrower’s present address must be within the U.S. territories, or APO military addresses located within the U.S.

PURCHASE COMMITMENTS

Commitments are non-transferable to any other purchaser, property, etc. Funds are reserved upon registration even if the rate and fees are not locked-in. Once the rate is locked-in, transfers are not
acceptable. Any participant who knowingly does not perform or deliver a loan may be restricted from future business with Flagstar Bank.

**SUBJECT ADDRESS CHANGE**

If the subject property has changes, the existing loan must be withdrawn and a new loan and loan number created. New loan documents must be submitted to underwriting for consideration; documents from the withdrawn file cannot be moved to the new file.

**LOAN DISCLOSURES/SUBMISSIONS**

Refer to *Compliance*, Doc. #4801.

**ADJUSTABLE RATE MORTGAGE (ARM) DISCLOSURE**

Per Federal Regulation Z it is required that an ARM disclosure is provided at time of application, or if application is taken by telephone or through a broker, must be mailed or delivered within 3 business days following receipt of application. In order to comply with this regulation, Underwriting will condition for the ARM disclosure prior to closing.

**ELECTRONIC SIGNED APPLICATION DISCLOSURES**

Please refer to *Electronic Signature Policy*, Doc. #4816.

**ADVERSE ACTION**

Refer to *Compliance*, Doc. #4801 for information regarding adverse action letters.

A loan placed in a final HMDA status of Denied, Withdrawn or Cancelled may not reactivated. A new loan application must be submitted along with all the required documentation.

**INELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS**

If any of the participants associated to the loan transaction are listed on Flagstar Bank’s internal ineligible list, the loan may not be approvable.

**EXCEPTIONS**

Any loan file may be submitted to Flagstar Bank for an exception to the guidelines not required by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The exception can be reviewed only by a designated employee of the bank. Exceptions will be reviewed on a case by case basis depending on the overall loan file.

**LOAN VERIFICATIONS**

All Verifications of Deposit (VOD), Verbal Verifications for Employment (VVOE), Written Verifications of Employment (WVOE [form 1005]), and Verifications of Mortgage or Rent (VOM) must be sent directly by the lender and received back directly to the lender without being transmitted through the applicant or any other party. We do not allow verifications to be hand carried. Flagstar Bank reserves the right to verbally verify the information on a VVOE, WVOE, VOM or VOD with the borrower’s employer/asset holder.

**LIENS**

The mortgage must be a valid first lien on the mortgaged premises. The mortgaged premises must be free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and no rights may be outstanding that could give rise to such liens, except for liens for real estate taxes and special assessments not yet due and payable. Any additional liens to the aforementioned mortgage must be either paid off or subordinated with a recorded and approved subordination agreement.
ASSESSMENTS
A recorded subordination agreement is required if the assessment is a lien on the property.

TRANSFER FEE COVENANTS
Flagstar Bank will not purchase any loans where the property is encumbered by a Private Transfer Fee (PTF) if those covenants were created on or after February 8, 2011. If the purchase agreement or if Schedule B of the title commitment has a PTF, the loan must be denied if the PTF was created on or after February 8, 2011.

DOCUMENT EXPIRATION
The age of a document is measured from the date of the document to the date the note is signed, unless otherwise indicated.

- The maximum age of credit documents is 120 days for existing construction and 120 for new construction. Credit documents include credit reports and employment, income, and asset documentation.
- For appraisals, the maximum age is 120 days.
- For Fannie Mae on the date of the loan application, the borrower’s existing mortgage must be current, which means that no more than 45 days may have elapsed since the last paid installment date. If the last paid to date is more than 45 days, it is required to obtain documentation (e.g., VOM, credit supplement, etc.).
- Generally, title commitments have a 90-day effective date, however a title commitment cannot exceed 120 days. If the title commitment exceeds 120 days, the title insurer is required to provide a gap letter (good for an additional 60 days) or an updated/new title commitment. Under no circumstances can a title commitment with a gap letter exceed 180 days.

ESCROW/IMPOUND FUNDS
Flagstar Bank requires monthly deposits of escrow funds to pay taxes, mortgage insurance premiums, hazard insurance premiums and assessments as they come due. We do not require escrow deposits for hazard insurance on condominiums that are covered by a blanket insurance policy.

ESCROW/IMPOUND WAIVER
Flagstar Bank will consider a request for a full escrow waiver or partial escrow waiver for insurance only. Underwriting must approve the escrow waiver prior to closing. The application should meet the following requirements:

- LTV must be 80% or less (CA only permitted up to 90%, see limitations below);
- Allowable on owner occupied and second home properties with an Accept or Approve from LPA/DU and a minimum credit score of 620. No assets other than those required by LPA/DU need to be verified;
- Allowable on investment properties with an Accept or Approve from LPA/DU and a minimum credit score of 700. LPA/DU required assets, in addition to one-year of taxes, must be verified;
- A pricing adjustment will be charged for all approved full escrow waivers, see rate sheet and/or Flagstar pricing engine for applicable LLPA. A partial waiver for insurance only is not subject to a pricing adjustment.
ESCROW WAIVER LIMITATIONS

- For cash out transactions, the new loan amount cannot include the financing of real estate taxes when the taxes are more than 60 days delinquent and an escrow account is not established, unless requiring an escrow account is not permitted by applicable law or regulation.
- The standard escrow provision must remain in the mortgage documents. Flagstar Bank may, at its discretion, enforce the requirement if the borrower fails to act responsibly.
- Due to state law, for California loans only, escrow waivers are permitted up to a 90% LTV; however, MI must be escrowed by Flagstar Bank. Under no circumstances, in any state, can MI escrows be waived when MI is required.

MULTIPLE LOANS TO THE SAME BORROWER

Flagstar Bank will not approve or close more than 5 loans to any one borrower or an aggregate loan amount total of $4,000,000. When determining if the limit has been met, new loan submissions for a borrower must take into consideration any of that borrower’s outstanding loans with Flagstar Bank that are:

- Non-closed
- Closed and currently serviced by Flagstar Bank, or
- Closed but the servicing rights have been sold within the last 24 months.

If a borrower is applying for more than one loan through Flagstar Bank, all loans must be submitted to Underwriting at the same time and each loan must reference the other loan(s).

NUMBER OF FINANCED PROPERTIES

FANNIE MAE

If a new mortgage is secured by a second home or investment property, each borrower individually and all borrowers collectively may not own more than ten properties, which includes his/her principal residence, that are currently being financed. This limit applies to any combination of ownership in 1 to 4-unit properties in which the borrower is personally obligated on.

Refer to Fannie Mae Multiple Property Program, Doc. #5351 for all transactions in which the borrower owns 7-10 financed properties.

FREDDIE MAC

If a new mortgage is secured by a second home or investment property, each borrower individually and all borrower collectively must not be obligated on (e.g., notes, land contracts and/or any other debt or obligation) more than ten 1 to 4-unit properties, includes his/her principal residence, which are currently being financed. This limit applies to any combination of ownership in 1- to 4-unit properties.

- Borrowers who own more than one financed investment property, the new subject investment property mortgage must be a 15, 20, or 30-year fixed rate mortgage or a 7/1 or 10/1 ARM only.
- Ownership of a property that is held in the name of the borrower’s business, and the borrower in his or her individual capacity, is obligated on (e.g., Notes, land contracts and/or any other debt or obligation), must be included in the total number of financed properties.

Refer to Freddie Mac Multiple Property Program, Doc. #5340 for all transactions in which the borrower owns 7-10 financed properties.
POWER OF ATTORNEY

A Power of Attorney (POA) is a legal document giving one-person (described as the agent or attorney-in-fact) power to legally bind the borrower enacting the POA to the mortgage transaction. The eligibility requirements apply to any use of a POA for the closing documents, regardless if the person enacting the POA is a borrower to the transaction (e.g. party to title only).

The below requirements may be disregarded only when documentation is provided that an applicable law requires Flagstar to accept the use of the POA without limitations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Occupancy Types</th>
<th>Owner Occupied and Second Homes only. Investment properties are not eligible. (Overlay: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac allow investment property transactions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Loan Purpose</td>
<td>Purchase and Rate-and-Term Refinance only. Cash-out transactions are not eligible. Note: POAs are not eligible on loans classified as TX 50(a)(6) liens (Overlay: Freddie Mac allows cash-out transactions with additional requirements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrower Eligibility</td>
<td>At least one borrower must be present at closing. POA may only be utilized when there are multiple borrowers on the loan transaction. Single borrower transactions will only be considered when the borrower is engaged in military service outside the U.S. or when the Flagstar has historical experience with the borrower to compare the POA signatures. Fannie Mae will allow a POA when property is held in the name of a Trust when one of the following is met: • The Trust agreement authorizes the trustee to use a POA to delegate powers to an agent/attorney in fact; or • The agent under the POA is the borrower creating the Trust. (Overlay: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac do not restrict the number of borrowers present at closing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power of Attorney</td>
<td>• Must be specific to the transaction referencing the property address, unless the POA is a Military Durable POA. • Signatures on the POA must match signatures in the file to Flagstar Bank’s satisfaction (may not be eSigned). • POA must be notarized. • The POA must executed by the borrower prior to its use by the agent. (Overlay: Freddie Mac does not require loan specific POA and allows for e-signed POA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Circumstance</td>
<td>For Freddie Mac transactions only, a POA is only allowable when the borrower’s circumstances do not allow the borrower to be present at the closing due to a hardship, emergency or military deployment. A power of attorney may not be utilized for the convenience of the borrower. Verification must be provided indicating the circumstances to allow a POA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>The application and Purchase Agreement (if applicable) must be signed by all parties of the loan. A POA may sign the initial application in one of the below circumstances: • Borrower is on military service servicing outside the U.S. or deployed on a U.S. vessel, as long as the POA expressly states the intent to secure a loan on the subject property • The agent is the spouse or domestic partner to the borrower • The agent is also a borrower on the transaction, signing in their ownership interest in the mortgaged property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Agent/Attorney in Fact</td>
<td>• Family member of the borrower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ineligible Agent/Attorney in Fact</th>
<th>• Freddie Mac only, a person with a Fiduciary interest (i.e. person is on the loan or vested on title)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>The title policy must not make any exceptions to the use of a POA. See Settlement/Closing Requirements for signature requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstar Secondary Financing</td>
<td>The use of a POA under a Flagstar concurrent secondary lien (e.g. HELOC) is eligible when approved under the concurrent first lien mortgage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all other instances, power of attorney for closing documents with a loan is prohibited unless there is an expressed written waiver executed by the Underwriting Manager.

**SHORT SALE FEES PAID BY THE BORROWER**

Borrowers may pay additional fees or payments in connection with acquiring a property that is a pre-foreclosure or short sale that are typically the responsibility of the seller or another party. Any fees that do not represent a common and customary charge must be treated as a sales concession if any portion is reimbursed by an interested party to the transaction. Examples of additional fees or payments include, but are not limited to the following:

- Short sale processing fees, also referred to as short sale negotiation fees, buyer discount fees, short sale buyer fees. This fee does not represent a common and customary charge and therefore must be treated as a sales concession if any portion is reimbursed by an interested party to the transaction;
- Payment to a subordinate lien holder. This fee does not represent a common and customary charge and therefore must be treated as a sales concession if any portion is reimbursed by an interested party to the transaction; and
- Payment of delinquent taxes or delinquent HOA fees.

The following documents will be required:

- Purchase agreement must disclose all fees and/or payment associated to the short sale that the borrower has agreed to pay
- Copy of the Short Sale Approval Letter
- Closing Disclosure must include all short sale fees and payments paid by the borrower.

**ASSETS**

Funds must be verified to substantiate that a borrower(s) has sufficient cash deposits and other assets available to complete the mortgage transaction, as well as adequate reserves after closing, when required.

**ASSET DOCUMENTATION**

- The number of consecutive months account statement(s) as determined by DU or LPA, unless otherwise noted in the guidelines.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- All statements must clearly identify the borrower as the account holder and include the account number, the time period covered by the statement, all deposits and withdrawal transactions (for a depository accounts) or all purchase and sale transactions (for a financial portfolio account) and the ending account balance.
- Monthly bank statements must be dated within 45 days of application.
- Quarterly statements must be dated with 90 days of application.
- Verifications of source of funds may be dated up to 120 days before the date of the note.
- Any indications of borrowed funds, such as a recently opened account, a recently received large deposit or an account balance that is considerably greater than the average balance over the previous few months, will be investigated. See Borrowed Funds, Gifts and Large Deposit sections for additional requirements

**BANK PRINTOUTS**

A computer-generated transaction history, downloaded by the borrower from the Internet or by a financial institution representative from the institution's system is acceptable. The transaction history must include the below information:

- Identify the financial institution
  - Statements downloaded from the internet the presence of the URL identifying the financial institution or depository is acceptable.
  - Printouts obtained by a financial institution representative must identify the financial institution or depository
- Identify the account owner(s)
- Identify the account number, which at a minimum must include the last four digits
- Show all transactions
- Show the period covered
- Show the ending balance
- Show any outstanding loans secured by the asset

**TRUNCATED ASSET ACCOUNT NUMBERS**

Truncated account numbers are masked numbers for the borrower’s account and are acceptable for computer-generated forms, including online account or portfolio statements downloaded by the borrower from the Internet. A minimum of the last four digits of the borrower’s asset account must be listed on the asset documentation.

**VERIFICATION OF DEPOSIT FORM**

The Request for Verification of Deposit (Form 1006 or 1006(S)) may be used to verify activity in the borrower’s depository accounts when the borrower authorizes the lender to obtain, by signing the individual form(s) or a borrower’s signature authorization form. The Verification of Deposit should not be handled by the borrower.

When a VOD is used for verification, the source of funds must be verified if:

- Accounts opened within the last 90 days of the application date, and/or
- Account balances that are considerably greater than the average balance reflected on the VOD.
  - Freddie Mac (LPA)- a considerable increase is defined as the current balance exceeding the average balance by more than 50% of the qualifying income on purchase transactions. Refer to Large Deposits section to documentation requirements.
LIMITED FUNDS TO CLOSE - FREDDIE MAC
For Freddie Mac LPA transactions, documentation of funds to close on Refinance transactions is no longer required under the following circumstances:
- Required funds to close from the borrower do not exceed $500, and
- No reserves are required per the LPA response

ASSET TYPES
Assets types may be used for down payment, closing costs, and/or financial reserves unless otherwise indicated.

BUSINESS ASSETS
Withdraw of business funds may not have a detrimental impact on the business.

Fannie Mae Requirements
- The individual federal income tax returns must be evaluated, including if applicable, the business federal income tax returns for that particular business (non-Schedule C);
- The borrower must be listed as an owner of the account and the account must be verified with a verification of deposit or bank statements; and
- The underwriter must review the bank statement (number of months determined by DU) perform a business cash flow analysis to confirm that the withdrawal of funds for this transaction will not have a negative impact on the business.

Freddie Mac Requirements
- A minimum of the most recent two months statements is required regardless of LPA response. If using business income for qualification additional statements may be required as indicated below;
- Documentation of large deposits into business account is not required provided that the following:
  - Reviews a minimum of the most recent two months of the business account statements, and
  - Determines the deposits are typical for the borrower’s business
- When income from the business is used for qualification, the factors contributing to the determination that the withdrawal will not negatively impact the business must be included on the underwriter’s written analysis of the income source and amount
  - In addition to a review and analysis of the personal and business tax returns, the underwriter may review and analyze either the current financial statement (e.g. P&L or balance sheet) and/or the last three months of the business bank statements to confirm the deposits, withdrawals and balances are supportive of a viable business and are aligned with the level and type of income and expenses reported on the business tax returns.

CASH-ON-HAND
Generally, cash-on-hand is not an acceptable source of funds. See Fannie Mae HomeReady Doc #5318, Fannie Mae HomeReady-Homestyle Doc #5726, and Freddie Mac Home Possible Doc #5335, products for limitations for use of cash-on-hand.
DEPOSITORY ACCOUNTS
Checking, savings, money market, certificate of deposit are acceptable depository account types.

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS (IDA)
Some nonprofit agencies will match the funds a borrower regularly deposits into a savings account that has been designated as an account that is used solely for the accumulation of funds to purchase a home, referred to as individual development accounts, or IDAs. Funds that the borrower deposited into an individual development account may be used for either the down payment or closing costs. In some cases, "matching" funds deposited by a nonprofit agency may also be used for some or all of the borrower's down payment and closing costs (including prepaid items):

- If the nonprofit agency requires repayment of the "matching" funds, defers (or forgives) the repayment or files a lien against the property, the borrower may use the matching funds to supplement the down payment provided he or she has met the minimum borrower contribution requirements.
  - The minimum contributions must come from the borrower’s own funds unless:
    - The LTV/CLTV is less than or equal to 80%; or
    - The borrower is purchasing a one-unit principal residence and meets the requirements to use gifts, donated grant funds, or funds received from an employer to pay for some or all of the borrower’s minimum contributions.
- If the nonprofit agency does not require repayment of the "matching" funds (and does not file a lien against the property), the ratio of the agency's "matching" funds to the borrower's deposits may be 4:1 or less. The borrower may use the "matching" funds to make a cash payment for some or all of the down payment. (The funds may also be used to pay closing costs, including prepaid items.)

Documentation requirements:
- Agency may not be affiliated with seller or any party that participates in the mortgage origination process
- Describes the nonprofit agency's individual development account program to verify the rate at which the agency "matches" the borrower's deposits into the account
- Determines that the borrower has satisfied any vesting requirements of the program; and
- Show that the borrower has made regular payments into the account and that the agency made regular deposits of the matching funds into the account
- Determine the Vested balance or percentage of vesting

LIFE INSURANCE NET CASH VALUE
The net proceeds from a loan against the cash value, or from the surrender, of a life insurance policy may be used with the following requirements:
- Verify terms of the loan against the cash value of the policy or net surrender value;
- If funds are required for closing, liquidation is required and documented with a copy of the check or payout statement issued by the insurer;
- Payments on a loan do not have to be considered as long-term debt when qualifying the borrower if any penalty for failure to repay the loan is limited to the surrender of the policy. However, any additional obligation must be factored into the total debt-to-income ratio or subtracted from the borrower's financial reserves.
POOLED SAVINGS (COMMUNITY SAVINGS FUNDS)

Funds from a community savings account, or any other type of pooled savings, may be used for the down payment. Pooled savings arrangements give individuals who customarily use cash for their expenses, and do not keep their savings in depository institutions, a disciplined way of accumulating funds. In order to use funds of this nature the following requirements must be met:

- Confirmation from the party managing the pooled savings fund of the borrower’s interest and available funds;
- Documentation to evidence borrower’s regular participation in contributing to the savings fund;
- The borrower's obligation to continue making on-going contributions under the pooled savings arrangement should be considered as part of his or her total debt when calculating the debt-to-income ratio.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Vested funds from individual retirement accounts (IRA/Koegh accounts) and tax favored retirement savings accounts (401k accounts) may be used.

- Refer to DU or LPA response for requirements.
- If a retirement account is used for qualification purposes, the terms and conditions must be documented to verify the borrower's ability to withdraw.

STOCKS, BONDS AND MUTUAL FUNDS

The net value of stocks, bonds and mutual funds may be used with the following restrictions:

- Refer to DU or LPA response for requirements.
- Non-vested restricted stock and non-vested stock options are not acceptable source of funds.
- Vested Stock Options are eligible source of borrower funds and reserves, and must be documented with the following:
  - Account statements covering a two-month period or direct account verification (i.e., VOD) confirming the number of vested shares and current value
  - If the borrower does not receive a stock/security account statement for the stock options, the originator must:
    - Provide a statement verifying the number of vested shares owned by the borrower.
    - Provide the current stock price from a published source to determine the value.

TRUST ACCOUNTS

Funds disbursed from a borrower's trust account are an acceptable source if the borrower has immediate access to them with the following requirements:

- The trust manager or trustee must verify the value of the trust account;
- Confirm the conditions under which the borrower has access to the funds;
- Confirm the effect, if any is that the withdrawal of funds from the account will have on any trust income that is used in qualifying the borrower for the mortgage must also be documented.
BORROWED FUNDS

BORROWED FUNDS SECURED BY AN ASSET

Borrowed funds that are secured by an asset represent a return of equity and therefore may be used. Assets that may be used to secure funds include automobiles, artwork, collectibles, financial assets (such as savings accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds and 401k accounts) or real estate with the following requirements:

- Documentation supporting the ownership and value of the asset and which supports that the loan is secured by that asset
- Fannie Mae only- The terms of the secured loan must be documented
- Verify that the party providing the secured loan is not a party to the sale or financing of the property
- Confirm the loan proceeds have been transferred to the borrower.
  - Anticipated proceeds (e.g. cash-out refinance of a property, subject or non-subject) is not considered an eligible source of funds for reserves
- Consider monthly payments for the secured loan as debt when qualifying the borrower. If the loan does not require a payment an equivalent payment should be calculated and considered as debt. However, when the loan is secured by the borrower's financial assets, (i.e. 401k) monthly payments for the loan do not have to be considered as long-term debt when qualifying the borrower
- If the same financial asset is also used as part of the borrower's financial reserves, the adequacy of the borrower's reserves must take into consideration the fact that the value of the asset has been reduced by the proceeds from the secured loan (and any related fees).

BRIDGE OR SWING LOANS

A short-term loan secured by the borrower’s current home that allows the proceeds to be used for closing on a new house before the present home is sold may be used with the following requirements:

- May not be cross-collateralized against the new property;
- There is no specified limitation on the term of the bridge loans;
- See monthly debt obligation section on Bridge loans for qualification requirements.

Documentation Requirements

- Provide bridge loan documents to verify collateral and terms;
- Provide settlement statement or Closing Disclosure to verify net proceeds or document proceeds have been deposited into borrower’s account.

CREDIT CARD FINANCING

Cost paid early in the application process (e.g., lock-in fees, origination fees, commitment fees, credit report fees, and appraisal fees) may be charged to the borrower’s credit card because these fees do not represent extraordinary amounts and the credit card debt is considered in the borrower’s total monthly debt-to-income ratio. Borrowers are not required to pay off these credit card changes before closing. Under no circumstances may credit card financing be used for the down payment.

Credit card financing for the payment of common and customary fees paid outside of closing is allowable up to a maximum of 2% of the loan amount when:
The borrower has sufficient liquid funds (financial reserves) to cover these charges (in addition to funds needed for other closing costs and the down payment that he or she will be paying), or

The credit card payment is updated to account for the new charges in the qualifying ratio calculation.

**Freddie Mac**

- Under an employee relocation program, which specifically states the employer will reimburse the borrower for balance of fees (e.g. appraisal, credit report, origination fees) charged or paid by the borrower in conjunction with the purchase regardless for the amount, the payment is not required to be updated for the qualifying ratio nor additional assets verified.

**DISASTER RELIEF GRANT OR LOAN**

State and federal agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency, may use grants or loans to provide immediate housing assistance for individuals who are displaced because they have uninsured property losses resulting from a widespread natural disaster that affected their locality. Disaster relief loans, which are generally administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA), are low-interest-rate loans that may be either secured or unsecured.

Borrower may use lump-sum disaster relief grants or loans to satisfy minimum contribution requirements, no borrower contribution is required.

**Documentation Requirements**

- Document terms of grant or loan
- Provide verification of borrower’s receipt of funds from the grant or loan

**EMPLOYER ASSISTANCE**

Mortgage secured by a principal residence may use funds provided by an employer, for all or part of the down payment or closing costs:

- Loan is subject to the Minimum Borrower Contribution Requirements.
- May also be used for financial reserves for all types of assistance with the exception of unsecured loans (which may only be used for the down payment and closing costs).
- Employer assistance funds are not allowed on a second home or an investment property.
- Funds must come directly from the employer, including through an employer-affiliated credit union.
- When employer assistance is extended as a secured second mortgage, the transaction may be structured as an eligible Community Seconds, Doc #5932, or it must satisfy Fannie Mae’s eligibility criteria for mortgages that are subject to Subordinate Financing.
- If regular payments are required for the secured second mortgage, the payments must be included in the calculation of the debt-to-income ratio.
- If the secured second mortgage or unsecured loan does not require regular payments, there is no need to calculate an equivalent payment for consideration as part of the borrower’s monthly debt.

**Documentation Requirements**

- That the program is an established company program, not just an accommodation developed for an individual employee.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- The dollar amount of the employer’s assistance.
- An unsecured loan from an employer with an award letter or legal agreement from the note holder and must disclose the terms and conditions of the loan.
- The terms of any other employee assistance being offered to the borrower (such as relocation benefits or gifts).
- That the borrower received the employer assistance funds directly from the employer (or through the employer-affiliated credit union).

Employer Assistance - Freddie Mac
Employer Assisted Homeownership (EAH) must also meet the following requirements for Freddie Mac in conjunction with those listed above:

- For funds provided in the form of gift, grants, or affordable seconds the Agency providing assistance may not be affiliated with the seller or mortgage origination process
- Unsecured loans may be fully repayable, deferred payment or forgivable with the following requirements:
  - Funds from an unsecured loan may only be used to fund all or part of the down payment or closing costs.
  - The terms may not require repayment in full unless:
    - The borrower terminates their employment for any reason, or
    - The employer terminates the borrower for any reason other than long-term disability, elimination of position, or reduction-in-force.
  - If the monthly payment begins on or after the 61st monthly payment under the first mortgage or if repayment is due only on sale or default, the monthly payment may be excluded for the debt-to-income ratio.
    - If part of an employee relocation program, the payment is excluded if the monthly payment begins on or after the 24th monthly payment under the first mortgage.

- Secured secondary financing must meet requirements of Subordinate Financing and;
  - The terms may not require repayment in full unless:
    - The borrower terminates their employment for any reason, or
    - The employer terminates the borrower for any reason other than long-term disability, elimination of position, or reduction-in-force.
  - If the monthly payment begins on or after the 61st monthly payment under the first mortgage or if repayment is due only on sale or default, the monthly payment may be excluded for the debt-to-income ratio.
    - If part of an employee relocation program, the payment is excluded if the monthly payment begins on or after the 24th monthly payment under the first mortgage.

PERSONAL UNSECURED LOANS
Generally, personal unsecured loans are not an acceptable source of funds for the down payment, closing costs or reserves. Examples of unsecured borrowed funds include signature loans, lines of credit on credit cards and overdraft protection on checking accounts.

In addition, repayment of a personal loan to the borrower is not normally an acceptable source of funds for any part of the transaction.
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) LOANS AND GRANTS UNDER COVID-19

Any documented proceeds from a Small Business Administration PPP loan or any other similar COVID related loan or grant to a business:

- May not be considered business assets for assessing the business stability.
- Funds may not be used as eligible funds for the down payment, closing costs and reserves.
- Unless a personal obligation for repayment is discovered, the borrower is not obligated to qualify with the business loan at this time.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY INTERESTED PARTIES

Some closing costs and prepaid settlement costs generally are paid by the property purchaser, while other costs are the responsibility of the property seller. When any costs that are normally paid by the property purchaser are paid (indirectly or directly) by someone else, they are considered to be contributions. All contributions may be paid by any interested party to the property sale transaction, although limitations will be imposed on the amount of the contributions.

CORPORATE RELOCATIONS

Borrower’s employer is allowed to make a contribution for closing costs and prepaids only subject to the limitations in the Maximum Contributions section, Contributions from an employer cannot fund any part of a down payment.

Freddie Mac

See Credit Card Financing for additional flexibilities when an employee relocation program reimburses the borrower for loan costs paid through a credit card or line of credit.

DOWNPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

There are a number of "down payment assistance," "homeownership programs," etc. organizations that provide funds to borrowers toward the purchase of a new home. Some of these organizations include:

- Nehemiah Program, AmeriDream Charity, HART, Responsible Homeownership Program, Family Home Providers, Neighborhood Gold (The Buyers Fund), Partners in Charity, Freedom Outreach, Horizon, AJH, Genesis Down Pmt Assistance Program, DPA Alliance, Futures, Homes For All, Home Down Payment Gift Foundation & National Home Down Payment Gift Funds

For conventional loans, we do not allow funds from these organizations for down-payment and on only a limited level for closing costs and prepaids. Any funds put into a conventional transaction from these organizations must meet the seller concession percent limitation rules. These funds are considered a seller concession. If the LTV is 95%, the maximum seller concession is 3%, the total maximum amount of combined funds from the seller and these organizations Combined is 3%. The seller cannot put in 3% and the organizations another 3%, the total combined limit is 3%.

INTERESTED PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS

Interested Party Contributions (IPC) are either a financing concession or a sales concession. A financing concession is a financial contribution from an interested party and provides a benefit to the borrowers in the financing transaction.

- Financing concessions that are paid on the borrower’s behalf are subject to our IPC limits. Fees and/or closing costs that are typically paid by a seller in accordance with local custom (known as common and customary fees or costs) are not subject to these limits.
• Financing concessions in excess of *Maximum Contributions* requirements are considered sales concessions. Sales concessions may also include contributions provided by an interested party that benefit the borrower but are not integral to the financing transaction.
  o All sales concessions must be deducted from the sales price when calculating loan-to-value (LTV) and combined loan-to-value (CLTV) ratios for underwriting and eligibility purposes.

A lender or employer is not considered an interested party to a sales transaction unless it is the property seller or is affiliated with the property seller or another interested party to the transaction.

**Fannie Mae Lender Contributions**
Lender (the entity that closes the loan) Contributions
• Lender-sourced contributions to fund closing costs and prepaid fees that are normally the responsibility of the borrower are permitted provided the lender-sourced contribution is not:
  o used to fund any portion of the down payment
  o subject to repayment requirements, or require financial obligation apart from the subject mortgage
  o passed to the lender from a third party

**FINANCING CONCESSIONS**
IPCs that are payments or credits related to acquiring the property or paying for financing terms, including prepaids, are considered financing concessions.

Financing concessions include, but are not limited to: origination fees, discount points, commitment fees, appraisal costs, transfer taxes, stamps, attorney fees, survey charges, title premium or charges, real estate tax service fees, and funds to subsidize an interest rate buydown.

Financing concessions may also include prepaid items such as: interest charges (limited to no more than 30 days of interest), real estate taxes covering any period after the settlement date (only if the taxes are being impounded by the servicer for future payment), hazard insurance premiums (limited to no more than 14 months), initial and/or renewal mortgage insurance premiums and any escrow accruals required for renewal of borrower-purchased mortgage insurance coverage, and HOA fees for up to 12 months.

In places where real estate taxes are paid in arrears a legitimate pro-rated real estate tax credit is not considered a financing concession and is not subject to IPC limits. In addition, a pro-rated real estate tax credit cannot be considered when determining if the borrower has sufficient funds for the mortgage transaction (i.e. down payment, closing costs and reserves must come from eligible sources).

**MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTIONS**
For underwriting purposes, a downward adjustment must be made to the sales price of the property to reflect the amount of any contributions that exceed our limitations.

| The maximum allowable contributions that interested parties may make for a conventional mortgage |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| **Occupancy** | **LTV/HCLTV > 90%** | **LTV/HCLTV >75% and ≤ 90%** | **LTV/HCLTV ≤ 75%** |
| Primary Residence and Second Home | 3% | 6% | 9% |
PAYMENT ABATEMENTS
Payment abatement is an incentive provided to the borrower by an interested party, in which the interested party provides funds to pay or reimburse a certain number of monthly payments on the borrower’s behalf (e.g. principal, interest, taxes, insurance and/or other assessments). These funds are provided to the lender or a third party to be distributed over the term of the abatement period or credited against the borrower’s future obligations.

Payment abatements of any type are not eligible regardless of whether they are disclosed the Closing Disclosure. This prohibition applies to transactions in which an interested party is directly funding the abatement and/or if the funding for the abatement is flowing through another entity such, as a non-profit down payment assistance program.

The payment of HOA fees is not considered abatement unless the payment of the fee extends for more than 12 months. The payment of HOA fees for 12 months or less is considered an interested party contribution.

PERSONAL PROPERTY
Personal property that is permanently affixed or difficult to remove should be considered as part of the sales price, may remain on the sales contract, and do not require the underwriter to establish a value. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Built-in appliances such as stoves, refrigerators and dishwashers
- Swing sets
- Above-ground pools
- Window treatment
- Pool tables
- Wet Bar

Personal property items, that are not permanently affixed or difficult to remove, must have an established value not to exceed an aggregate value of $500. Tools such as EBAY, Craig’s List and Google can be used to establish a value and documentation retained in file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Property Requirement Based on Total Aggregate Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Aggregate Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>Requirement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to or less than $500</td>
<td>An addendum to purchase contract indicating no value to the personal property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $500</td>
<td>Total Value impact to the LTV must be considered, ensure the following scenarios are taken into account:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the deduction in sales price puts the LTV greater than 80%, the borrower must come in with the cash to close to maintain a LTV of 80% or less;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LTV must meet product requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REALTOR COMMISSION
When the borrower is a licensed realtor and representing themselves during the purchase process, the commission earned can be used toward funds to close, with the following requirements:

Realтор Commission Requirements
SALES CONCESSIONS
IPCs that take the form of non-realty items such as cash, fully furnished home, automobiles, decorator allowances, moving costs or other “giveaways” are considered sales concessions. The value of sales concessions must be deducted from the sales price when calculating the LTV and CLTV ratios for underwriting and eligibility purposes.

UNDISCLOSED SELLER CONTRIBUTIONS
Seller contributions, such as moving expenses, payment of various fees on the borrower’s behalf, silent second mortgages held by the property seller, principal and interest (P&I) abatements and other contributions not disclosed on the Closing Disclosure are often given to home buyers outside of loan closing. These undisclosed contributions tend to reduce the effective sales price of a property; therefore, they may compromise the LTV ratio for a mortgage. Consequently, a mortgage with undisclosed seller contributions is not eligible for delivery.

Funds contributed by the lender from premium pricing are not considered to be contributions and may be used toward closing costs only.

CREDITS
CREDIT FOR VALUE OF LOT
When the borrower holds title to the lot on which a property is being constructed, under a purchase transaction (e.g. there is no interim construction financing or contractor liens), the value of the lot may be credited toward the down payment for the mortgage. The borrower’s equity contribution will be the difference between any outstanding liens against the lot and the recognized value of the lot. The recognized value of the lot is determined based on when the borrower acquired the lot:

- If the borrower acquired the lot more than 12 months before the date of the mortgage application—or if the borrower acquired the lot at any time as a gift or inheritance—the value of the lot will be its current appraised value.
- If the borrower acquired the lot 12 or fewer months before the date of the mortgage application, the value of the lot will be the lesser of its sales price or its current appraised value.
  - Document cash investment with copy of Closing Disclosure, warranty deed with no outstanding liens or copy of release of any prior liens.

RENT CREDIT FOR OPTIONS TO PURCHASE
The property seller may give the purchaser credit toward the down payment for a portion of previous rent payments made. Rent credit may be used toward a borrower’s minimum contribution requirement, if applicable. The following requirements must be met:

- Copy of rental purchase agreement must show an original term of at least 12 months
- Acceptable verification of rental payments paid by the borrower for a minimum of 12 months
- Appraiser determination of the market rent for the subject. Credit is calculated by the difference between the market rent and the actual rent paid for the last 12 months
EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT (EMD)
The deposit on a sales contract is an acceptable source of funds for both the down payment and the closing costs. To apply an EMD the following requirements must be met:

- If the deposit is being used as part of the borrower’s minimum contribution requirement, the lender must verify that the funds are from an acceptable source:
  - A copy of the cancelled check, and
  - Required months of bank statements showing the check has cleared the account or VOD covering up to and including the date the check cleared.

- If the EMD is not required to meet a minimum contribution requirement, and the borrower has sufficient funds for closing and reserves, a cancelled check is not required:
  - Document the funds have changed hands (e.g. copy of check or letter from agent holding funds), and
  - The deposit must be backed out of the balance of borrower’s acceptably documented assets. Projected funds (e.g. anticipated net proceeds from sale of home) are not considered an eligible source of funds.

GIFTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gift Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligible Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift of Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations from Entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Gift Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Transfer of Gift Funds Prior to Close** | Documentation must be provided to show transfer of gift funds from the donor’s financial institution to the borrower’s account or directly to the escrow or title agent with the following:  
  - Copy of donor’s check and the borrower’s deposit slip  
  - Copy of donor’s withdrawal slip and the borrower’s deposit slip.  
  - Wire transfer to borrower with customer information matching donor information.  
  - Certified check to borrower with letter from bank that issued check stating the funds came from the donor’s account.  
  
  Freddie Mac- A third-party money transfer application or service (e.g. Zelle) is acceptable when evidence is provided that the funds were transferred using the application or service directly from the donor’s account to the borrower’s account or to the settlement agent. |
| **Gift Funds Transferred Directly to the Settlement Agent** |  
  - Gift letter must be provided prior to close;  
  - Copy of a certified check, official check, or wire transfer with letter from settlement agent confirming receipt of funds from donor must be completed at closing. Information from agent must match gift letter.  
  - Closing Disclosure to reflect gift funds with matching donor name |
| **Pooled Funds** | When a gift from a relative or domestic partner is being pooled with the borrower’s funds to make up the required minimum cash down payment on a new primary residence (see Exceptions under Minimum Borrower Contribution Requirements) the following items must also be included:  
  - A certification from the donor stating that he/she has lived with the borrower for the past 12 months and will continue to do so in the new residence; and  
  - Documents that demonstrate a history of borrower and donor shared residency. The donor’s address must be the same as the borrower’s address. Examples include but are not limited to a copy of a driver’s license, a bill or a bank statement. |

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**PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF ASSET OR PROPERTY**

### ANTICIPATED OR ACTUAL NET PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF PROPERTY

If the borrower’s currently owned home is listed for sale, but has not been sold, we may qualify the borrower on the basis of his or her anticipated sales proceeds based on the following formulas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales Price has been established</th>
<th>Calculation of Net Proceeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sales Price – (Sales Costs + All Liens) = Estimated Proceeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>90% of Listing Price – All Liens = Estimated Proceeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fully executed settlement statement on the existing home, before or simultaneously with the settlement on the new home, must be provided to show sufficient net cash proceeds to consummate the purchase of the subject.

### EMPLOYEE RELOCATION BUY-OUT

In connection with a corporate relocation plan, a copy of the executed buy-out agreement may be used to document the source of funds when the employer assumes responsibility for paying off the existing mortgage. A photocopy of a sales contract or a listing agreement may not be used as verification of the actual proceeds from the sale.
SALE OF PERSONAL ASSETS
Proceeds received from a sale of personal assets are an acceptable source of funds for the down payment, closing costs and financial reserves as long as the individual purchasing the asset is not a party to either the property sale transaction or the mortgage financing transaction. When the borrower relies on the sale of personal assets as a source of funds, documentation must be obtained to evidence of the following:

- The ownership of any asset, if the type of asset is required to be titled (e.g. automobile title)
- The value of the asset as determined by an independent and reputable source, when the proceeds represent more than 50% of the income used for qualification
  - Fannie Mae- the lesser of the estimated value or actual sales price must be used when determining the amount of funds eligible for use in the transaction
- The transfer of ownership of the asset with its sale, such as a bill of sale
- The receipt of the proceeds of the sale, such as a deposit slip, bank statement, or copy of the purchaser's check.

Cryptocurrency
Proceeds from Bitcoin, or other digital currency exchange, must be converted to U.S. currency and deposited into an eligible asset account. Documentation must show the funds coming from a digital currency account that was owned by the borrower. Cryptocurrency must be sold and loans against digital currency are not considered eligible.

SECTION 1031 TAX DEFERRED EXCHANGES
A 1031 exchange involves the selling of one real property, giving the proceeds of the sale to an exchange company and eventually taking back those funds for the purpose of purchasing another real property.

- Eligible Property Types - A 1031 exchange is only allowed on properties other than primary residences. Primary residences are not eligible. The home being sold cannot be a primary residence, nor the newly purchased property. The exchange company will typically not enter into the transaction unless they are certain that the property type is eligible.
- Benefit - The benefit is not having to pay capital gains tax on the proceeds of the sale of the first property sale.
- Exchange Companies - The following entities are not permitted to act as the exchange company; relatives and controlled business entities or the applicant’s realtor, CPA, or attorney.
- Proceeds - All proceeds from the first property sales do not need to be reinvested. Escrow may be instructed to disburse a portion of the funds to the applicant and the balance to the new title company as cash to close on the new purchase. Disbursement to the applicant at the close of the sale or unused funds at the close of the exchange will not disqualify the exchange. However, any cash received by the applicant can be recognized by the IRS as a gain and taxed accordingly.
- Required Documentation - A copy of the exchange documents, showing the borrower(s) as the owner of the funds and showing adequate funds in the exchange escrow required to close.

TRADE EQUITY
The property seller may take the borrower’s existing property or an asset other than real estate in trade as part of the down payment. For Fannie Mae, the borrower must meet minimum contribution requirements from own funds prior to use of trade equity.
Documentation Requirements

- Copy of trade-in contract, including those that are evidenced by two separate contracts that have the buyer and the seller on one contract reversing roles on the second contract;
- A current full appraisal to determine value;
- For real property:
  - A copy of land records to verify the ownership and existing liens.
  - The property seller must provide proof of title transfer and satisfaction of any existing liens.
  - Transfer deed must be recorded.

Calculation of Equity

- Subtract the outstanding mortgage balance of the property being traded, plus any transfer costs, from the lesser of either the property’s appraised value or the trade in value agreed to by both parties.

  For manufactured home only, subtract the sum of the outstanding loan balance and any transfer costs from the lesser of the trade-in value of the manufactured home or the sum of the appraised value for the land being traded and 90% of the retail value for the manufactured home, based on the National Automobile Dealer Association of Manufactured Housing Appraisal Guide.

Minimum Borrower Contribution Requirements

Mortgage insurance companies may have additional restrictions not listed within this document. Refer to each mortgage insurance company’s website for complete eligibility details.

When a mortgage has an LTV ratio of 80% or lower, or combined loan-to-value (CLTV) ratio for mortgages that have subordinate financing, gift funds from an acceptable donor may be used to make the entire down payment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>LTV, CLTV, or HCLTV</th>
<th>Fannie Mae</th>
<th>Freddie Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Residence</td>
<td>≤ 80%</td>
<td>Minimum borrower contribution from the borrower’s own funds is not required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 80%</td>
<td>Minimum borrower contribution from the borrower’s own funds is not required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-unit</td>
<td>The borrower must make a 5% minimum borrower contribution from his or her own funds before gift funds may be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 4-unit</td>
<td>Minimum borrower contribution from the borrower’s own funds is not required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Home</td>
<td>≤ 80%</td>
<td>Minimum borrower contribution from the borrower’s own funds is not required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 80%</td>
<td>The borrower must make a 5% minimum borrower contribution from his or her own funds before gift funds may be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Property</td>
<td>≤ 80%</td>
<td>All funds used for the transaction must be the borrower’s own funds. Gift funds are not allowable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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EXCEPTIONS TO BORROWER MINIMUM CONTRIBUTIONS

Borrowers may use gift funds for some or all of the minimum contribution in the following situations:

- Borrowers may pool their funds with gift funds received from one of the following sources:
  - A relative or domestic partner who has lived with the borrower for the last 12 months
  - A fiancé or fiancée, as long as both individuals will use the home being purchased as their principal residence.

LARGE DEPOSITS

Large deposit is defined as a single deposit that exceeds 50% of the total monthly qualifying income for the loan.

All large deposits, regardless of transaction type, should be reviewed for indications of recently opened liabilities resulting from borrowed funds or any indication that the funds used to cover the down payment, closing costs, or reserves generated from an unacceptable source.

If the source of a large deposit is readily identifiable on the account statement(s), such as a direct payroll deposit, the Social Security Administration, tax refund, or a transfer of funds between verified accounts, no further action is required.

| Large Deposit Documentation Requirements for Down Payment, Closing Costs and/or Reserves |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Transaction Type | Documentation Requirement |
| Refinance | Though documentation and explanation are not necessarily required to use funds, the underwriter is still responsible to ensure an unverified large deposit was not a result of borrowed funds. |
| Purchase | If borrower does not have all documentation required to confirm the source of a deposit, a reasonable judgement may be made based on the available documentation as well as the borrower’s debt to income ratio, income and overall credit profile. Written justification must be in file with rationale for using funds. Examples of large deposits may include a written explanation, proof of ownership of an asset that was sold, or a copy of a wedding invitation to support receipt of gift. See Sale of Personal Assets section for additional requirements. Verified funds must be reduced by the amount (or portion) of the undocumented large deposit and the remaining funds must be sufficient for the down payment, closing costs, and reserves. When a single deposit consists of both verified and unverified portions, only the unverified amount is used to determine whether the deposit is considered a large deposit. |

- Example 1 - Borrower has monthly income of $4,000. A deposit of $5,000 on the bank statement has been identified but only $2,000 can be sourced as coming from a federal tax refund. As the remaining $3,000 exceeds 50% of the borrower’s income, this amount must be reduced from the borrower’s account balance.

- Example 2 - Borrower has monthly income of $4,000. A deposit of $5,000 on the bank statement has been identified but only $3,500 can be sourced as coming from a federal tax refund. As the remaining $1,500 is less than 50% of the borrower’s income, it is not considered a large deposit and no further action is required.
RESERVES
The following tables provide minimum reserve requirements based on investor and property type. Loans requiring MI must follow MI company requirements for own funds.

**FANNIE MAE**

Reserves in Months of PITIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 to 4-Unit</th>
<th>Per DU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash-out transactions with a debt-to-income ratio exceeding 45% will result in an ineligible response with less than 6 months reserves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Multiple Financed Properties**
If a borrower is financing a second home or investment property, DU will determine the requirement for additional reserves based on the unpaid principal balance of all mortgages and HELOCs secured against the number of other second home and investment properties financed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total # of Financed Properties</th>
<th>Percentage of aggregate UPB for other financed properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4 financed properties</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 financed properties</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-10 financed properties</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate UPB calculation does not include the mortgages and HELOCs that are on:
- The subject property,
- The borrower’s principal residence,
- Properties that are sold or pending sale, and
- Accounts that will be paid by closing (or omitted in DU on the online loan application).

**FREDDIE MAC**

Reserves in Months of PITIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 to 4-Units</th>
<th>Per LPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Multiple Financed Properties**
If a borrower is financing a second home or investment property, LPA will determine the requirement for additional reserves based on the PITIA of all mortgages and HELOCs secured against the number of other second home and investment properties financed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Home and Investment Property- Reserves in Months of PITIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-6 financed properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-10 financed properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VERIFICATION OF ASSETS FOR NON-U.S. CITIZEN BORROWERS**
Funds that a non-U.S. citizen borrower recently deposited in a U.S depository institution are acceptable provide the following requirements are met:
- Evidence the funds transferred from the country from which the borrower immigrated,
• Evidence the funds belonged to the borrower prior to the date of the transfer, and
• The source of all funds used for closing can be verified in the same manner they would for a borrower who is a U.S. citizen

CREDIT AND LIABILITIES

AUTOMATED CREDIT UNDERWRITING
For conforming loans, Flagstar Bank utilizes Fannie Mae’s Desktop Underwriter® (DU) and Freddie Mac’s Loan Product Advisor® (LPA) automated underwriting systems (AUS). When utilizing Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac’s automated underwriting systems, their credit risk system and analysis will generate a credit report and determine the overall acceptability of the borrower’s credit history and will grade accordingly. In most instances, Flagstar Bank will adhere to the risk analysis decision made by the automated underwriting system(s). Flagstar Bank reserves the right to decline any loan regardless of AUS response if the loan contains no viable credit. No viable credit would include any combination of recent non-medical collections, combined with a chronic pattern of heavy late pays, charge-offs, P&L’s, bankruptcy, tax liens, judgments, etc. When material error(s) are present on the credit report that negatively affect the risk analysis of the automated underwriting system(s), the borrower’s credit must be updated, and acceptable AUS findings must be obtained.

CREDIT SCORE REQUIREMENTS
Mortgage Insurance companies may impose their own restrictions.

FICO (Fair, Isaac and Company) scores are obtained from up to three national credit bureaus. If three scores are obtained for a borrower, the middle score is used to qualify the borrower; when two scores are obtained for a borrower, the lower score is used. If there is more than one borrower on a mortgage loan, the FICO score of the borrower with the lowest score (as calculated in accordance with the preceding sentence) is used.

BORROWER(S) WITH A VALID CREDIT SCORE
All borrowers with at least one valid credit score are eligible. Nontraditional credit may not be utilized to supplement a lack of traditional tradelines or derogatory credit when a borrower has a valid credit score.

BORROWER(S) WITHOUT A VALID CREDIT SCORE
Borrower(s) without any credit score may be eligible subject to the following requirements:

Eligibility Requirements
• At least 1 borrower on the loan must have a valid credit score that meets the product parameters.
• Purchase and Rate and Term Refinance transactions only.
• Subject must be a 1-unit primary residence
• All borrowers must occupy the property as their primary residence.
• The loan product must be an eligible Fixed Rate Agency Product offered by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac
• The loan must receive a DU Approve/Eligible or LPA Accept
• All requirements of AUS must be met
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- If the borrower(s) without a credit score are contributing 50% or more of the qualifying income additional nontraditional credit history is required. See below requirements for acceptable nontraditional credit

Additional Fannie Mae Restrictions
- Loan amount must meet conforming loan limits. High Balance loans are not eligible.

Additional Freddie Mac Restrictions
- When nontraditional credit requirements apply, all credit references must be from within the United States.

Nontraditional Credit Requirements for borrower(s) without a Credit Score
All borrowers without a valid credit score must document a 12-month satisfactory payment history of nontraditional credit from no less than two sources when their income is 50% or more of the qualifying income.

- At least one nontraditional credit history must be housing-related (rent) verified with either cancelled checks with copy of lease or a VOR, indicating 0x30 lates within the last 12 months.
  - At least one borrower without a credit score can document a rental history to meet this requirement. If multiple borrowers are on the loan without a credit score the other borrowers must provide two additional credit sources.
  - In the event multiple borrowers without a credit score have individual housing payments, all housing references must be verified.
  - If the housing expense is a shared obligation between two or more borrowers (e.g. both names are on the lease in which they are living), the documentation counts as a nontraditional source for each borrower.

- Secondary nontraditional credit source must verify no more than 1x30 in the last 12 months.
  - Direct verification from creditor is acceptable with the following criteria indicated
    - Name of creditor along with telephone number
    - Name of payor
    - Name and position of individual providing the reference
    - Account number
    - Nature of obligation (utility, insurance, etc.)
    - Payment, outstanding balance and high balance
    - Historical account history with a format of or similar to 0x30, 0x60, etc.
    - Alternative statements such as “current”, “paid as agreed”, or “satisfactory” are not acceptable to validate the payment history
  - In lieu of verification from the creditor the borrower may provide documentation indicating the terms of the debt repayment along with a 12-month history via cancelled checks, bank statements clearly showing credit name as payee, or copies of the creditor statements showing paid.

- Each borrower must have no collections (other than medical), judgements, or liens within the most recent 24 months
CREDIT INQUIRIES
The report must list all inquiries that were made in the previous 120 days. All loan applicants will be required to provide an explanation for all inquiries that were made in the previous 90 days on their credit report and any new debt must be added to the liabilities section of the 1003 and be supported by applicable documentation. All applicants will be required to provide a signed letter of explanation for all credit inquiries found during the loan process.

DISPUTED CREDIT INFORMATION
If a borrower indicates that any significant information in the credit file is inaccurate, such as reported accounts that do not belong to the borrower or derogatory information that is reported in error, the borrower should request the credit reporting company that provided the information to confirm its accuracy. If the credit reporting company confirms that the disputed information is incorrect, the information should be corrected and a new report obtained if the erroneous information significantly affects the underwriting of the file. If there are multiple disputed tradelines or a dispute on a mortgage tradeline, the credit score cannot be used for underwriting.

The applicants may contact the repositories or bureaus if there are disputed issues. The telephone numbers and addresses are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equifax</th>
<th>Experian</th>
<th>Trans Union</th>
<th>Credco</th>
<th>CBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600 Peachtree St. NE Atlanta, GA 30309 (800) 685-1111</td>
<td>701 Experian Pkwy Allen, TX 75013 (888) 397-3742</td>
<td>2 Baldwin Place Chester, PA 19022 (800) 888-4213</td>
<td>12395 First American Way Poway, CA 92068 (800) 637-2422</td>
<td>5555 Airport Hwy Toledo, OH 43615 (800) 795-2119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISPUTED CREDIT REPORT TRADELINES

**FANNIE MAE**
For loans submitted to DU that receive an Approve/Eligible response, DU will assess the risk of the loan casefile using the tradelines reported as disputed by the borrower. Follow the direction of the DU response for requirements.

**FREDDIE MAC**
For loans submitted to LPA that have receive an Accept response and the borrower has a disputed account, it is not required to review the credit report for disputed tradelines and confirm the accuracy of the disputed tradelines. The disputed tradelines have already been included in the LPA assessment, no further action is required.

EXTENDED FRAUD ALERTS OR ACTIVE MILITARY ALERTS
Applicants with credit reports containing extended fraud alerts or active military alerts will be contacted by a Flagstar Bank employee prior to a commitment letter being issued.

When the credit reporting agency has incomplete information, discovers that the borrower might not have disclosed all information that should be found in the public records or obtains other information that indicates the possible existence of undisclosed credit records, the credit reporting agency must interview the borrower(s) to obtain additional information that is needed to provide an accurate report or perform additional research to verify whether the purported undisclosed records actually exist.
UNDERWRITING BORROWERS WITH FROZEN CREDIT

**Fannie Mae**
Loans for a borrower with credit data frozen at one of the credit repositories, the credit report is still acceptable as long as the following requirements are met:

- Credit data is available from two repositories
- A credit score is obtained from at least one of those two repositories
- The lender requested a three in-file merged report.

**Freddie Mac**
No more than one credit repository can have frozen credit information, regardless of the LPA response.

CREDIT HISTORY

**AUTHORIZED USER TRADELINES**

**Fannie Mae**
When the credit report contains authorized user accounts the underwriter must determine the account(s) are an accurate representation of borrower's own credit reputation in order to deem the DU Approve/Eligible response as valid. If the authorized user tradelines are not an accurate reflection of the borrower's credit history, the underwriter should evaluate the borrower's credit history without the benefit of these tradelines.

**Freddie Mac**
The LPA feedback certificate will provide messaging regarding authorized user account(s).

- If the underwriter is unable to document one of the requirements for each authorized user account, the underwriter may make the determination that the authorized user accounts have an insignificant impact on the borrower’s overall credit history and the information on the credit report is representative of the borrower’s own credit reputation. The underwriter should base its determination on the number of the borrower’s own tradelines, as well as the age of the tradeline, type, size and the payment history, as compared to the authorized user accounts. The underwriter must document its determination in the Mortgage file.

**VERIFICATION OF MORTGAGE (VOM)**

**Fannie Mae**

- All mortgage tradelines must be updated within 45 days of application. If more than 45 days has elapsed since last reporting on credit, it is required to document the mortgage is current.
- Mortgage history verification is required for all mortgages not reporting on the credit report. See DU findings for acceptable history requirements (borrower may not have any 60 days lates within the last 12 months)
- Any account listed on the application as a mortgage will be assessed as mortgage through DU regardless of account type on the credit report.
- When DU identifies a potentially inaccurate mortgage delinquency on the credit report, and documented the information is inaccurate, DU may be instructed to disregard the information in the eligibility assessment as addressed in the DU findings.
\textbf{Freddie Mac}

- If all borrowers have a usable credit score and LPA issued an Accept response no further mortgage history verification is required.

The above policies will apply to all mortgage tradelines, including first liens, second liens, home improvement loans, HELOCs and Manufactured Home transactions. Borrowers may not bring past-due mortgage accounts current prior to closing in order to circumvent DU/LPA response or requirements.

\textbf{TEMPORARY VERIFICATION OF MORTGAGE REQUIREMENTS- APPLICATIONS ON OR AFTER JUNE 2, 2020}

\textbf{Mortgage History Requirements for All Financed Properties}

In addition to reviewing the credit report, additional due diligence will be performed for each mortgage loan on which the borrower is obligated, including co-signed mortgage loans and mortgage loans not related to the subject transaction, to determine whether the payments are current as of the Note date of the new transaction (e.g. A Note date of July 1, 2020 would require the payments be made through June. A Note date of June 29, 2020 would require the payments made through May).

Examples of acceptable additional due diligence methods to document include:

- a loan payment history from the servicer or third-party verification service,
- a payoff statement for mortgages being refinanced (e.g. “interest to date” must be current or indicate the next payment due date),
- the latest mortgage account statement from the borrower, or
- a verification of mortgage.

- A credit supplement is acceptable when direct contact is made with the servicer, with the contact information provided, and the supplement verifies the date the last full payment was made and the due date of the next payment owed.
  - A supplement that indicates automated verification is not acceptable
  - A supplement that only provides a current status of the mortgage such as “current” or “paid as agreed” would not be considered as meeting the due diligence requirement

Missed payments as a result of COVID-19 (March 2020), including the borrower opting for forbearance, will not be treated as delinquent mortgage payments for the purposes of assessing borrower's credit worthiness.

\textbf{Eligibility Requirements}

As of the Note Date of the new subject Mortgage, each existing Mortgage on which the Borrower is obligated that is secured by either the subject property or any other 1- to 4-unit residential property, must meet the following requirements:

- If the borrower has made all timely payments due prior to the subject loan Note date, regardless if a loan is in forbearance, no additional requirements apply.
- If the borrower has missed payment(s) on a loan prior to the Note date as a result of the impact of COVID (regardless if the loan was placed in forbearance) the missed payment(s) must be resolved and documented according to one of the options below with a servicer resolution option, as follows:
Repayment to Servicer | Eligibility Requirements
--- | ---
Reinstatement | • All missed payments must be made to bring the loan current  
• Source of funds must be documented, when the repayment was completed after the date of application, from an eligible source (e.g. restricted use of borrowed funds, gift funds are ineligible on investment properties, etc.)  
• Funds from the subject transaction may not be used to reinstate the mortgage

**OR** the borrower must be able to provide documentation to support a servicer approved resolution to be eligible.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution with Servicer</th>
<th>Eligibility Requirements with Documented Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Repayment Plan | • A repayment plan must be completed, or  
• At least 3 consecutive payments under the repayment plan must be documented  
  o Lump sum or advance payments is not acceptable to meet the 3-month requirement  
• In connection with the mortgage being refinanced, the proceeds may be used to satisfy the remaining balance owed |
| Payment Deferral | • At least 3 consecutive payments under the payment deferral must be documented  
  o Lump sum or advance payments is not acceptable to meet the 3-month requirement  
• In connection with the mortgage being refinanced, the proceeds may be used to satisfy the remaining balance owed |
| Modification Trial Period Plan | • The Borrower must have successfully completed the 3-month Trial Period of the modification trial period plan  
• In connection with the mortgage being refinanced, the proceeds may be used to satisfy the remaining balance owed |
| Any Other Loss Mitigation Program | • A program must be completed, or  
• at least 3 consecutive payments under a loss mitigation program must be documented  
  o Lump sum or advance payments is not acceptable to meet the 3-month requirement  
• In connection with the mortgage being refinanced, the proceeds may be used to satisfy the remaining balance owed |

1. Forbearance is not considered an eligible resolution for missed payments

**SIGNIFICANT DEROGATORY CREDIT EVENTS**

The presence of significant derogatory credit events dramatically increases the likelihood of a future default and represents a significantly higher level of default risk.

**BANKRUPTCY, FORECLOSURE, DEED-IN-LIEU, SHORT SALE**

The underwriter must determine the significance of the derogatory event and verify sufficient time has elapsed since the date of the last derogatory event based on the distribution date of the new loan.
A bankruptcy, foreclosure, deed-in-lieu of foreclosure or short sale within the past seven years, disclosed by the credit report or within the loan file, must be correctly identified in the declarations section of the application.

**Fannie Mae**

An acceptable response of Approve Eligible (DU) is required and must meet the required recovery time periods. See *Extenuating Circumstances* for requirements pertaining to additional flexibilities and reduced waiting periods for bankruptcies, foreclosures and other alternatives to foreclosure.

The waiting period commences on the completion, discharge, or dismissal date (as applicable) of the derogatory credit event and ends on the disbursement date of the new loan. Because DU does not have the disbursement date of the subject loan, DU uses the date of the credit report to determine the waiting period has been met. Loans receiving a Refer response due to the waiting period must obtain an updated credit report after the required time has elapsed and obtain an Approve response. Derogatory events with incomplete dates reporting or events not reporting on credit must have the required waiting periods met.

If a bankruptcy is not reported in a public record, but a tradeline is reported with a bankruptcy status of closed, verify the actual filed and discharged dates to determine that the bankruptcy meets the DU 48-month guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fannie Mae Waiting Periods for Significant Derogatory Events</th>
<th>Bankruptcy, Foreclosure, Deed-in-Lieu, Short Sale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Derogatory Event</strong></td>
<td><strong>Standard Recovery Time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy  Chapter 7 or 11</td>
<td>4 years from the discharge or dismissal date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy  Chapter 13</td>
<td>2 years from the discharge date, or 4 years from the dismissal date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Bankruptcy Filings</td>
<td>5 year waiting period is required from the most recent dismissal/discharge date if multiple bankruptcies within the last 7 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreclosure</td>
<td>7 years from the completion date of the foreclosure action as reported on the credit report or other foreclosure documents provided by the borrower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional requirements:
- Maximum LTV, CLTV, or HCLTV ratios of the lesser of 90% or the maximum LTV, CLTV, or HCLTV ratios for the product requested
- The purchase of a principal residence is permitted
- Limited cash-out refinances are permitted for all occupancy types pursuant to the eligibility requirements in effect at that time

Second home and Investment purchases and all cash out transactions, regardless of occupancy, are prohibited.
Deed-In-Lieu of Foreclosure, Short sale, or Charge-off of mortgage account  |  4 years date of completion or sale  |  2 years date of completion or sale

**Inaccurate Derogatory Credit Events-Fannie Mae**
When DU identifies a potentially inaccurate credit event on the credit report, a bankruptcy or foreclosure, and the lender has documented the information is inaccurate, DU may be instructed to disregard the information in the eligibility assessment as addressed in the DU findings. The appropriate waiting period must be documented as being met based on the corresponding derogatory event.

**Mortgage Discharged Through Bankruptcy-Fannie Mae**
If a mortgage debt has been discharged through bankruptcy, even if a foreclosure action is subsequently completed to reclaim the property in satisfaction of the debt, the borrower is held to the bankruptcy waiting periods and not the foreclosure waiting period. Lenders must obtain documentation to verify that the mortgage debt in question was in fact discharged as part of the bankruptcy. Otherwise, the greater of the applicable bankruptcy or foreclosure waiting period must be applied.

**Extenuating Circumstances for Bankruptcy, Foreclosure, Deed-In-Lieu, Short Sales- Fannie Mae**
Extenuating circumstances are nonrecurring events that are beyond the borrower’s control that result in a sudden, significant, and prolonged reduction in income or a catastrophic increase in financial obligations. In order to support an extenuating circumstance and follow the reduced recovery time, listed above, the following requirements must be met:

- Documentation to support borrower's claim must be provided. Examples include:
  - Copy of divorce decree
  - Medical bills
  - Notice of job layoff or severance papers
  - Additional documents that illustrate an inability to resolve the derogatory event
    - Insurance paper or claim settlements
    - Property listing agreements
    - Lease agreements
    - Tax returns covering the periods to, during and after the loss of employment
- Letter from borrower explaining the relevance of the documentation and support claims of the extenuating circumstances that led to the event. Letter to illustrate the borrower had no reasonable options other than the default on their financial obligations.
- When DU identifies a bankruptcy or foreclosure on the credit report, and the lender properly documents the extenuating circumstances, DU may be instructed to disregard the derogatory credit information as addressed in the DU findings.

**Freddie Mac**
For Freddie Mac mortgages with an Accept response from LPA, the significance of the derogatory event (bankruptcy, foreclosure, deed-in-lieu, or short sale) has been considered in the risk
assessments and the borrower’s credit reputation has been deemed acceptable. No further documentation or recovery time period must be met.

**JUDGMENTS, GARNISHMENTS, AND LIENS**

An open judgment, garnishment or other outstanding lien disclosed by the credit report or within the loan file, must be correctly identified in the declarations section of the application and follow the requirements per the DU/LPA findings. In addition, any judgment, garnishment or other outstanding lien that has the potential to threaten the first-lien position must be paid in full regardless of the DU/LPA findings.

See Federal Tax Installment Plans for tolerance to allow a monthly installment agreement when the tax lien is not recorded within the same county as the subject property location.

**PAST-DUE, COLLECTIONS, AND CHARGE-OFF OF NON-MORTGAGE ACCOUNTS**

**Fannie Mae**

Accounts that are reported as past-due, not reported as collection accounts, must be brought current.

- For 1-unit, owner-occupied properties, borrowers are not required to pay off outstanding collections or non-mortgage charge-offs, regardless of the amount, provided the collection will not threaten first-lien position.
- For 2 to 4-unit, owner-occupied and second home properties, collections and non-mortgage charge-offs totaling more than $5,000 must be paid in full prior to closing.
- For investment properties, individual collections and non-mortgage charge-off accounts equal to or greater than $250, and accounts more than $1,000 must be paid in full prior to closing.

**Freddie Mac**

Past-due, collections, and charge-off accounts are not required to be paid off when receiving an Accept response from LPA.

**MONTHLY DEBT OBLIGATIONS**

**ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT**

- When the borrower is required to pay under a legal written legal order or agreement, and
- Payments are required to continue to be made for more than 10 months.
- Child support is treated as a liability
- For alimony, when reduced from the qualifying income a copy of the divorce decree or other court order equivalent documentation must be provided.
  - Fannie Mae- Alimony must first be listed as a liability, if DU recommendation of ineligible or refer due to ratios the amount may be entered as a negative figure under the income type of Alimony
  - Freddie Mac- the alimony amount must be entered as a negative figure under the income type of Alimony

**AUTHORIZED USER ACCOUNTS**

The borrower must qualify with the payment unless one of the following applies:

- The authorized user tradeline belongs to another borrower on the mortgage loan, or
• It can be documented someone else other than the borrower is making the payment. See Non-Mortgage Debts Paid by Others section for requirements

**BRIDGE (OR SWING) LOAN**
A bridge (or swing) loan that is collateralized by a borrower’s present home, so that the funds from that loan can be used for closing on a new home, may only be excluded when the following is provided:

• A fully executed sales contract for the current secured residence is received, and
• Confirmation that any financing contingencies have been cleared.

**BUSINESS DEBT IN BORROWER’S NAME**
The borrower’s business account payment, reporting on a personal credit report, does not need to be considered as part of the borrower’s individual recurring monthly debt obligations if all the following requirements are met:

• The account in question does not have a history of delinquency.
• The business provides acceptable evidence that the obligation was paid out of company funds, such as 12 months of canceled company checks.
• The cash flow analysis of the business took payment of the obligation into consideration.

The account payment does need to be considered as part of the borrower’s individual recurring monthly debt obligations in any of the following situations:

• If the business does not provide sufficient evidence that the obligation was paid out of company funds.
• If the business provides acceptable evidence of its payment of the obligation, but the lender’s cash flow analysis of the business does not reflect any business expense related to the obligation, such as an interest expense and taxes and insurance, if applicable, equal to or greater than the amount of interest one would reasonably expect to see given the amount of financing shown on the credit report and the age of the loan. It is reasonable to assume that the obligation has not been accounted for in the cash flow analysis.
• If the account in question has a history of delinquency. To ensure that the obligation is counted only once, the lender should adjust the net income of the business by the amount of interest, taxes or insurance expense, if any, which relates to the account in question.

**CALCULATING MONTHLY REAL ESTATE TAX PAYMENT – SUBJECT PROPERTY**
Real estate tax amounts included in the monthly housing expense must be based on the value of the improvements plus the value of the land.

• When calculating the real estate tax payment for existing (not new construction) properties, the following documentation must be used:
  o The taxes listed on the title commitment or property tax bill/cert unless a change to taxes based on transfer of ownership is disclosed; or
  o When disclosed that a property is located in a jurisdiction where transfer of ownership causes or results in a recalculation of taxes (e.g. purchase of an investment property with current homestead exemption), the monthly housing expense must include an estimate of the recalculated tax amount using information provided on the title commitment, tax bill or local assessor’s office; or
  o Evidence from the local assessor’s office of the current tax rate calculated by the appraised value.
• If the transaction is a new construction and the property has not been fully assessed, the taxes may be calculated based on the current tax rate as obtained from the local tax assessor’s office or 1.5% of the appraised value. If the disclosed tax rate is higher it must be used for qualification over the 1.5%.

• For purchases of new and existing properties in California only, property taxes may be calculated using the higher rate of 1.25% of the purchase price, current tax bill, or the current tax rate as obtained from the local tax assessor’s office.

• If a special assessment levied against the property is not part of the annual tax payments or paid at loan closing, the monthly payment must include 1/12 of any estimated annual payment toward the assessment.

• A tax abatement may be used to qualify at a reduced monthly expense provided there is evidence of the tax abatement and documentation to show continuance for at least 5 years after the Note date. If the abatement increases annually, the annual taxes that will be required at the end of the 5th year after the first mortgage payment date must be used for qualification.

COURT-ORDERED ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT

When a borrower has an outstanding debt that was assigned to another party by court order and the creditor does not release the borrower from liability;

• The contingent liability will not be considered as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligation when evidence of transfer of ownership, if applicable, and court ordered documentation is provided.

• Although not required to evaluate the payment history for the assigned debt after the effective date of the assignment, borrower’s payment history for the debt before its assignment cannot be disregarded.

CURRENT RESIDENCE PENDING SALE

The PITIA for the Borrower’s current primary residence pending sale, but will not close prior to the subject transaction, may be excluded if one of the following requirements are met:

• An executed sales contract for the property-pending sale. If the executed sales contract includes a financing contingency, the mortgage file must also contain evidence that the financing contingency has been cleared or a lender’s commitment to the buyer of the property pending sale; or

• And executed buyout agreement that is part of an employer relocation plan where the employer/relocation company takes responsibility for the outstanding mortgage(s). There cannot be any financing contingencies and the relocation agreement must be fully executed by both the borrower and relocation company with no right to cancel.
  - For Freddie Mac an employer relocation plan with an unexecuted buy-out agreement may be used with the following requirements:
    - The borrower has sufficient reserves, above those required on the LPA response, to pay the monthly payment amount for the property pending sale until the expiration date of the buy-out as indicated in the agreement, and
    - The borrower(s) provide a signed statement indicating his intention to accept the buy-out agreement if the current primary residence is not sold prior to the expiration date of the agreement

NON-MORTGAGE DEBTS PAID BY OTHERS

In order to exclude a non-mortgage debt all of the following requirements must be met:
• The most recent 12 months’ cancelled checks (or bank statements) from the other party documenting a 12–month satisfactory payment history must be provided dated within 120 days of the Note date,
• There must be no delinquent payments for the debt, and
• The payer is not required to be an obligated party on the debt however they may not be an interested party to the transaction (e.g. seller or realtor).
• The underwriter must evaluate the validity of circumstances under which the payments are being made by another party. For example, payments on multiple student loans made by the borrower’s parent represent a common situation. However, additional investigation and documentation might be necessary when a Borrower’s multiple installment and revolving debts are being paid by the borrower’s spouse who is not on the subject Mortgage.

**DEFERRED INSTALLMENT DEBT**
Deferred installment debt must be included as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations. For deferred installment debts other than student loans, if the borrower’s credit report does not indicate the monthly payment that will be payable at the end of the deferment period, a copy of the borrower’s payment letter or forbearance agreement should be provided to document the payment amount to use in calculating the borrower’s total monthly obligations. For information about deferred student loans, see [Student Loan](#) section.

**FEDERAL TAX INSTALLMENT PLANS**
The monthly payment due under an IRS income tax installment agreement can be included in the DTI ratio (in lieu of full payment), provided the following requirements are met:
• There is no indication that a Notice of Federal Tax Lien has been filed against the borrower in the county in which the subject property is located.
• The underwriter must obtain the following documentation:
  o An approved IRS installment agreement with the terms of repayment, including the monthly payment amount and total amount due; and
  o Evidence the borrower is current on the payments associated with the tax installment plan. Acceptable evidence includes the most recent payment reminder from the IRS, reflecting the last payment amount and date the next payment owed and due date. At least one payment must have been made prior to closing.

**HOME EQUITY LINES OF CREDIT**
The payment on a home equity line of credit must be considered as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations.
• Fannie Mae- If the home equity line of credit does not require a payment, there is no recurring monthly debt obligation and no need to develop an equivalent payment amount.
• Freddie Mac-HELOC payments must be included in the housing expense-to-income ratio when there is an outstanding balance on the account. In the absence of a monthly payment on the credit report, and if there is no documentation indicating a monthly payment amount, 1.5% of the outstanding balance will be used to determine the qualifying payment.

**INSTALLMENT DEBT**
Must considered as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations if there are more than 10 monthly payments remaining to be paid on the account.
• An installment debt with $\leq 10$ monthly payments remaining should also be considered as a recurring monthly debt obligation if it significantly affects the borrower’s ability to meet credit obligations.

**LEASE PAYMENTS**
The lease payments must be considered a recurring monthly debt obligation, regardless of the number of months remaining on the lease. This is because the expiration of a lease typically leads to a new lease or debt obligation.

**LOAN SECURED BY FINANCIAL ASSETS**
A loan secured against the borrower’s financial asset such as a 401K, IRA, CD, Stocks, etc.

• The loan is not considered as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations, as long as the lender obtains a copy of the applicable loan instrument that shows the borrower’s financial asset as collateral for the loan.
• The value of the asset must be reduced by the proceeds from the secured loan, and any related fees, to determine remaining funds which may be applied toward asset reserves.

**MORTGAGE ASSUMPTIONS**
When a borrower sells a mortgaged property and the property purchaser assumes the outstanding mortgage, this liability does not have to be counted when all of the following requirements are met:

• A copy of the executed formal assumption agreement, with or without a release of liability,
• Evidence must be provided of the transfer of ownership,
• Fannie Mae – also requires that if the borrower is unable to document timely payments during the most recent 12-month period on the assumed property, the entire PITI payment must be included in the borrower’s total debt ratio.

**MORTGAGES PAID BY OTHERS**
When a borrower is obligated on a mortgage debt, but is not the party who is actually repaying the debt the monthly mortgage payment may be excluded when all of the following requirements are met:

• The party making the payments is obligated on the mortgage debt,
• Document that someone other than the borrower makes the payments by obtaining copies of canceled checks, bank statements, etc.,
• Most recent 12-month payment history with no delinquencies within the most recent 12 months dated within 120 days of the Note date,
• The borrower is not using rental income from the applicable property to qualify,
• The mortgaged property must still be included in the borrower’s multiple financed property count,
• Meet guideline Reserve Requirements,
• Freddie Mac – also requires that the party making the payments is not an interested party to the subject real estate or Mortgage transaction

**OPEN 30-DAY CHARGE ACCOUNTS**
An open 30-day account (account which the balance is required to be paid in full monthly) may be identified when the account does not reflect a revolving monthly payment on the credit report, lacks
documentation in file to indicate a revolving monthly payment, or credit reflects the monthly payment is identical to the outstanding balance.

**Fannie Mae**
- The account is not included in the borrower’s monthly debt obligations. Sufficient assets must be verified to cover the account balance, in addition to any funds required for closing and reserves based on the transaction type. DU findings will include the balance of the 30-day charge account in the required reserves to be verified. When a borrower is receiving cash back from the transaction the required amount will be reduced by the cash back up to the full balance of the account.

**Freddie Mac**
- The account is not included in the borrower’s monthly debt obligations when sufficient assets to cover the account balance, in addition to any funds required for closing and reserves based on the transaction type. LPA findings will not include the balance in the assets to be verified, the balance will need to be manually calculated by adding the balance to the assets required by the AUS response. Cash back is not an eligible source of funds unless the balance is being paid off with the transaction.
- In lieu of obtaining sufficient funds to cover the balance, the full balance of an open 30-day charge account may be used as the qualifying payment and included in the debt-to-income ratio for qualification purposes.

**PAYMENTS ON REAL ESTATE CO-OWNED**
When the borrower is on title to a property as an owner but is not a signor on the note or mortgage he/she must qualify with the taxes and insurance for the said property.

**PAYMENTS ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**
When the borrower owns mortgaged real estate, the full PITIA the borrower is obligated to pay is considered as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations.

**PAYOFF OR PAYDOWN OF DEBT FOR QUALIFICATION**
Payoff or pay-down of debt solely to qualify must be carefully evaluated and considered in the overall loan analysis. The borrower’s history of credit use should be a factor in determining whether the appropriate approach is to include or exclude debt for qualification. As a rule of thumb:
- Installment loans that are being paid off or paid down to 10 or fewer remaining monthly payments should generally not be included in the borrower’s long-term debt.
- If a revolving account is to be paid off at or prior to close, a monthly payment on the current outstanding balance does not need to be included in the borrower’s long-term debt, i.e., not included in the debt-to-income ratio.
- Open 30-day charge accounts must be paid off at or prior to closing if the borrower is unable to document sufficient assets to cover the unpaid balance.

**PROPERTY SETTLEMENT BUY-OUT**
When a borrower’s interest in a property is bought-out by another co-owner of the property, as often happens in a divorce settlement, but the lender does not release the borrower from liability under the mortgage, the borrower has a contingent liability. We will not require that this contingent liability be
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

considered as part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations, as long as documentation can be obtained to confirm the transfer of title to the property.

RENTAL HOUSING PAYMENT
A borrower’s monthly rental housing expense, when applicable, must be evaluated for non-occupant co-borrowers and for all second homes or investment property transactions. The obligation must be included and documented by one of the following:

- Six months cancelled checks (or equivalent payment source)
- Six months bank statements reflecting consistent payments to an organization or individual
- Direct verification of rent from a management company or individual landlord; or
- A current, fully executed lease agreement and two months cancelled checks to support the rental payment amount

Borrower(s) without a credit score who require non-traditional credit verification must meet the non-traditional credit documentation requirements.

REVOLVING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
Revolving charge accounts and lines of credit must be considered part of the borrower’s recurring monthly debt obligations.

- If the credit report does not show a required minimum payment amount, use an amount equal to 5% of the outstanding balance.

STUDENT LOANS

Fannie Mae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repayment Terms</th>
<th>Qualification Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repayment, Forbearance, and Deferred</td>
<td>• The monthly payment on the credit report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If there is no payment or payment of $0 on credit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o 1% of the outstanding loan balance (even if amount is lower than the amortizing payment);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o A fully amortizing payment using the documented loan repayment terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income-Driven Repayment (IDR)</td>
<td>• The documented payment, even if $0, as long as the loan is not in deferment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Freddie Mac

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repayment, Forbearance, and Deferred</td>
<td>• The monthly payment on the credit report or other file documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If there is no payment or payment of $0 on credit:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o 0.5% of the outstanding loan balance (even is amount is lower than the amortizing payment); or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgiveness, Cancelation, Discharge and</td>
<td>The payment may be excluded when one of the following is met:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-Contingent Repayment Programs</td>
<td>• The student loan has 10 or less monthly payments remaining until the full balance of the student loan is forgiven, canceled, discharged or in the case of an employment-contingent repayment program, paid,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• The monthly payment on a student loan is deferred or is in forbearance and the full balance of the student loan will be forgiven, canceled, discharged or in the case of an employment-contingent repayment program, paid, at the end of the deferment or forbearance period; And
• The borrower is eligible or approved for the student loan forgiveness, cancellation, discharge or employment-contingent repayment program, as applicable, and there are no known circumstances that will make the borrower ineligible in the future. Evidence of eligibility or approval must come from the loan program or employer, as applicable.

BORROWERS
Flagstar will purchase mortgages made to natural persons. We require that title to the property be in the name of the individual borrower(s). However, we will accept an inter vivos revocable trust as an eligible borrower under certain conditions outlined in the Closing in Trust section. A mortgage is not eligible for delivery to us if the borrower is another type of legal entity – such as a corporation, general partnership, and limited partnership or real estate syndication.

A borrower is any credit applicant(s) whose credit is used for qualifying purposes to meet loan eligibility requirements. A co-borrower is used to describe any borrower(s) other than the primary borrower who is listed on the application.

See Settlement/Closing Requirements procedures for closing document signature requirements for borrowers, co-signors and co-owners.

BORROWER(S) AGE
The borrower must have reached the age at which the mortgage note can be legally enforced in the jurisdiction in which the property is located. There is no maximum age limit for a borrower. All applicants are evaluated on their ability to meet our underwriting guidelines.

BORROWER ELIGIBILITY
Borrower(s) with any ownership in a business that is federally prohibited, regardless if the income is not being considered for qualifying, will be considered an ineligible borrower.

CLOSING IN TRUST
The following guidelines must be met in order for a loan to close in the name of a Trust:
• The trust must be a living revocable trust also known as a family trust or an inter vivos trust.
• Land Trusts are not eligible.
• Texas 50(a)(6) loans may not close in trust. These loans must close in an individual’s name only.
• All property and occupancy types are eligible.
• For owner occupied transactions, at least one individual establishing the trust (settlor) must occupy the subject property and sign the loan documents as a borrower.
• The title company must agree to insure over the trust with no exceptions for the trust or trustees.
• A copy of the full trust agreement must be provided.
o Fannie Mae- allows for only the pertinent pages within the trust to be provided to document closing in trust requirements have been met.

- Title vested in Trust:
  o Fannie Mae- title to be vested solely in the trustee(s) of the inter vivos revocable trust, jointly in the trustee(s) of the inter vivos revocable trust and in the name(s) of the individual borrower(s), or in the trustee(s) of more than one inter vivos revocable trust
  o Freddie Mac-full title to the property must be vested in the trust; there may be no other owners.
    ▪ The settlor(s) must be the primary beneficiary of the trust.
    ▪ As long as the income or assets of at least one of the grantors or settlors will be used to qualify for the mortgage and that grantor or settlor will occupy the property and sign the mortgage instruments in his/her individual capacity there may be more than one primary beneficiary on the trust.

- The trust document must give the trustee or trustees the authority to mortgage trust assets, to incur debt on behalf of the trust, and to hold legal title to and manage trust assets.

An attorney’s opinion letter stating all above warranties are met will be required on all loans closing in trust; or Certificate of Trust, Doc. #3954
- For California properties, a certificate of trust is acceptable in lieu of an attorney’s opinion letter. Refer to the California Trust Certificate, Doc. #3951.

**CO-SIGNERS AND NON-OCCUPANT CO-BORROWERS**

Loans underwritten in conjunction with LPA or DU, if correctly identified with a non-occupant co-borrower, AUS will determine the acceptability of housing and debt ratios. The maximum LTV/CLTV/HCLTV for loans with a non-occupant co-borrower underwritten with LPA or DU is 95% if an Accept or Approve response is received.

A guarantor or co-signor is a credit applicant who does not have an ownership interest in the security property. A borrower with an interest in the property sales transaction (e.g. property seller, the builder, the real estate broker) is not an eligible co-signer or guarantor.

**NON-ARMS-LENGTH TRANSACTIONS**

Non-arm’s-length transactions are purchase transactions in which there is a relationship or business affiliation between the seller and the buyer of the property including, but are not limited to:

- Applicants related by blood or marriage to the seller
- Fiancé, fiancée, or domestic partner
- Employer or business partner
- Renters buying from landlord
- Trading properties with seller
- Builder/developer

**Ineligible Non-Arms-Length Transactions**

Non-arm’s length transactions are not eligible for the following transactions:

- Second Home New Construction
- Investment Property New Construction
NUMBER OF BORROWERS

Desktop Underwriter
The maximum number of borrowers Desktop Underwriter can assess on a single loan is four.

Loan Product Advisor
The maximum number of borrowers Loan Product Advisor can assess on a single loan is five.

RESIDENT AND IMMIGRATION STATUS

Non-U.S. citizens who are lawful permanent or non-permanent residents of the United States are eligible under the same terms, mortgage product, transaction type, occupancy status, and loan-to-value ratios that are available to United States citizens. Borrowers that are not citizens must currently reside in the United States to be eligible. All borrowers must have a valid social security number.

Flagstar must be able to evaluate a borrower’s credit history to determine whether the borrower has demonstrated the willingness to meet credit obligations. Borrower must have a valid two-year work history, be employed within the U.S. and income must be expected to continue for the next three years.

Loan requiring MI may have additional restrictions.

Permanent Resident Alien
A permanent resident alien (immigrant) is an individual who is lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. Refugees and others seeking political asylum, who are immigrating to and seeking permanent residency in the United States, are classified under the permanent resident alien status. The INS has special immigration programs that enable these individuals to seek and accept employment while they are in the process of obtaining their permanent resident alien status, which generally will take from two to three years.

Documentation
- Permanent Resident Alien status must be documented with a copy of the borrower(s)’ green card
- Refugees and asylees may provide valid form I-94 with the indicator of refugee or asylum admission status and copy of EAD card.

Document Expiration
- Conditional 2-year green card- borrower must provide evidence of petition for permanent resident status if the card is expiring within 90 days of the application.
- Permanent green card with 10-year renewal- If the green card contains an expiration date, and will expire within 6 months of the application, the borrower must provide evidence of filing an I-90 form to replace the card. Note: an expired 10-year green card does not, in itself, impact the borrower’s status to lawfully reside in the United States.
- Refugee and Asylum status- If an EAD card expiration is within six months of the application the borrower must show evidence they have applied for an extension

Non-Permanent Resident Alien
A nonpermanent resident alien is an individual who seeks temporary entry to the United States for a specific purpose (e.g. foreign government officials, visitors for business or pleasure, aliens in transit through the United States, treaty traders and investors, students, international representatives,
temporary workers and trainees, representatives of foreign information media, exchange visitors, fiancés or fiancées of U.S. citizens, intra-company transferees, and NATO officials)

**Documentation**
- For borrower’s with DACA c(33), a work status that is under a deferred action, an unexpired authorization status is required. DACA status is eligible for Fannie Mae only.
- For all other borrowers who are lawful non-permanent resident aliens of the United States, with an acceptable Visa classification, evidence must be provided with one of the following:
  - An acceptable visa, or
  - An acceptable expired visa along with I-797A with detachable I-94, or
  - EAD card

**Acceptable Visa Types:**
- E Series (E-1, E-2, E-3)
- G Series (G-1, G-2, G-3, or G-4 only) which must document that the borrower does not have diplomatic immunity. Verification that the borrower does not have diplomatic immunity can be determined by reviewing the visa, passport or the U.S. Department of State’s Diplomatic List here. The transmittal summary requires a comment indicating that the borrowers visa status does not require the payment of taxes and therefore tax transcripts are not available.
- H Series (H1-B, H1-C, H-2, H-3, H-4)
- L Series (L-1A, L-1B, L-2)
- O Series (O-1)
- NATO (TN-1 and TN-2) For NAFTA professionals from Canada and Mexico a VISA or EAD card is not required as long as the borrower(s) has an unexpired passport that is stamped with the H1B status.
- I-797 Notice of Action/Approval with valid dates. The document must refer to an acceptable visa classification as indicated above.

**Documentation Expiration**
- Acceptable Visa:
  - If expiration is within six months of the loan application and the borrower has not changed employers, a copy of the employer’s letter of sponsorship for visa renewal must be provided.
  - If Visa has expired, a valid from I-797A with detachable I-94 must be provided
- EAD- If expiration is within six months of the application the borrower must show evidence they have applied for an extension or provide letter from the employer indicating they will continue to sponsor their employment.

**TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**
All borrowers must have a valid social security number.

**OCCUPANCY**

**PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE**
A one-to-four family property that is the borrower’s primary residence. At least one of the borrowers must occupy the property.
A primary residence is the residential property physically occupied by an owner as the principal home domicile. Among the criteria one should consider in evaluating whether a property is a principal home are the following:

- It is occupied by the owner for the major portion of the year
- It is in a location relatively convenient to the owner’s principal place of employment
- It is the address of record for such activities as federal income tax reporting, voter registration, occupational licensing, and similar functions
- It possesses the physical characteristics to accommodate the owner’s immediate dependent family
- The borrower states an intention to occupy the property as a primary residence within 60 days of closing
  
  - Freddie Mac will deem the property as owner occupied if the borrower occupies the property no later than 90 days after the Note date when a borrower is purchasing the property under an employee relocation program.

Applications for an owner-occupied transaction after closing on a previous owner-occupied transaction with Flagstar on a different property within the last 12 months will be ineligible. This guideline will not apply if the previous subject property has been sold or refinanced as a non-owner-occupied residence. For owner occupied transactions, the borrower warrants they will occupy the property for at least 12 months.

**MORTGAGED PREMISES OCCUPIED BY BORROWER’S PARENT OR DISABLED CHILD**

The following describes the conditions under which the subject may be considered a primary residence even though the borrower will not be occupying the property.

In the *Declarations* section, the non-occupying borrower may select *Yes* for the question, *Does the Borrower intend to occupy the property as his/her primary residence?*

Flagstar, at its discretion, may determine that a property is not a primary residence.

### Fannie Mae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Residence Conditions</th>
<th>Borrower Types</th>
<th>Requirements for Owner-Occupancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parents wanting to provide housing for their disabled adult child</td>
<td>If the child is unable to work or does not have sufficient income to qualify for a mortgage on his or her own, the parent is considered the owner/occupant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children wanting to provide housing for elderly parents</td>
<td>If the parent is unable to work or does not have sufficient income to qualify for a mortgage on his or her own, the child is considered the owner/occupant. Parents must take title to property being purchased. Must provide 1-year Tax Return for parents to support on fixed income and unable to qualify for housing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Freddie Mac

**Principal Residence Conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrower(s) may provide mortgage financing for their parents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrower(s) may provide mortgage financing for a disabled individual when the borrower is the parent of legal guardian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND HOMES**

Second homes must meet the following criteria:

- Must be located a reasonable distance away from the borrower’s principal residence
- Must be occupied by the borrower for some portion of the year
- Restricted to 1-unit dwellings
- Must be suitable for year-round occupancy
- The borrower must have exclusive control over the property
- Must not be subject to any timeshare arrangement or other shared ownership agreement
- Cannot be subject to any agreements that give a management firm control over the occupancy of the property
- Must not be used as a rental property. When a property is classified as a second home, rental income may not be used to qualify the borrower.

Freddie Mac

- Allow property with seasonal limitations on year-round occupancy (e.g. lack of winter accessibility) provided the appraiser includes at least one comparable with similar seasonal limitations to demonstrate marketability
- Property may be rented out on a short-term basis provided the following requirements are met:
  - The borrower must keep the subject property available for personal use for more than half of calendar year; and
  - The property is not subject to rental pools or agreements that require the borrower to rent, give a management company or entity control over occupancy of the property or involve revenue sharing between owner and developer or another party.
    Underwriting validation must be completed to confirm (e.g. property cannot be listed on a rental property management site such as Airbnb.com, tax returns do not indicate payments to a management company which controls occupancy)
  - Rental income from the subject property may not be used

Properties occupied by a party other than the borrower will be considered an investment property.

The determination of the second home status’s acceptability may be scrutinized and Flagstar Bank, in its discretion, may determine that a property is not a second home.

**INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**

A one-to-four family property that the borrower does not occupy.
While rent information may not be required by AUS when the borrower qualifies without any rental income from the property, the monthly rent information is required when delivering the loan to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. One of the following documents are required:

- Lease agreement
- Form 1007/1000
- Letter from seller, realtor, or borrower indicating the estimated market rent
- For refinance transactions, the amount from the REO section of the 1003 can be used
- The income listed on the schedule E from the borrower’s 1040’s
- Zestimate from Zillow.com. The Zestimate must be retained in the mortgage file.

**Fannie Mae Homeownership Education Requirements**

Fannie Mae requires at least one borrower complete homebuyer education for the following transactions:

- HomeReady Program, Doc #5318, purchase transactions when all occupying borrowers are first-time homebuyers, regardless of the LTV
- Purchase transactions with LTV/CLTV/HCLTV greater than 95% when all borrowers are first-time homebuyers.

**Definition of Homeownership Education and Counseling**

- Homeownership Education- Education with an established curriculum and instructional goals, provided in a group or classroom setting or via other formats, that covers such homeownership topics as the home-buying process, how to maintain a home, budgeting, and the importance of good credit.
- Housing Counseling- One-on-one assistance that addresses unique financial circumstances and housing issues, and focuses on overcoming specific obstacles to achieve housing goals such as repairing credit, locating cash for a down payment, recognizing predatory lending practices, understanding fair lending or fair housing requirements, avoiding foreclosure or resolving a financial crisis.

All housing counseling involves the creation of a budget and a written action plan, and includes a homeownership education component.

**Meeting the Homeownership Education Requirements**

At least one borrower must complete the Framework Homeownership. LLC (Framework) online education program, or one of the below alternatives, prior to the loan closing. A copy of the certificate of completion for homeownership education must be retained in the mortgage loan file. See https://www.knowyouroptions.com or https://homeready.frameworkhomeownership.org.

The following exceptions provide alternatives for borrowers to meet the homeownership education requirements using a source other than Framework:

- For borrowers where online education may not be appropriate due to disability, lack of Internet access or other issues may indicate that a borrower is better served through other methods such as in-person classroom education, telephone conference call, etc. can call Framework at 855-659-2267 to be referred to a HUD approved counseling agency that can meet their needs.
Borrowers may receive homeownership education from a Community Second or Down Payment Assistance Program (DPAP) provider as long as the provider is a HUD-approved counseling agency and the first mortgage loan involves a Community Second or DPAP.

Borrowers may also meet the homeownership education requirement by obtaining customized one-on-one assistance from a HUD-approved nonprofit counseling agency. The assistance must be completed before the borrower executed the sales contract, meet HUD standards and cover the content detailed on the Certificate of Pre-purchase Housing Counseling (Fannie Mae Form 1017), which must be signed by the borrower and the HUD counselor and retained in the loan file.

**FREDDIE MAC HOMEOWNERSHIP EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS**

Freddie Mac requires at least one borrower to complete homeownership education for the following transactions:

- HomePossible, Doc #5335, when all occupying borrowers are first-time homebuyers
- HomeOne, Doc #5339, when all borrowers are first-time homebuyers

**Meeting the Homeownership Education Requirements**

At least one qualifying borrower must complete homeownership education prior to the Note date. A copy of the certificate of completion for homeownership education must be retained in the mortgage loan file. Education must be provided by one the following:

- An approved Mortgage Insurance Company- Arch, Genworth, MGIC, or Radian
- A program that meets the standards of the National Industry Standards for Homeownership Education and Counseling (www.homeownershipstandards.com)
- Freddie Mac education curriculum, CreditSmart Homebuyer U (http://www.freddiemac.com/creditsmart/tutorial.html).

**REFINANCE**

**RATE-AND-TERM (LIMITED CASH-OUT) REFINANCES**

A limited cash-out refinance transaction enables a borrower to pay off his or her existing mortgage by obtaining a new first mortgage that is secured by the same property. A limited cash-out refinance will include only those loans that involve:

- The payoff of the outstanding principal balance of an existing first mortgage
  - For Freddie Mac (LPA), the payoff of a first mortgage, that was originated as a refinance, must have at least 30-days seasoning from Note date to Note date of the new refinance transaction.

- The payoff of the outstanding principal balance of an existing subordinate mortgage that was used in whole to acquire the subject property
  - Freddie Mac only- A pay-down of the subordinate lien used to acquire the subject property is acceptable under a limited cash-out as long as the borrower qualifies with the remaining balance and the lien is subordinated.

- The payoff of non-delinquent real estate taxes and insurance.

- Fannie Mae - The financing of closing costs, including prepaid expenses, if an escrow account is being established and cash back to the borrower in an amount no more than the lesser of 2% of the balance of the new refinance or $2,000, except Texas.
• Freddie Mac - The financing of closing costs, including prepaid expenses, if an escrow account is being established and cash back to the borrower in an amount no more than the greater of 1% of the balance of the new refinance or $2,000, except Texas.

• A short-term refinance mortgage loan that combines a first mortgage and a non-purchase money subordinate mortgage into a new first mortgage is considered a cash-out transaction. Any refinance of that loan within six months will also be considered a cash-out transaction.

• Properties currently listed for sale must be taken off the market and documentation to support the property is no longer listed must be provided prior to loan being in place in a Final Clear to Close status for loans underwritten by Flagstar and prior to note date for Delegated Correspondent.

• Transactions that pay off builder financing, refinancing a property from the builder’s company to the builder’s personal name, are not eligible.

**REFINANCES TO BUY OUT AN OWNER’S INTEREST**

**Fannie Mae**

A transaction that requires one owner to buy out the interest of another owner (for example, as a result of a divorce settlement or dissolution of a domestic partnership) is considered a limited cash-out refinance if the secured property was jointly owned for at least 12 months preceding the disbursement date of the new mortgage loan.

All parties must sign a written agreement that states the terms of the property transfer and the proposed disposition of the proceeds from the refinance transaction. Except in the case of recent inheritance of the subject property, documentation must be provided to indicate that the security property was jointly owned by all parties for at least 12 months preceding the disbursement date of the new mortgage loan.

Borrowers who acquire sole ownership of the property may not receive any of the proceeds from the refinancing. The party buying out the other party’s interest must be able to qualify for the mortgage pursuant to Fannie Mae’s underwriting guidelines.

**PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY LOANS (PACE)**

When paying off a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) loan or other debt, secured or unsecured, that was used solely for energy improvements, the transaction may be treated as a rate and term refinancing if the following has been met.

- For a PACE loan originated prior to July 6, 2010, there is no limit on how much of the limited cash-out refinance loan amount may be used to pay off the PACE loan; or
- For a PACE loan originated on or after July 6, 2010, or other debt used for energy improvements, the payoff amount included in the limited cash-out refinance is limited to 15% of the appraised value of the property; and
- All other rate and term guidelines have been met.

**CASH-OUT REFINANCES**

A cash-out refinance transaction enables a borrower to pay off his or her existing mortgage by obtaining a new first mortgage that is secured by the same property, or enables the property owner to obtain a mortgage on a property that does not already have a mortgage lien against it. The borrower is able to take out much of the equity he or she has in the property and to use the proceeds for any purpose subject to applicable LTV restrictions. The mortgage amount for cash-out refinance transactions may include the unpaid principal balance of the existing first mortgage, closing costs,
points, the amount required to satisfy any outstanding subordinate mortgage liens of any age and additional cash that the borrower may use for any purpose.

- Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac consider any transaction paying off a junior lien not acquired in whole for the initial purchase transaction to be a cash-out refinance.
- All transactions that involve the payoff of a blanket mortgage (multiple properties secured under one lien) will be treated as a cash-out refinance loan and the entirety of the blanket mortgage must be paid in full.
- A property must have been purchased, or acquired, by the borrower at least six months prior to the disbursement date of the new mortgage loan except for the following:
  - There is no waiting period if the lender documents that the borrower acquired the property through an inheritance or was legally awarded the property, e.g. divorce, separation, or dissolution of a domestic partnership.
  - The delayed financing requirements are met.
  - Fannie Mae – If the property was owned prior to closing by a limited liability corporation (LLC) that is majority-owned or controlled by the borrower(s), the time it was held by the LLC may be counted towards meeting the borrower’s six-month ownership requirement. In order to close the refinance transaction, ownership must be transferred out of the LLC and into the name of the individual borrower(s).
  - Freddie Mac – If the property has been owned by a limited liability corporation (LLC) or a limited partnership (LP), that is majority owned or controlled by the borrower since the date of the property acquisition, the time it was held by the LLC/LP may be counted towards meeting the borrower’s six-month ownership requirement. In order to close the refinance transaction, title must be documented as transferred into the borrower’s name prior to the Note date.
- Properties that were listed for sale must have been taken off the market and documentation to support the property is no longer listed must be provided prior to loan being in place in a Final Clear to Close status for loans underwritten by Flagstar and prior to note date for Delegated Correspondent.

**STUDENT LOAN CASH-OUT REFINANCES – FANNIE MAE**

The student loan cash-out refinance feature allows for the payoff of student loan debt through the refinance transaction with a waiver of the cash-out refinance LLPA if all of the following requirements are met:

- Loans must be delivered with Special Feature Code (SFC) 003 and SFC 841.
- The loan must be underwritten in DU. DU cannot specifically identify these transactions, but will issue a message when it appears that only subject property liens and student loans are marked paid by closing. The message will remind underwriters about certain requirements below; however, the underwriter must confirm the loan meets all of the requirements outside of DU.
- The standard cash-out refinance LTV, CLTV, and HCLTV ratios apply, refer to applicable product description.
- At least one student loan must be paid off with proceeds from the subject transaction with the following criteria:
  - Proceeds must be paid directly to the student loan servicer at closing;
  - At least one borrower must be obligated on the student loan(s) being paid off, and
  - The student loan must be paid in full - partial payments are not permitted.
- The transaction may also be used to pay off one of the following:
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- An existing first mortgage loan (including an existing HELOC in first-lien position); or
- A single-closing construction-to-permanent loan to pay for construction costs to build the home, which may include paying off an existing lot lien.

- Only subordinate liens used to purchase the property may be paid off and included in the new mortgage. Exceptions are allowed for paying off a PACE loan or other debt (secured or unsecured) that was used solely for energy improvements.
- The transaction may be used to finance the payment of closing costs, points, and prepaid items. With the exception of real estate taxes that are more than 60 days delinquent, the borrower can include real estate taxes in the new loan amount as long as an escrow account is established, subject to applicable law or regulation.
- The borrower may receive cash back in an amount that is not more than the lesser of 2% of the new refinance loan amount or $2,000.
- Unless otherwise stated, all other standard cash-out refinance requirements apply.

RESTRUCTURE MORTGAGE LOANS
The payoff of a restructured mortgage is eligible for refinance without additional documentation.

DELAYED FINANCING
Borrowers who purchased the subject property within the past six months, measured from the date on which the property was purchased to the disbursement date of the new mortgage loan, are eligible for a cash-out refinance if all of the following requirements are met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Fannie Mae</th>
<th>Freddie Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The new loan amount may be not more than the actual documented amount of the borrower’s initial investment in purchasing the property, plus the financing of closing costs, prepaids, and points, less any gift funds used to purchase the property. Funds received as a gift used to purchase the subject may not be reimbursed with the proceeds of the new mortgage loan</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The purchase was an arms-length transaction</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The original purchase price is documented with a settlement statement, which confirms that no mortgage financing was used to obtain the subject property</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The preliminary title search must not reflect any existing liens on the subject property</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the source of funds used to acquire the property was an unsecured loan or a loan secured by an asset other than the subject property (e.g. Heloc on another property) the Closing Disclosure for the refinance transaction must reflect that all cash-out proceeds be used to pay off or pay down, as applicable, the loan used to purchase the subject. Any payments on the balance remaining from the original loan must be included in the debt-to-income ratio.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The source of the funds for the purchase transaction must be documented</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “as is” appraised value is used to determine the LTV/CLTV/HCTLV</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other cash-out eligibility requirements must be met and cash-out pricing is applied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The borrower(s) may have been initially purchased the property as one of the following:

- A natural person
- An eligible revocable trust, when the borrower is both the individual establishing the trust and the beneficiary of the trust
- An LLC or partnership in which the borrower(s) have an individual or joint ownership of 100%

### LAND CONTRACT REFINANCES

#### Purchase
When the proceeds of a mortgage loan are used to pay off the outstanding balance on an installment land contract, also known as contract or bond for deed, that was executed (signed) within the 12-month proceeding the date of the loan application the transaction will be treated as a purchase.

The LTV ratio for the mortgage loan must be determined by dividing the new loan amount by the lesser of the total acquisition cost, defined as the purchase price indicated in the land contract, plus any costs the borrower expended for rehabilitation, renovation, or energy conservation improvements, or the appraised value of the property at the time the new mortgage loan is closed. The expenditures included in the total acquisition cost must be fully documented by the borrower.

#### Rate and Term Refinance
When the proceeds of a mortgage loan are used to pay off the outstanding balance on an installment land contract, also known as contract or bond for deed, that was executed (signed) more than 12 months before the date of the loan application the transaction will be treated as a rate and term refinance. 12 months seasoning must be verified with a copy of the signed land contract and 12 months canceled checks.

The LTV ratio for the mortgage will be determined by dividing the new loan amount by the appraised value of the property at the time the new mortgage loan is closed.

#### Cash-Out Refinance
Cash-out refinances are not eligible when paying off a land contract.

### CONTINUITY OF OBLIGATION
If a property being refinanced is owned free and clear, we must have satisfactory title work prior to closing evidencing no liens.

### Freddie Mac
For all refinance transactions, a continuity of obligation must exist. An acceptable continuity of obligation, assuming that there is an outstanding lien against the property, exists when one of the following conditions is met:

- At least one borrower on the refinance mortgage was a borrower on the mortgage being refinanced; or
- At least one Borrower on the refinance mortgage held title to and resided in the mortgaged Premises as a Primary Residence for the most recent 12-month period and the mortgage file contains documentation evidencing that the borrower, either:
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- Has been making timely mortgage payments, including the payments for any secondary financing, for the most recent 12-month period
- Is a Related Person to a borrower on the mortgage being refinanced

- At least one borrower on the refinance mortgage inherited or was legally awarded the mortgaged Premises (for example), in the case of divorce, separation or dissolution of a domestic partnership

- If none of the Borrowers have been on the title to the subject property for at least six months prior to the note date of the cash-out refinance mortgage, the following requirement(s) must be met:
  - At least one borrower on the refinance mortgage inherited or was legally awarded the subject property (for example, in the case of divorce, separation or dissolution of a domestic partnership); or
  - Must meet the delayed financing requirements

RIGHT OF RESCISSION
Refer to Compliance, Doc. #4801 for information regarding right of rescission.

REFINANCE SCENARIOS
If delinquent taxes are shown on title work, the loan must be submitted to underwriting and the loan purchase commitment may be null and void.

For all refinance loans, Underwriting may require the payoff letter to be reviewed prior to closing. For all refinances with a loan-to-value ratio between greater than 80%, Flagstar Bank may require two full payments cash reserve in the bank after refinance costs. Complete the details of transaction section for all refinances. Properties that have been refinanced within the last 12 months can be scrutinized by our underwriter.

To help illustrate when a loan is a rate-and-term refinance and when it is a cash-out refinance, when a junior lien is present, either new or existing, the following table presents common loan scenarios and the appropriate agency treatment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Loan Scenarios</th>
<th>Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paying off an existing first mortgage with a new first and second, receiving no more than the rate and term cash back limit on the new first mortgage.</td>
<td>Rate/Term Refinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Rate/Term Refinance</td>
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Common Loan Scenarios

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<td>Cash-out Refinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paying off an existing first mortgage and a purchase money second with a new first and second receiving more than the rate and term cash back limit on the second mortgage.</td>
<td>Rate/Term Refinance (1st mortgage) Cash-out Refinance (2nd mortgage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paying off an existing first mortgage and a new second mortgage, receiving less than the rate and term cash back limit on the new first mortgage but receiving more than the rate and term cash back limit on the new second mortgage.</td>
<td>Rate/Term Refinance (1st mortgage) Cash-out Refinance (2nd mortgage)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW YORK CEMA**

Refer to *NY CEMA Procedures, Doc #4250*, for refinance requirements.

**TEXAS REFINANCES**

All refinance loans in the State of Texas will be reviewed to determine the applicable guidelines under which they must be originated, underwritten, and closed. The underwriter must conduct a review of the title commitments to verify if any prior lien was a Texas Home Equity or 50(a)(6) lien.

**Refinance Eligibility**

Refinance loan applications must be reviewed for eligibility as follows:

- If the existing loan(s) is not a Texas Home Equity lien, the subject transaction may be considered a rate and term transaction without applying Texas Home Equity, TX (a)(6), requirements if the following criteria is met:
  - New loan amount is less than or equal to the unpaid principal balance plus reasonable closing costs and prepaids;
  - New loan amount is paying off a purchase money second;
  - New loan is paying off or down an existing secured home improvement loans (mechanic lien);
  - New loan is used to satisfy a court ordered divorce equity buyout. See Exception requirements below;
  - No cash back may be received at closing

- If it is determined that any subordinate financing to be paid off with the proceeds of the loan is not a purchase money second and also not classified as a Texas Home Equity lien, the new loan will be treated as an agency cash-out transaction however identified as non-Texas Home Equity cash-out refinance.

- If the title commitment shows a lien was originated as a Texas Home Equity lien, TX (a)(6) lien, the following criteria must be followed:
  - If the existing lien is being paid off from the proceeds of the new first mortgage, the loan will be underwritten as a Texas Home Equity cash-out refinance transaction. Even if no new cash-out is sought, the refinance is subject to the same disclosures and closing requirements as new Texas Home Equity loans as listed below.
If an existing Texas Home Equity or 50(a)(6) lien is being fully subordinated, (only non-
(a)(6) loan(s) being paid off), the new loan can be underwritten as a rate/term.

- A refinance Conversion of a TX 50(a)(6) into a Non-TX 50(a)(6) standard refinance must meet
  the following:
  - The refinanced loan is signed at least a year after the original home equity loan was
    signed
  - The refinanced loan cannot provide any additional money to the borrower other than to
    cover the costs to do the refinancing
  - The refinanced loan cannot exceed 80% of the fair market value of the house
  - The borrower must be provided with the Notice Concerning Refinance of Existing Home
    Equity loan to Non-Home Equity Loan Disclosure within 3 days of the application and at
    least 12 or more days before the date of refinance.

Eligible Homesteads

- The subject property must be a one-unit primary residence that is the borrower’s
  homestead, as that term is defined under Texas law. The subject property must be
  residential and not be a farm, ranch or used for any agricultural purposes.
- Second homes and investment properties are ineligible and must have homestead
  exemption removed prior to closing
- Eligible property types are attached or detached dwellings, a unit in a condominium project
  or a unit in a Planned Unit Development. Eligible property types may be further restricted by
  the applicable loan program guidelines.
- Homesteads located in urban areas must be no larger than 10 acres and may consist of one
  or more contiguous lots, together with any improvements thereon. A homestead is
  considered to be urban if the property is:
  - Located within the limits of a municipality or its extraterritorial jurisdiction or a platted
    subdivision
  - Served by police protection, paid or volunteer

Eligibility Criteria for all Texas 50(a)(6) Transactions

- Refinance lien, fixed-rate or intermediate term ARM with an initial fixed-rate period of not
  less than 2 years, fully amortizing, level payment, conventional mortgage. Balloon
  mortgages and short-term ARMs are not eligible.
- The maximum LTV/CLTV allowable is 80% (or less based on the applicable loan program
  guidelines)
- Full appraisal is required on either Form 1004 or Form 1073
- All other Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or non-Agency guidelines must be met.
- See Texas Homestead Cash-Out Refinance product description for eligible products,
  additional fee limitations and closing requirements.

Applications with New Cash-Out

Loan applications intended to refinance existing mortgage indebtedness, if any, and to withdraw
equity from the property will be underwritten as Texas Home Equity cash-out refinance
transactions. Such loans must be originated under the guidelines laid out in Section 50(a)(6), Article
XVI, of the Texas Constitution and accompanying regulations.
**Exception**

Fannie Mae considers a buy-out as a result of a divorce settlement to be treated as a rate-and-term refinance and allows up to a 90% LTV as long as the borrower who will be acquiring sole ownership of the property receives no cash-out of the proceeds from the transaction. A copy of the final divorce decree mandating the buy-out is necessary. Freddie Mac considers such transactions a standard cash-out refinance, non-Texas Home Equity cash-out refinance. The type of cash-out transaction, Texas Home Equity or non-Texas Home Equity, will determine the eligible loans programs, property types, loan-to-value ratios, and the disclosures and closing requirements that must be observed.

Loan applications that are not determined to fall under the requirements of Section 50(a)(6) of the Texas Constitution will follow the same eligibility standards outlined within the applicable loan program guidelines.

**Miscellaneous Provisions**

- All borrowers and all owners on title and their respective spouses, regardless of whether or not owners on title or spouses are also borrowers on the loan, must each sign a Notice Concerning Extensions of Credit, Doc. #3640 or VMP Form 8032 (TX), as defined by Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI, Texas Constitution) as a Prior to Close condition.
- Non-occupant co-borrowers are not allowed; all borrowers must occupy the subject property as their primary residence.
- Power of Attorney may not be used on a Texas Home Equity loan.
- Borrowers may only obtain one (1) Texas Home Equity loan in any 12-month period.
- Borrowers may only obtain one (1) Texas Home Equity loan filed against the property.

**Cooling Off Period**

Each Texas Home Equity/50(a)(6) loan requires a cooling off period of at least 12 days prior to closing. The cooling off period begins from the latter of the application date or the date the last borrower, owner or spouse signs the Notice Concerning Extensions of Credit, Doc. #3640 or VMP Form 8032 (TX) (as defined by Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI, Texas Constitution).

**Title Insurance**

At closing, each Texas Home Equity/50(a)(6) loan requires a commitment of title insurance provided on Form T-2 and must include all standard endorsements plus the following:

- Equity Loan Mortgage Endorsement (Form T-42)
- Supplemental Coverage Equity Loan Mortgage Endorsement (Form T-42.1)

**Texas Home Equity/50(a)(6) Right of Rescission**

In addition to the Federal Right of Rescission for primary residence refinance transactions, Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI, of the Texas Constitution provides for an additional rescission period under state law for Texas Home Equity/50(a)(6) loans.

The Texas 3-day right of rescission and Federal 3-day right of rescission must run after closing. The Texas 3-day right of rescission refers to calendar days, while the Federal 3-day right of rescission refers to business days. Therefore, compliance with the Federal rescission period satisfies the Texas rescission period.
CONSTRUCTION-TO-PERMANENT FINANCING – FANNIE MAE

Construction-to-permanent financing involves the granting of a long-term mortgage to a borrower for the purpose of replacing interim construction financing, a short-term loan for the actual construction of the property (may or may not include the purchase of the lot), which ordinarily matures upon completion of the subject property. Under two-closing construction-to-permanent mortgages, the construction financing may be provided from a different lender than the one providing the long-term permanent mortgage. The construction-to-permanent loan must be underwritten based on the terms of the permanent mortgage. The following requirements must be met:

- The borrower must hold title to the lot and paying off interim construction financing, though may include the pay-off of additional mechanic liens used to complete the construction of the property.
- The loan file must document the appraiser’s certificate of completion and a photograph of the completed property. A clear certificate of occupancy is required, unless the appraisal is completed ‘as is’ or there is validation that the city/county does not issue a C of O.
- The loan is only eligible through Fannie Mae and must be interfaced with a loan purpose of Construction-to-Permanent to Desktop Underwriter.
- When the borrower is purchasing a completed property from a builder, the transactions must be treated as a purchase and do not fall under these guidelines.
- Cash-out refinances are not eligible.
- New construction properties are not eligible for an Appraisal Waiver.
- Detached (Site), Desktop Underwriter will return an Approve/Ineligible, with the reason for ineligibility being the detached condominium as the property type. If the Approve/Ineligible response incudes any other reasons the loan is not eligible. The loan must be delivered with Special Feature Code 588.

MAXIMUM MORTGAGE AMOUNTS

2021 FANNIE MAE/FREDDIE MAC CONVENTIONAL LOAN LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Contiguous States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico</th>
<th>Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and US Virgin Islands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>$548,250</td>
<td>$822,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$702,000</td>
<td>$1,053,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$848,500</td>
<td>$1,272,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>$1,054,500</td>
<td>$1,581,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The high-cost area loan limits are established for each county (or equivalent) and published on the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac websites along with the FHFA website. The maximum limits for 2021 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Contiguous States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico</th>
<th>Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and US Virgin Islands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>$822,375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$1,053,000</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$1,272,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>$1,581,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A number of states (including Alaska and Hawaii), Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands do not have any high-cost areas in 2021. Flagstar does not currently lend in Puerto Rico or Guam.
SUBORDINATE FINANCING
Generally, we can approve first mortgages that are subject to first mortgage subordinate financing held by another investor as long as the subordinate lien is recorded and will be clearly subordinate to our mortgage lien. The loan file must disclose subordinate financing repayment terms to the underwriter and the appraiser. Any subordinate lien(s) secured by the subject, regardless of the obligated party, must be considered when calculating the CLTV/HCLTV.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS
For purchase transactions, a copy of the approval of the subordinate financing is required to confirm eligible terms prior to closing. A copy of the note and mortgage/deed of trust will be required at time of closing.

REFINANCE TRANSACTIONS
For refinance transactions, a copy of the current note and mortgage/deed of trust must be provided. A recorded subordination agreement is required for all loans closing with subordinated financing.

ACCEPTABLE SUBORDINATE FINANCING TYPES
- Variable payment mortgages that comply with the following terms:
  - With the exception of HELOCs, when the repayment terms provide for a variable interest rate, the monthly payment must remain constant for each 12-month period over the term of the subordinate lien mortgage. For HELOCs, the monthly payment does not have to remain constant.
  - The monthly payments for all subordinate liens must cover at least the interest due so that negative amortization does not occur.
  - If the subordinate financing is from the borrower’s employer, financing may be either an unsecured loan or a mortgage and does not have to require regular payments of either principal and interest or interest-only.
- Mortgages with regular payments that cover at least the interest due so that negative amortization does not occur.
- Mortgage terms that require interest at a market rate. If financing provided by the property seller is more than 2% below current standard rates for second mortgages, the subordinate financing must be considered a sales concession and the subordinate financing amount must be deducted from the sales price.
- Refer to product guidelines for the Community Second Program, Doc. #5932, and Gift/Grant Program, Doc. #5935.

ELIGIBLE VARIABLE PAYMENT TERMS
Variable payments for subordinate financing are eligible if the following provisions are met:
- With the exception of HELOCs, when the repayment terms provide for a variable interest rate, the monthly payment must remain constant for each 12-month period over the term of the subordinate lien mortgage. For HELOCs, the monthly payment does not have to remain constant.
- The monthly payments for all subordinate liens must cover at least the interest due so that negative amortization does not occur, with the exception of employer subordinate financing that has deferred payments.
ELIGIBLE REPAYMENT TERMS FOR EMPLOYER SUBORDINATE FINANCING

If the subordinate financing is from the borrower’s employer, it does not have to require regular payments of either principal and interest or interest-only. Employer subordinate financing may be structured in any of the following ways:

- Fully amortizing level monthly payments
- Deferred payments for some period before changing to fully amortizing level payments
- Deferred payments over the entire term
- Forgiveness of the debt over time

The financing terms may provide for the employer to require full repayment of the debt if the borrower’s employment is terminated, either voluntarily or involuntarily, before the maturity date of the subordinate financing.

UNACCEPTABLE SUBORDINATE FINANCING

- Subordinate financing with wrap-around terms that combine the indebtedness of the first mortgage with that of the subordinate mortgage.
- Mortgages with negative amortization with the exception of employer subordinate financing that has deferred payments.
- Subordinate financing that does not fully amortize under a level monthly payment plan where the maturity or balloon payment date is less than five years after the note date of the new first mortgage, with the exception of employer subordinate financing that has deferred payments. Subordinate loans with less than five years remaining will be acceptable if the balance owing on subordinate lien is less than 20% of the balance owed on the 1st mortgage or if the borrower has sufficient reserves to pay off subordinate financing.
- Community Second liens cannot be subordinated on cash-out transactions for conventional loans.
- ELTAP lien
- PACE liens, except for properties in CA, where the PACE obligation will subordinate
- Equity Sharing liens that are not structured as an eligible Community Second program

MAXIMUM TOTAL LOAN-TO-VALUE RATIO

- The TLTV ratio is determined by combining the unpaid principal balances of the first mortgage and all subordinate mortgages and dividing that sum by the property’s value, which is the lower of sales price or appraised value.
- HELOC: For mortgages that are subject to subordinate financing under a home equity line of credit, the HTLTV is obtained by dividing the sum of the first lien mortgage amount and the total HELOC credit line limit and any other secondary financing, by the lesser of the purchase price or appraised value.
  - If the credit line is being reduced to qualify, documentation must be provided prior to closing.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION LOANS (SBA)

Fannie Mae

Small business administration loans secured by the subject property must be treated as subordinate financing and be included in the calculation of the CLTV and HCLTV ratios. The
monthly payment of the subordinate lien must also be included in the borrower’s DTI ratio calculation unless the requirements of business debt in the borrower’s name can be met.

**Freddie Mac**
The SBA must be included in the TLTV and borrower must qualify with the payment.

**DEFINING REFINANCE TRANSACTIONS BASED ON SUBORDINATE LIEN PAYOFF**
The table below provides the underwriting considerations related to subordinate financing under refinance transactions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underwriting Considerations</th>
<th>Then lenders must underwrite the transaction as</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refinance transaction includes payoff of the first lien and with no cash-out</td>
<td>Limited cash-out refinance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The payoff of a non-purchase money second, regardless of whether additional cash-out is taken</td>
<td>Cash-out refinance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subordinate financing is being left in place, regardless of whether the subordinate financing was used to purchase the property and the borrower is not taking cash-out except to the extent permitted for a limited cash-out refinance transaction</td>
<td>Limited cash-out refinance</td>
<td>The subordinate financing must be factored into the comprehensive risk assessment based on the CLTV, HCLTV and total debt-to-income ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subordinate financing is being left in place, regardless of whether the subordinate financing was used to purchase the property and the borrower is taking cash-out</td>
<td>Cash-out refinance</td>
<td>The subordinate lien must be re-subordinated to the new first mortgage loan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRIVATE MORTGAGE INSURANCE**
All private mortgage insurance should be ordered in Flagstar Bank’s name if table-funded. MI underwriting services are available only through Arch, MGIC, Radian, and Genworth. Delegated customers should refer to the current welcome package located on our TPO website for terms and conditions for loans with mortgage insurance.

It is the responsibility of the loan originator to properly disclose all fees and charges to all applicants and to ultimately ensure that the lowest premium insurance is being offered. Flagstar Bank is not responsible for ensuring that the borrower is disclosed and that the loan closes with the correct MI coverage and premiums. If a loan closes with insufficient MI coverage, regardless if Flagstar Bank ordered the certificate, the originating broker or correspondent will be responsible for purchasing additional MI coverage to satisfy the investor’s coverage requirement.

Private MI is required for all loans in excess of 80% LTV. The LTV and CLTV will be determined by the lesser of the appraised value or sales price. Refer to the *New York Properties* section for a deviation to this guideline regarding certain loans originated in New York.
Anytime a loan has an increase in the interest rate, the MI Company must approve the increase prior to closing and the file returned to the underwriter to be reviewed. MI must be disclosed on the Loan Estimate, First Payment Letter and Closing Disclosure.

**STANDARD MORTGAGE INSURANCE**
Refer to Flagstar Bank product descriptions for the standard required coverage levels for mortgage insurance for each individual product.

**MONTHLY MORTGAGE INSURANCE**
MI companies offer a monthly MI program. This program offers the same coverage as yearly premiums, but is billed monthly instead of prepaid annually. Flagstar Bank now orders all MI a Zero Initial Premium (ZIP/ZOMP), unless otherwise requested. This allows the borrower to pay zero up-front MI at the time of closing. The MI must still be disclosed on both the updated LE, disclosing new loan terms, such as new rate and/or MI premiums, and First Payment Letter.

**FINANCED SINGLE PREMIUM MORTGAGE INSURANCE**
MI guidelines apply to the LTV; MI pricing is based on the base loan amount. Program eligibility and mortgage pricing are determined based on the gross loan amount, the TLTV including Single Financed Mortgage Insurance (SFMI). Refer to [Single Financed MI Matrix, Doc. #5010](#) for additional TLTV parameters.

- The level of required MI coverage may be based on the LTV of the mortgage before the financed MI premium is added.
- The mortgage amount after adding the financed MI premium cannot exceed the maximum mortgage amount limits set forth in the [Maximum Mortgage Amounts](#) section.
- The mortgage insurance policy must include an endorsement, generally referred to as the “financed mortgage insurance premium endorsement.”
- The initial mortgage premium or the one-time single premium may be paid, not financed, by the lender, the borrower’s employer, or the property seller. If the lender or the seller pays the mortgage insurance, the contribution must be included in the calculation of the total value of the financing concessions limits.

**Radian**
For Single Premium Mortgage Insurance, loans with a DTI that exceeds 45% will require a minimum credit score of 700 and is limited to a 95% LTV.

**Fannie Mae Single Financed MI Requirements**
- The coverage has been obtained based on the LTV ratio after any IPC adjustments, if required, have been made.

**Freddie Mac Single Financed MI Requirements**
- The mortgage insurance premium must be paid with a single premium payment.

**LENDER PAID MORTGAGE INSURANCE (LPMI)**
Refer to product descriptions for details
- MI Certificate must be ordered at the time interest rate is locked to insure correct pricing
- If loan is locked prior to obtaining the LPMI certificate, loan may be subject to re-pricing
NEW YORK PROPERTIES
The handling of MI coverage for purchase transactions with a property address in the state of New York are handled differently than the rest of the country. The rule for loans with a property address in the state of New York is as follows:

**Policy for Determining If Mortgage Insurance is Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Loan Purpose</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFR, 2 to 4-Unit, Condo and PUD</td>
<td>Purchase and all refinance transactions</td>
<td>The appraised value is used to determine if mortgage insurance is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>Purchase</td>
<td>The sales price is used to determine if mortgage insurance is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>Refinance</td>
<td>The appraised value is used to determine if mortgage insurance is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy for Determining the Level of Mortgage Insurance Coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LTV ratio based on the lower of the sales price or appraised value (standard LTV ratio calculation) for all property types</td>
<td>Irrespective of the use of appraised value or sales price for determining whether mortgage insurance is required, the standard LTV ratio calculation must be used to determine the level of mortgage insurance coverage that is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REDUCED AND LOW-COST MORTGAGE INSURANCE**
Not available.

**INELIGIBLE TRANSACTIONS**
- Any LTV above 97%
- Split Mortgage Insurance
- Loans with potential negative amortization
- Interest-only loans
- Manufactured homes
- Properties in the Virgin Islands
- Refinances with reduced payoffs (short refinance/payoff)
- Borrower(s) using an ITIN

Always check the MI Company website for details and restrictions.

**INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT**
Employment and income are essential for loan repayment. Qualifying income should be stable, predictable, and likely to continue. The applicant must demonstrate the financial wherewithal to repay the proposed loan transaction as well as other obligations.

Verification of income and employment will depend upon product requirements, DU/LPA messaging and current Flagstar Bank policy (i.e. when a 4506-C is required, what type of verbal verification must be
performed). The income information must be input correctly not only in terms of amount, but categorically, e.g. commission income in appropriate section, borrower indicated as self-employed, etc.

Loans underwritten in conjunction with LPA or DU, you must indicate to the automated underwriting system the non-occupancy of the co-borrower. If correctly identified with a non-occupant co-borrower, LPA and DU will determine the acceptability of housing and debt ratios. The maximum LTV/CLTV/HCLTV for loans with a non-occupant co-borrower underwritten with LPA or DU is 95% if an Accept or Approve response is received.

EMPLOYMENT STABILITY
A two-year employment history must be reflected on the application, though there are circumstances when less than two years may be acceptable. The purpose of reviewing employment history is to assure that the borrower has a history of receiving stable income from employment, and other sources, and that there is reasonable expectation that the income will continue to be received in the foreseeable future.

CONVERTING FROM PART TIME TO FULL TIME
When a borrower is converting from part time to full time with the same employer, the income must be documented with a paystub reflecting 30 days year-to-date earnings of full-time employment along with a WVOE (Form 1005) to document the date the borrower transitioned to full time in order to use the current wages.

EMPLOYED BY FAMILY OR AN INTERESTED PARTY
When a borrower is employed by family or by an interested party to the transaction (e.g. seller, real estate agent, broker, etc.), individual tax returns with all supporting schedules, and a 4506-C for all applicable tax returns for prior year(s) is required to determine stability of income and potential ownership interest to document less than 25% ownership.

- Fannie Mae - The most recent two years tax returns are required
- Freddie Mac - The most recent prior year tax returns are required.

FREQUENT JOB CHANGES
Although individuals who change jobs frequently often perform equally with those who have been employed by a single employer, there may be occasions that warrant a closer examination of employment and income. For example, frequent changes in employment for reasons other than advancement, e.g. changing careers, or extended periods of unemployment may be indicative of an unsteady work history and income.

Borrowers who work in certain industries may experience frequent job changes due to the nature of the work, e.g. seasonal or unskilled labor. In these instances, borrowers should not be penalized provided they have demonstrated the ability to maintain a steady income despite the changes.

GAP IN EMPLOYMENT
All employment gap(s), regardless of the length of time, must be reviewed to determine the likelihood of stability and continuance of income. Additional information may still be required regarding prior earnings if the income is considered less predictable to support a reliable flow of income for qualifying purposes.
NEWLY EMPLOYED
For a borrower who has less than a two-year employment and income history, the borrower’s income may be used for qualifying if the borrower can document he/she was either attending school or in a training program immediately prior to their current employment history.

RE-ENTERING THE WORKFORCE
For a borrower who is re-entering the workforce and has less than a two-year employment and income history, the borrower’s income may be used for qualifying as long as the borrower has been at the current employer for a minimum of six months prior to the application date and there is evidence of previous employment history.

CALCULATING INCOME
NON-FLUCTUATING INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Period</th>
<th>Calculation of Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Salary</td>
<td>Annual Pay divided by 12 (or by the number of months if distributed in &lt;12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Salary</td>
<td>As indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-monthly Salary</td>
<td>Base Pay x 24 / 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-weekly Salary</td>
<td>Base Pay x 26 / 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Salary</td>
<td>Base Pay x 52 / 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly</td>
<td>Rate of Pay x # Hours worked per week x 52 / 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VARIABLE INCOME
Examples of less predictable income sources include hourly workers with fluctuating hours (based on hourly rate of pay and where the number of hours fluctuate each pay period), or employment that is subject to time limits, such as contract employees or tradesmen. Additional fluctuating income includes commissions, bonuses, and overtime pay.

History of Receipt
Two or more years of receipt of a particular type of variable income is recommended (may be from a combination of current and previous employment); however, variable income that has been received for 12 to 24 months may be considered as acceptable income, as long as the borrower’s loan application demonstrates that there are positive factors that reasonably offset the shorter income history. No less than 12 months of variable earning must be received regardless if the income is derived a primary and/or secondary source of income.

Frequency of Payment
The lender must determine the frequency of the payment (weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually) to arrive at an accurate calculation of the monthly income to be used in the trending analysis. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- If a borrower is paid an annual bonus the amount should be divided by 12 months.
- If a borrower is paid overtime the differences between current period overtime and year-to-date earnings should be reviewed and document the analysis before using the income amount in the trending analysis.
Income Trending

After the monthly year-to-date income amount is calculated, it must be compared to prior years’ earnings using the borrower’s W-2’s, written verification of employment, or tax returns.

- If the trend in the amount of income is stable or increasing, the income amount should be averaged.
- If the trend was declining but has since stabilized and there is no reason to believe that the borrower will not continue to be employed at the current level, the current lower amount of variable income must be used.
- If the trend is declining, the income may not be stable. Additional analysis must be conducted to determine if any variable income should be used, but in no instance may it be averaged over the period when the declination occurred.
- In some cases, despite an ordinarily acceptable history of receipt Flagstar Bank may elect not to allow a borrower to be qualified using variable pay from overtime, commission or bonus as a function of topical media news indicating the borrower is employed in a financially troubled company or industry.
- Projected variable income that has no historical basis is not an acceptable source of income.

EMPLOYMENT VERIFICATION

To substantiate employment and income for a salaried or commissioned borrower, confirmation of the borrower’s earnings for the current year (including the most recent 30-period) and, if applicable, earnings over the past two years, must be provided.

EMPLOYMENT DOCUMENTATION

Documentation may include:

- W-2s (employee copy) based on applicable years required
- Computer generated copies of paystubs, or payroll earning statements downloaded by the borrower from the internet, for the most recent 30-day period
  - The borrower’s name or social security number
  - Total current and year-to-date earnings
  - Employer’s name
  - If the borrower receives handwritten or non-computer-generated paystubs, a WVOE (Form 1005) and a 4506-C are required prior to closing
- When supplied income documentation (paystub, W-2s, and/or WVOE (Form 1005)) shows “rounded” earnings, we may require 1040s to support the income figures provided.

VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT [FORM 1005 AND 1005(S)]

The Written Verification of Employment (Form 1005 and Form 1005(S)) may be used to document income for a salaried or commissioned borrower in lieu of a paystub and W-2 forms. The information on Form 1005 or 1005(S) must be legible, white-outs and un-initialed changes are not acceptable.

The following fields on the form are optional:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field #</th>
<th>Title of Optional Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Probability of continued employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>If overtime or bonus is applicable, is its continuance likely?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Date of applicant’s next pay increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field # | Title of Optional Field
--- | ---
17 | Projected amount of next pay increase
18 | Date of applicant’s last pay increase
19 | Amount of last pay increase
24 | Reason for leaving (Part III – Verification of Previous Employment)

**IRS W-2 TRANSCRIPTS IN LIEU OF W-2S**

When lenders verify employment income for borrower’s whose income is used to qualify for the mortgage loan, borrower-provided paystubs, and IRS W-2 forms are one option that can be utilized to document the income. In lieu of W-2 forms, other documentation options are a WVOE (Form 1005) or the final year-to-date paystub. Fannie Mae will also now permit an IRS “Wage and Income Transcript” (W-2 transcript) in lieu of the actual W-2 forms.

**UNACCEPTABLE SOURCES OF INCOME**

Income derived from any of the following may not be used in calculating qualifying income:

- Income based on future wage increases
- Draw Income
- VA Education Benefits
- Income not listed on Tax Returns or
- Income that cannot be documented and verified.
- Income derived from an activity that is prohibited by federal, state or local law, rules and regulations cannot be considered This applies to both W2 and self-employment, regardless if reporting income or loss. Income sources may include, but not limited to:
  - Medical marijuana dispensaries
  - Any business or activity related to marijuana or CBD (e.g. growing, processing, distribution, etc.) even if legally permitted under state or local law.

Special consideration may need to be given to income from sources other than wages and salaries. Specific treatment for the other types of income is discussed in more detail in the following sections.

**TYPES OF INCOME**

**ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT**

In order for alimony or child support to be considered as acceptable stable, income, it must continue for at least three years after the date of the mortgage application. We will accept as verification that alimony or child support will continue to be paid with a copy of the divorce decree, or separation agreement if the divorce is not final, that provides for the payment of alimony or child support and states the amount of the award and the period of time over which it will be received; any other type of written legal agreement or court decree that describes the payment terms for the alimony or child support; or any application state law that requires alimony, child support, or maintenance payments and specifies the conditions under which the payments must be made. Voluntary or proposed payments may not be used as income. When determining the acceptability of this type of income, the lender should take into consideration the stability of the borrower’s regular receipt of the full payment due and any limitations on the continuance of the payments, such as the age of the children for whom the support is being paid or the duration over which alimony is required to be paid. If a borrower who is separated does not have a separation agreement that specifies alimony or child support payments, the lender should not consider any proposed or voluntary payments as income when qualifying the borrower.
The borrower must provide acceptable evidence of his or her receipt of funds for alimony or child support or maintenance payments, such as deposit slips, court records, copies of signed federal income tax returns that were filed with the IRS or copies of the borrower’s bank statements that show the regular deposit of these funds. A lender’s underwriting analysis should take into consideration the regularity and timeliness of the payments, as well as whether the borrower received all or only part of the full amount that was due.

Document no less than six months of the borrower’s most recent regular receipt of the full payment. To be considered stable income, full, regular, and timely payments must have been received for six months or longer. Income received for less than six months is considered unstable and may not be used to qualify the borrower for the mortgage. When a borrower has been receiving full, regular, and timely payments for alimony or child support or maintenance for fewer than six months, the income may not be considered as stable income, although, if the income is adequately documented, the lender may use it to justify a higher qualifying ratio.

When a borrower has been receiving full or partial payments for alimony or child support or maintenance on an inconsistent or sporadic basis, the income may not be considered as stable income or be used to justify a higher qualifying ratio.

**ANNUITY INCOME**
Annuity income is similar to pension and Social Security income except that it may not be payable for life. A copy of the most recent updated annuity renewal statement showing the effective date, amount, frequency, and duration of the benefit payments showing income will continue for at least three years must be obtained.

**AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCES**
The full amount of an automobile allowance may be included as income and the lease or financing expenditure must be included as a debt in the calculation of the debt-to-income ratio. The borrower must have received the payments for the last two consecutive years.

**BOARDER INCOME**

**Fannie Mae**
Rental income from boarders in a 1-unit property that is also the borrower’s principal residence or second home is not generally considered acceptable stable income with the exception of the following:

- When a borrower with disabilities receives rental income from a live-in personal assistant, whether or not that individual is a relative of the borrower, the rental payments can be considered as acceptable stable income, in an amount up to 30% of the total income that is used to qualify the borrower for the mortgage. Personal assistances typically are paid by Medical Waiver funds and include room and board, from which rental payments are made to the borrower.

- HomeReady has an additional exception, refer to *Fannie Mae HomeReady*, Doc. #5318.

**Freddie Mac**
Rental income from boarders in a 1-unit property that is also the borrower’s principal residence, including an accessory unit, is not generally considered acceptable stable income with the exception of the following:
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- When a borrower with disabilities receives rental income from a live-in-aide. Personal aides typically are paid by Medical Waiver funds and include room and board, form which rental payments are made to the borrower. Must have receipt of income for the most recent 12 months and may be considered in an amount up to 30% of the total income used to qualify.

**BONUS INCOME**
For additional employment income requirements pertaining to bonus see Variable Income section.

**CAPITAL GAINS INCOME**
Income received from a capital gain is generally a one-time transaction; therefore, it should not usually be considered as part of the borrower’s stable monthly income. However, if the borrower needs to rely on the income from capital gains to qualify for the mortgage, copies of the borrower’s signed federal income tax returns that were filed with the IRS for the past two years, including the related Capital Gains and Losses (Schedule D to IRS Form 1040) must be obtained. When the borrower’s tax returns show that he or she has realized capital gains for the last two years, develop an average income from capital gains and use that amount as part of the borrower’s qualifying income, as long as the borrower provides evidence that he or she owns additional property or assets that can be sold if extra income is needed to make future mortgage payments.

The sale of real estate is not acceptable to be used as qualifying income unless documentation can establish that the borrower does this for a living.

**MINISTER/CLERGY/HOUSING/PARSONAGE INCOME**
Clergy income must be reported as wage, parsonage, housing or honorarium income on filed returns to be considered for qualification. Income cannot be documented solely with a WVOE (form 1005). If the parsonage or honorarium income is not reported on the filed returns, but is reflected in box 14 of the W2 or box 3 of the 1099, the income can be used for qualifying purposes. If the borrower is considered self-employed and the income is not reported on the filed returns the income can be used for qualifying purposes if the borrower provides the IRS Form 4361, Application for Exemption from Self-Employed Tax for Use by Ministers, Members of Religious Orders, and Christian Science Practitioners that is marked approved and is signed by a director with the IRS. Housing or parsonage income may be considered qualifying income if there is documentation that the income has been received for the most recent 12 months and the allowance is likely to continue for the next three years. The housing allowance may be added to income but may not be used to offset the monthly housing payment.

**Freddie Mac**
For a newly hired transferred employee, purchasing a new primary residence under an employee relocation program, a housing allowance may be considered as stable income without documented evidence of 12 months receipt. Allowance must be likely to continue for three years.

**COMMISSION INCOME**
Commission income may fluctuate from year-to-year. For commission income requirements see Variable Income section.

**DISABILITY INCOME- LONG TERM**
Disability benefit payments should be treated as acceptable income unless the terms of the disability policy specifically limit the stability or continuity of the benefit payments. Benefits that have a defined expiration date must have a remaining term of at least three years from the date of the mortgage application in order to be used for qualifying the borrower. For example, if a borrower is receiving
disability benefits that are scheduled to be discontinued when he or she reaches a certain age and the borrower will reach that age within three years of loan closing, the lender should not count the disability benefit as stable income. When a borrower is currently receiving short-term disability payments that will decrease to a lesser amount within the next three years because they are being converted to long-term benefits, the lender must use the amount of the long-term payments in determining the borrower’s stable income.

Generally, long-term disability will not have defined expiration date and must be expected to continue. The requirement for re-evaluation of benefits is not considered a defined expiration date. Verification of long-term disability must be documented with one of the following:

- Obtain a copy of the borrower’s disability policy or benefits statement from the benefits payer (insurance company, employer, or other qualified disinterested party) to determine:
  - The borrower’s current eligibility for the disability benefits, and
  - The amount and frequency of the disability payments, and
  - If there is contractually established termination or modification date

Freddie Mac

- In addition to the copy of benefits as listed above, current receipt of disability must also be verified, unless one of the below circumstances exist. A bank statement must be provided if the benefit verification letter or pay statement does not support current receipt.
  - Current receipt is not required when one of the following is verified:
    - For newly established long-term disability, as long as the finalized terms of the new income document the income will commence prior to or on the first mortgage payment due date.
    - For future long-term disability that commences after the first mortgage payment due date when the borrower is currently receiving short-term disability benefits that are converting to long-term benefits. The borrower must be qualified with the lesser of the documented long-term or short-term disability payments
  - If the policy has a pre-determined expiration date (e.g. policies provided by employer and private insurers), obtain a copy of the certificate of coverage, or other equivalent documentation evidencing the policy term.

Social Security income for long term disability will not have defined expiration date and must be expected to continue. See Social Security Income section for required documentation.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

Fannie Mae

When a borrower has an employment contract the income may be used for qualifying provided all of the following requirements have been met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Contact- Fannie Mae</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Feature Code</td>
<td>Special Feature 707 must be applied to the loan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Employment Contact- Fannie Mae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Eligible employment and income** | Employment and income must meet the following requirements:  
  • Income must be from new primary employment
  • Income must be fixed based income only
  • The Borrower's employer must not be a family member or an interested party to the real estate or Mortgage transaction |
| **Start date of the new employment** | • No earlier than 30 days prior to the note date or no later than 90 days after the Note Date  
  • May be before or after the Delivery Date |
| **Eligible loan purpose** | The Mortgage must be originated for one of the following purposes:  
  • Purchase transaction |
| **Eligible Mortgaged Premises** | The Mortgaged Premises must be a 1-unit Primary Residence |

**Verification of additional funds**
In addition to funds required to be paid by the Borrower and Borrower reserves, the underwriter must verify additional funds in the Borrower's depository and/or securities account(s) with one of the following:

  • Financial reserves sufficient to cover principal, interest, taxes, insurance, and association dues (PITIA) for the subject property for six months; or
  • Financial resources sufficient to cover the monthly liabilities included in the debt-to-income ratio, including the PITIA for the subject property, for the number of months between the note date and the employment start date, plus one. For calculation purposes, consider any portion of a month as a full month. Resources include both financial reserves and current income.

  o Current income refers to net income that is currently being received by the borrower (or coborrower), may or may not be used for qualifying, and may or may not continue after the borrower starts employment under the offer or contract. For this purpose, the lender may use the amount of income the borrower is expected to receive between the note date and the employment start date. If the current income is not being used for qualifying purposes, it can be documented by the lender using income documentation, such as a paystub, but a verification of employment is not required.

**Required documentation**
The following documentation is required:

  • Copy of the employment offer or employment contract for future employment:
    o Executed by the employer and accepted and signed by the borrower
    o Is non-contingent or provide documentation, such as a letter or emails from the employer verifying all contingencies have been cleared, and
    o Includes the terms of employment, including employment start date along with type and rate of pay
  • Documentation of additional funds, as required above
  • If the start date is on or no more than 30 days prior to the note date, a verbal verification of employment is required that confirms active employment status.
**Conventional Underwriting Guidelines**

### Employment Contact- Fannie Mae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DU</td>
<td>When the years and months on job in DU are 0 or blank, DU will issue a message specifying the requirements specific to these transactions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Freddie Mac**

For borrowers starting new employment or receiving a future salary increase from their current employer, income commencing after the Note Date may be considered a stable source of qualifying income, provided that all requirements for option one in the following table are met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Contract- Freddie Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Feature Code</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligible employment and income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date of the new employment or future salary increase, as applicable</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligible loan purpose</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligible Mortgaged Premises</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verification of additional funds**

In addition to funds required to be paid by the Borrower and Borrower reserves, the underwriter must verify additional funds in the Borrower’s depository and/or securities account(s) that equal no less than the sum of the monthly housing expense (PITIA) and all other monthly liabilities multiplied by the number of months between the Note Date and the start date of the new employment/future salary increase, plus one additional month. A partial month is counted as one month for the purpose of this calculation.

The amount of the required additional funds may be reduced by the amount of verified gross income that any Borrower on the Mortgage is expected to receive between the Note date and start date of the new employment, whether or not this income is used to qualify for the Mortgage or is expected to continue after the start date of the new employment/future salary increase.

Income used to reduce reserves but not qualify the borrower must follow standard income documentation requirements (e.g., paystub, W2 and VVOE).

**Example:**
Borrower will start employment 60 days from Closing
### Employment Contract- Freddie Mac

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verified gross income that will be received prior to future income</td>
<td>$5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITIA + All other liabilities</td>
<td>$6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Reserves 60 days plus 1 additional month</td>
<td>$18,000 (PITIA + liabilities x 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in reserves</td>
<td>$10,000 (income x 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Reserved to be verified</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Required documentation

The following documentation is required:
- Copy of the employment offer letter, employment contract or other evidence of the future salary increase from the current employer that:
  - Is fully executed and accepted by the Borrower
  - Is non-contingent or provide documentation, such as a letter or e-mails from the employer verifying all contingencies have been cleared, and
  - Includes the terms of employment, including employment start date and annual income based on non-fluctuating earnings
- For a future salary increase provided by the Borrower's current employer, the above documentation must indicate that the increase is fully approved and is explicitly granted to the Borrower
- A 10-day pre-closing verbal verification of employment verifying the terms of the employment offer letter, contract or future salary increase have not changed
- Documentation of additional funds, as required above

### EMPLOYMENT-RELATED ASSETS AS QUALIFYING INCOME FOR FANNIE MAE (DU)

The following provides the requirements for employment-related assets that may be used as qualifying income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Transaction Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>DU Approve/Eligible required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum LTV/CLTV/HCLTV</td>
<td>- 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 80% when all asset owners are at least 62 at the time of the loan closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Credit Score</td>
<td>620 credit score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Purpose</td>
<td>Purchase and limited cash-out refinance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>Principal residence and second home only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of units</td>
<td>As permitted by the occupancy type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Calculation/Payout Stream</td>
<td>Divide “Net Documented Assets” by amortization term of the mortgage loan (in months).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Asset Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Requirements</td>
<td>Owned individually by the borrower, or the co-owner of the asset must also be a co-borrower of the subject property</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Loan Parameters for Employment-Related Assets – Fannie Mae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Transaction Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Eligible Assets            | • Non-self-employed severance package or non-self-employed lump sum retirement package, i.e. a lump sum distribution, must be documented with a distribution letter from the employer (1099R) and deposited to a verified asset account; or  
• 401(k) or IRA, SEP, KEOGH retirement accounts, the borrower must have unrestricted access to the funds in the accounts and can only use the account if distribution is not already set up or the distribution amount is not enough to qualify. The account and its composition must be documented with the most recent monthly, quarterly, or annual statement. |
| Ineligible Assets          | Ineligible assets are non-employment-related assets (for example, stock options, non-vested restricted stock, lawsuits, lottery winnings, sale of real estate, inheritance, and divorce proceeds). |
| Penalty                    | If a penalty would apply to a distribution of funds from the account made at the time of calculation, then the amount of such penalty applicable to a complete distribution from the account (after costs for the transaction) must be subtracted to determine the income stream from these assets. |
| Access to Funds            | A borrower shall only be considered to have unrestricted access to a 401(k) or IRA, SEP, Keogh retirement account if the borrower has, as of the time of calculation, the unqualified and unlimited right to request a distribution of all funds in the account (regardless of any possible tax withholding or applicable penalty applied to such distribution). |
| Net Assets                 | "Net documented assets" are equal to the sum of eligible assets minus: (a) the amount of the penalty that would apply if the account was completely distributed at the time of calculation; (b) the amount of funds used for down payment, closing costs, and required reserves. |

**Calculation of Income**

Example: Calculation of Net Document Assets

| IRA (made up of stocks and mutual funds) | $500,000 |
| Minus 10% of $500,000 ($500,000 x .10) (Assumes a 10% penalty applies for early distribution, which must be levied against any cash being withdrawn for closing the transaction as well as the remaining funds used to calculate the income stream.) | (-) $50,000 |
| Total eligible documented assets | (=) $450,000 |
| Minus funds required for closing (down payment, closing costs, reserves) | (-) $100,000 |
| Net Documented Assets | (=) $350,000 |
| Monthly income calculation ($350,000/360 (or applicable term of loan in months)) See Income Calculation/Payout Stream in table above. | $972.22/month |

**NON-EMPLOYMENT-RELATED ASSETS AS QUALIFYING INCOME FOR FANNIE MAE (DU)**

When the borrower has liquid assets that are not employment-related, the assets may be used to qualify the borrower if the following terms are met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Transaction Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Feature Code</td>
<td>SFC 579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Loan Parameters for Non-Employment-Related Assets - Fannie Mae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Transaction Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>DU Approve/Eligible required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum LTV/CLTV/HCLTV</strong></td>
<td>80% for purchase and rate and term refinance, 60% for cash out refinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Credit Score</td>
<td>680 ≤ 70% LTV, 720 &gt; 70% LTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>Principal Residence and Second Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Units</strong></td>
<td>1-2-unit Principal Residence, 1-unit Second home, Manufactured Homes are ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>Per the underwriting guidelines, The borrower’s minimum reserve requirements may not be satisfied using any of the Other Financial Assets that are being converted into an income stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>List as Other income of the application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Calculation/Payout Stream</strong></td>
<td>Divide “Net Documented Assets” by term of mortgage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asset Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asset Requirements</strong></td>
<td>Owned individually by the borrower, or the co-owner of the asset must also be a co-borrower of the subject property, Assets must be liquid and available to the borrower without penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Asset Amount</td>
<td>Purchase and Rate and Term Refinance: the lesser of one and one-half times the original UPB or $500,000, Cash-Out Refinance: $500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Seasoning</td>
<td>Purchase and Rate and Term Refinance: 12 months with minimum credit score of 720, 24 months with credit score less than 720, Cash-Out Refinance: 24 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Assets</td>
<td>Checking and savings accounts, Investments in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, CD’s, money market funds, and trust accounts; and, Cash value of a vested life insurance policy, Funds from the sale of investment properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligible Assets</td>
<td>Assets that are ineligible as borrower’s reserves, which includes: Funds that have not been vested, Funds that cannot be withdrawn under circumstances other than the account owner’s retirement, employment termination, or death, Stock held in an unlisted corporation, Non-vested stock options and non-vested restricted stock, Personal unsecured loans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Loan Parameters for Non-Employment-Related Assets - Fannie Mae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Transaction Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Proceeds</strong></td>
<td>- Cash proceeds from a cash-out refinance transaction on the subject property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains</strong></td>
<td>- Interest, dividends, and capital gains from Other Financial Assets (reported on the borrower’s tax return) cannot be used as additional income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stocks, Bonds, Mutual Funds</strong></td>
<td>- 70% of the value (remaining after costs for the transaction and consideration of any penalty) must be used to determine the income stream to account for the volatile nature of these assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depository Accounts</strong></td>
<td>- 100% of the value may be used to determine the income stream for demand deposit, saving accounts and certificate of deposit accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Documented Assets</strong></td>
<td>- “Net documented assets” are equal to the sum of eligible assets minus: (a) the sum of the eligible documented Financial Assets minus any funds that will be used for closing or required reserves (b) 30% of the remaining value of any stocks, bonds, or mutual funds' assets (after the calculation in (a)).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Calculation of Monthly Income Stream

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation by Term of Mortgage</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts made up of stocks and mutual funds</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minus funds required for closing (down payment, closing costs, reserves)</td>
<td>(-) $150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Subtotal</td>
<td>(=) $850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minus 30% of $850,000 ($850,000 x .30)</td>
<td>(-) $255,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Net Documented Assets</td>
<td>(=) $595,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly income calculation ($595,000/360 (or applicable term of loan in months)) See Income Calculation/Payout Stream in table below.</td>
<td>$1652.77/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASSETS AS A BASIS FOR REPAYMENT OF OBLIGATIONS - FREDDIE MAC (LPA)

Assets that will be used by the Borrower for the repayment of their monthly obligations may be used to qualify the Borrower for the Mortgage, provided that the requirements listed below are met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Transaction Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUS</strong></td>
<td>LPA Accept response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum LTV/CLTV/HCLTV</strong></td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loan Purpose</strong></td>
<td>Purchase and limited cash-out refinance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupancy</strong></td>
<td>Principal residence and second home only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of units</strong></td>
<td>1-2-unit principal residence and 1-unit second home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>Application should include information pertaining to the borrower’s employment and income, even if the borrower qualifies solely based on assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Calculation/Payout Stream</strong></td>
<td>Divide “Net Documented Assets” by 240 months regardless of the loan term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asset Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ineligible Assets</strong></td>
<td>The following must be subtracted from the eligible assets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Any funds required to complete the transaction (down payment, closing costs, and reserves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Any gift funds and borrower funds, and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any portion of assets pledged as collateral for a loan or otherwise encumbered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Assets</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Retirement Assets | • The retirement assets must be in a retirement account recognized by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (e.g., 401(k), IRA)  
• Borrower must be the sole owner  
• The asset must not currently be used as a source of income by the Borrower  
• As of the Note Date, the Borrower must have access to withdraw the funds in their entirety, less any portion pledged as collateral for a loan or otherwise encumbered, without being subject to a penalty or an additional early distribution tax  
• The Borrower's rights to the funds in the account must be fully vested | • Most recent retirement asset account statement  
• Documentation evidencing asset eligibility requirements are met |

If the lump-sum distribution funds have been deposited to an eligible retirement asset, follow the requirements for retirement assets described above.  
Lump-sum distribution funds must be derived from a retirement account recognized by the IRS (e.g., 401(k), IRA) and must be deposited to a depository or non-retirement securities account  
A Borrower must have been the recipient of the lump-sum distribution funds  
Parties not obligated on the Mortgage may not have an ownership interest in the account that holds the funds from the lump-sum distribution  
The proceeds from the lump-sum distribution must be immediately accessible in their entirety  
The proceeds from the lump-sum distribution must not have been or currently be subject to a penalty or early distribution tax  
Employer distribution letter(s) and/or check-stub(s) evidencing receipt and type of lump-sum distribution funds; IRS 1099-R (if it has been received)  
Satisfactorily documented evidence of the following:  
○ Funds verified in the non-retirement account and used for qualification must have been derived from eligible retirement assets  
○ Lump-sum distribution funds must not have been or currently be subject to a penalty or early distribution tax  
Provide account statement(s) covering a two-month period or a direct account verification (i.e., VOD); or

• The Borrower must solely own assets or, if asset is owned jointly, each asset owner must be a Borrower on the

Depository accounts and Securities
### Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mortgage and /or on the title to the subject property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• At least one Borrower who is an account owner must be at least 62 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• As of the Note Date, the Borrower must have access to withdraw the funds in their entirety, less any portion pledged as collateral for a loan or otherwise encumbered, without being subject to a penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Account funds must be located in a United States- or State-regulated financial institution and verified in U.S. dollars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For securities only, if the Borrower does not receive a stock/security account statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Provide evidence the security is owned by the Borrower, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Verify value using stock prices from a financial publication or web site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation evidencing asset eligibility requirements are met

### Sourcing deposits:

- The underwriter must document the source of funds for any deposit exceeding 10% of the Borrower's total eligible assets in depository accounts and securities, and verify the deposit does not include gifts or borrowed funds, or reduce the eligible assets used to qualify the Borrower by the amount of the deposit
- When the source of funds can be clearly identified from the deposit information on the account statement (e.g., direct payroll deposits) or other documented income or asset source in the Mortgage file, the underwriter is not required to obtain additional documentation

### Assets from the sale of the Borrower's business

- The Borrower(s) must be the sole owner(s) of the proceeds from the sale of the business that were deposited to the depository or non-retirement securities account
- Parties not obligated on the Mortgage may not have an ownership interest in the account that holds the proceeds from the sale of the Borrower's business
- The proceeds from the sale of the business must be immediately accessible in their entirety
- The sale of the business must not have resulted in the following: retention of business assets, existing secured or unsecured debt, ownership interest or seller-held notes to buyer of business

- Most recent three months’ depository or securities account statements
- Fully executed closing documents evidencing final sale of business to include sales price and net proceeds
- Contract for sale of business
- Most recent business tax return prior to sale of business
- Satisfactorily documented evidence of the following:
  - Funds verified in the non-retirement account and used for qualification must have been derived from the sale of the Borrower's business
**FOREIGN INCOME**

Foreign income is income that is earned from a foreign corporation or a foreign government and is paid in foreign currency. Borrowers may use foreign income to qualify if the following requirements are met.

All income must be converted to US dollars based on the exchange rate at the time of underwriting for qualifying purposes.

All written communication must be presented in English or translated to English by a certified translator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Income</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Residency</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Verification</th>
<th>Ineligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Citizen Resident Alien (Green Card)</td>
<td>May live abroad, but must still maintain a present address within the US. *</td>
<td>Subject to underwriter's discretion</td>
<td>Copies of his or her signed federal income tax returns filed with the IRS for the past two years that include foreign income verified with a 4506-C.</td>
<td>Self-employed borrower who earns the self-employment income from a country other than the United States and is not reported on the reported on Schedule C or Schedule E of the borrowers 1040’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Permanent Resident Alien (Visa)</td>
<td>Must currently and lawfully reside in the US</td>
<td>Subject to underwriter’s discretion</td>
<td>Copies of his or her signed federal income tax returns filed with the IRS for the past two years that include foreign income verified with a 4506-C.</td>
<td>Self-employed borrower who earns the self-employment income from a country other than the United States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign earned pension converted to U.S. currency.</td>
<td>Previously self-employed borrowers are not eligible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Documentation to satisfy the standard documentation requirements.</td>
<td>Unlawful aliens not eligible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An investment property address cannot be used to obtain the credit report and submit AUS.

Refer to the [Resident and Immigration Status](#) section for additional eligibility requirements.

**FOSTER CARE INCOME**

Income received from a state or county-sponsored organization for providing temporary care for one or more children may be considered stable income when the DU/LPA response requirements for length of receipt and percentage of qualifying income are met.

Foster care income may be verified by:

- Letters from the organization providing the income,
- Copies of the borrower’s signed federal income tax returns that were filed with the IRS, or
- Copies of the borrower’s deposit slips or bank statements that confirm the regular deposits of the payments.
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS
Interest and dividend income may be used as acceptable stable income if it is properly documented and has been received for the past two years and is expected to continue to be received for a minimum of three years from the date of the mortgage application. An average of the income received for the past two years must be used to qualifying the borrower. Copies of signed federal income tax returns that were filed with the IRS or account statements may be used to verify this income.

Interest and dividend income may be used as acceptable stable income if it is properly documented and ownership of the assets on which the interest and/or dividend income was earned is verified. Any assets used for down payment or closing costs must be subtracted from the borrower’s total assets before calculating expected future interest or dividend income.

MORTGAGE DIFFERENTIAL PAYMENTS
An employer may subsidize an employee’s mortgage payments by paying all or part of the interest differential between the employee’s present and proposed mortgage payments. These payments can be considered as acceptable stable income if the borrower’s employer verifies its subsidy in writing stating the amount and duration of the payments. The payments must continue for at least three years from the date of the mortgage application. The differential payments should be added to the borrower’s gross income when calculating the qualifying ratio. They cannot be used to offset directly the mortgage payment, even if the employer pays them to the mortgage lender rather than to the borrower.

MILITARY INCOME
Military personnel may be entitled to different types of pay in addition to their base pay. The following may be considered stable income provided there is documentation verifying the income will continue for at least three years:

- Flight pay
- Hazardous duty pay
- Rations
- Clothing allowance (usually paid yearly)
- Housing allowances

Education benefits may not be used to calculate qualifying income.

Obtain a copy of the borrower’s last Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) to verify allotments, allowances, estimated time in service, and the amount of net and gross pay. Also, obtain and verify the following information from the borrower’s latest Leave and Earnings Statement (LES):

- Military rank
- Social Security Number
- Military address
- Length of active service to date

The tax-free income from housing (BAQ), rations, uniforms, food, flight pay, etc. can be used as income to qualify for the loan. Grossing up of this income is subject to standard. The LES statement must show at least 12 months remaining for time in servicing, otherwise the tax-free income cannot be used to qualify for the loan. As long as there is at least 12 months remaining before the borrower’s “out date” (as verified on the LES), a verbal verification of employment is not needed.
MORTGAGE CREDIT CERTIFICATES
States and other political subdivisions can issue mortgage credit certificates (MCCs) in place of or as part of, their authority to issue mortgage revenue bonds. Mortgage credit certificates enable an eligible first-time homebuyer to obtain from a lender a market-rate mortgage that will be secured by his or her principal residence and to claim a federal tax credit for a specified percentage (usually 20% to 25%) of the mortgage interest payments. The borrower is permitted to reduce the withholding on his or her wages by the full amount of the tax credit to ensure that he or she will have an adequate cash flow and the ability to make the periodic mortgage payments.

When calculating the borrower’s debt-to-income ratio, the underwriter should treat the maximum possible mortgage credit certificate income available to the borrower as an addition to the borrower’s income, rather than as a reduction to the amount of the borrower’s mortgage payment. The amount that is added to the borrower’s monthly income would be calculated as follows:

\[(\text{Mortgage Amount}) \times (\text{Note Rate}) \times (\text{MCC\%}) / 12\]

Broker and Correspondent loans utilizing an MCC cannot close in Flagstar Bank’s name.

NOTES RECEIVABLE
In order to use payments on notes receivable income the following requirements must be met:

- A copy of the Note to establish the amount and length of payment
- Must have a three-year continuance from the date of application
- Evidence the funds have been received for the past 12 months with one of the following:
  - Deposit slips, tax returns or copies of the borrower’s bank statements that show consistent deposits of these funds.

OVERTIME INCOME
For additional employment income requirements pertaining to overtime see Variable Income section.

PROFESSIONAL GAMBLER
When the borrower has income derived from gambling the following requirements must be in order to use for qualifying:

- The income must be reported as self-employed; and
- Two years tax returns must be provided to document income has not declined

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
Income from public assistance may be considered as acceptable stable income if it is expected to continue to be received for at least three years from the date of the mortgage application. Public assistance income should be documented by letters or exhibits form the paying agency that state the amount, frequency, and duration of the benefit payments.

Monthly Section 8 voucher payments also are an acceptable source of qualifying income. There is no requirement, however, for the Section 8 voucher payments to have been received for any period of time prior to the date of the mortgage application or for the payments to continue for any period of time prior to the date of the mortgage application or for the payments to continue for any period of time form the date of the mortgage application. Verification must be obtained from the public agency that issued the voucher to the borrower of the monthly payment amount and that the income is non-taxable.
### RENTAL INCOME

**Calculating Monthly Net Rental Income or Loss**

When the subject property will be rented and is a 1-4-unit investment property or 2-4-unit principal residence, you must calculate rental income as follows if the borrower is not being qualified with the full PITI payment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does Borrower Have History of Receiving Rental Income From Property?</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
<th>Calculate Monthly Net Rental Income (or Loss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Yes | Document the rental cash flow by obtaining a copy of the most recent year filed tax return, pages 1 and 2 and Schedule E.  
A signed lease may be used if the property was out of service during any period of the prior year due to renovations as supported by schedule E reflecting repair costs and reduced number of days in use. Documentation is required to ensure the expenses support a significant renovation to support time the property was out of service.  
See Appraisal Addendum requirements for investment and 2-4-unit properties-subject property for additional requirements | Analyze the borrower’s cash flow and calculate the net rental income (or loss) per month from the returns; or  
75% of the gross rent from the lease agreement, with the remaining 25% being absorbed by vacancy losses and ongoing maintenance expenses. if allowable |  
**Freddie Mac**  
- Use lesser of Schedule E or lease agreement versus market rent as indicated on form 1000. If higher income is needed a written analysis for discrepancy and justification for use to qualify the borrower as stable and reasonably expected to continue must be provided. |
| No | Purchase  
For a purchase transaction of an investment property the following must be met in order for the borrower to use rental income to qualify:  
- Copy of the fully executed lease agreement  
- If the property is not currently rented, lease agreements are not required, and market rent supported by Form 1007/1000 or form 1025/72, as applicable, may be used to qualify the borrower; and  
- Meet the minimum reserve requirement based on investor type | The gross rental income from the property is equal to the lesser of the market rent established by the appraiser or the current rent based on the existing lease agreement(s). Net rental income equals 75% of the gross rent; the remaining 25% of the gross rent is absorbed by vacancy losses and ongoing maintenance expenses. |  
**Fannie Mae** |
## Rental Income from the Security Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does Borrower Have History of Receiving Rental Income From Property?</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
<th>Calculate Monthly Net Rental Income (or Loss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the borrower is purchasing a 2-4-unit principal residence or a 1-4-unit investment property:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the borrower currently owns a primary residence (or has a current housing expense) and at least 1-year property management experience, there is no restriction to the amount of rental income used to qualify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the borrower currently owns a primary residence (or has a current housing expense) and has less than 1-year property management experience, the rental income may only offset the PITIA of the subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the borrower does not own a principal residence and does not have a current housing expense, rental income for the subject may not be used, regardless of history of receiving rent or property management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freddie Mac</strong></td>
<td>• Borrower must own a Principal Residence to use rental income to qualify when purchasing a new rental property in the current calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rental income may only be used to offset the PITIA of a new investment subject property and no positive rental income may be used to qualify unless the borrower has a minimum of one-year investment property management experience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Leases must be current with a minimum term of one year. If the lease is assigned from the seller and is in the automatically renewable month-to-month phase of an original one-year term lease, then a month-to-month term is acceptable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Appraisal Addendum requirements for investment and 2-4-unit properties-subject property for additional requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refinance</strong></td>
<td>Leases can only be used if a property is not listed on Schedule E because it was acquired subsequent to filing the tax return.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fannie Mae</strong></td>
<td>When the borrower is refinancing a 2-4-unit principal residence or a 1-4-unit investment property:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the borrower currently owns a primary residence (or has a current housing expense) and at least 1-year property management experience, there is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rental Income from the Security Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does Borrower Have History of Receiving Rental Income From Property?</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
<th>Calculate Monthly Net Rental Income (or Loss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| No restriction to the amount of rental income used to qualify. | • If the borrower currently owns a primary residence (or has a current housing expense) and has less than 1-year property management experience, the rental income may only offset the PITIA of the subject.  
• If the borrower does not own a principal residence and does not have a current housing expense, rental income for the subject may not be used, regardless of history of receiving rent or property management. | |
| See Appraisal Addendum requirements for investment and 2-4-unit properties-subject property for additional requirements. | |

When the borrower owns additional property that is rented, calculate the monthly net rental income (or loss) in accordance with the following table:

### Rental Income from Property Other Than the Security Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does Borrower Have History of Receiving Rental Income From Property?</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
<th>Calculating Monthly Net Rental Income (or Loss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Yes | Obtain copies of the borrower’s most recent year signed federal income tax returns and the related Schedule E, or a copy of the current lease agreement(s) (only if a property is not listed on Schedule E because it was acquired subsequent to filing the tax return).  
A signed lease may be used if the property was out of service during any period of the prior year due to renovations as supported by Schedule E reflecting repair costs and reduced number of days in use. Documentation is required to ensure the expenses support a significant renovation to support time the property was out of service.  
Freddie Mac In addition to a lease agreement one of the following must be provided:  
• Form 1000 or 72 to support income from lease due to property being out of service during the prior year; OR | Analyze the borrower’s cash flow and calculate the net rental income (or loss) per month from the returns; or  
75% of the gross rent from the lease agreement, with the remaining 25% being absorbed by vacancy losses and ongoing maintenance expenses. if allowable |
### Rental Income from Property Other Than the Security Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does Borrower Have History of Receiving Rental Income From Property?</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
<th>Calculating Monthly Net Rental Income (or Loss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>• Documentation (e.g. cancelled checks, bank statements showing deposits or electronic transfers) supporting no less than two months receipt of rental income.</td>
<td>Net rental income is 75% of the gross rent from the lease agreements, with the remaining 25% being absorbed by vacancy losses and ongoing maintenance expenses. For conversion of a primary residence to an investment, rental income may only be used to offset the PITIA of the primary property and no positive rental income may be used to qualify unless the borrower has a minimum of one-year investment property management experience.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Property Management Experience Verification

An established history of property management may be obtained by one of the following:

- The borrower’s most recent signed tax returns, including schedules 1 and E. Schedule E should reflect rental income received for any property and the Fair Rental Days of 365
- If the property has been owned for at least one year, but there is less than 365 Fair Rental Days on the Schedule E, a current signed lease may be used to supplement the tax returns;
- A current signed lease may be used to supplement tax returns if the property was out of service for any reason for the prior year. Schedule E must support this by reflecting a reduced number of days in use and related repairs
- If borrower has less than one year of property management, a signed lease agreement may be provided along with confirmation that the rental was acquired subsequent to the last tax filing year.

#### Treatment of the Income (or Expense)

The amount of monthly net rental income (or loss) that is considered as part of the borrower’s total monthly income (or expenses) and its treatment in the calculation of the borrower’s total debt-to-income ratio will vary depending on whether the borrower occupies the rental property as his or her principal residence.
If the net rental income (or loss) relates to the borrower’s principal residence:

- The monthly net rental income (as defined above) must be added to the borrower’s total monthly income.
- Any net rental loss must be added to the borrower’s total monthly obligations.
- The full amount of the mortgage payment (PITIA) must be included in the borrower’s total monthly obligations when calculating the debt-to-income ratio.

If the net rental (or loss) relates to a property other than the borrower’s principal residence:

- The monthly net rental income (as defined above, but excluding the full amount of the related mortgage payment) must be added to the borrower’s total monthly income.
- Any monthly net rental loss must be added to the borrower’s total monthly obligations.
- The full PITIA for the rental property is factored into the amount of the net rental income (or loss), therefore, it should not be counted as a monthly obligation.
- The full PITIA for the borrower’s principal residence must be counted as a monthly obligation.

When Schedule E is used to calculate rental income, the full PITIA must be accounted for. Any listed depreciation, interest, taxes, insurance, or HOA expenses will be added back to the borrower’s cash flow. Refer to the Fannie Mae Cash Flow Analysis Form 1084 dated 10/2001 or the Freddie Mac Income Analysis Form 91 dated 4/2010.

When the borrower is using rental income to qualify for the mortgage the entire PITIA of the property must be considered when evaluating property cash flow regardless of the obligated party.

**Rental Property Reported Through a Partnership or an S Corporation**

When a borrower is personally obligated on a mortgage debt with the gross rents and related expenses reporting through a Partnership (1065) or S Corporation (1120s) the following requirements must be met to offset the borrower’s obligation:

- Property must be disclosed in the real estate section of the application,
- Form 8825 from the business returns is used to calculate the rental net cash flow of the property to offset the borrower’s obligation, up to but not to exceed the PITIA
- Standard analysis of the business returns is required to determine any applicable income or loss. See Self-Employed Borrowers section for additional requirements.

**RESTRICTED STOCK (RS) AND RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS (RSU) - FREDDIE MAC ONLY**

Employers increasingly include RS and RSU as a component of employee compensation. RS are grants of company shares which represent equity interest in the company. RSU are grants valued in terms of company shares that do not represent equity interest in the company. Both RS and RSU are subject to a restriction period during which recipients are not permitted access to granted shares until vesting requirements are met. Vesting requirements are based on varying criteria but the most common types are:

- Performance-based (e.g., a certain percentage of total granted shares vest based on individual or corporate performance)
• Time-based (e.g., a certain percentage of total granted shares vest after a pre-determined period of employment)

**DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

RS and RSU may be used to qualify the Borrower for the Mortgage, provided the following requirements have been met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Type</th>
<th>Stable Monthly Income Requirements</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RS and RSU subject to performance-based vesting provisions | History of receipt:  
- Two years, consecutive  
- To be considered for history of receipt, RS and RSU used for qualifying must have vested and been distributed to the Borrower from their current employer, without restriction  
Continuance: Must be likely to continue for at least the next three years. The underwriter is not required to obtain documentation to verify income continuance, absent any knowledge, information or documentation that the income is no longer being received or is likely to cease. | All of the following:  
- YTD paystub(s) documenting all YTD earnings, including payout(s) of RS or RSU, W-2 forms for the most recent two calendar years and a 10-day prior to close verbal verification of employment. Income verification obtained through a third-party verification service provider is not permitted.  
Or all of the following:  
- Written verification of employment (form 1005) documenting all YTD earnings (including payout(s) of RS or RSU) as well as earnings for the most recent two calendar years, and a 10-day prior to close verbal verification of employment. Employment and income verifications obtained through a third-party verification service provider are permitted, providing that the documentation clearly identifies and distinguishes the payout(s) of RS/RSU.  
Additional documentation requirements applicable to all documentation levels:  
- Evidence the stock is publicly traded; and  
- Documentation verifying that the vesting provisions are performance-based (e.g. RS and/or RSU agreement, offer letter); and  
Vesting schedule(s) currently in effect detailing past and future vesting; and |
### Income Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stable Monthly Income Requirements</th>
<th>Documentation Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Evidence of receipt of previous year(s) payout(s) of RS/RSU (e.g., year-end paystub, employer-provided statement paired with a brokerage or bank statement showing transfer of shares or funds) that must, at a minimum, includes the number of vested shares or its cash equivalent distributed to the Borrower (pre-tax)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CALCULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Requirement and Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS and RSU subject to performance-based vesting provisions</td>
<td>Based on the form in which vested RS or RSU are distributed to the borrower (i.e., as shares or its cash equivalent), the seller must use the applicable method(s) below to calculate the monthly income:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS or RSU distributed as shares</td>
<td>Multiply the 52-week average stock price as of the application received date by the total number of vested shares distributed (pre-tax) to the borrower in the past two years, then divide by 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g., if 200 vested shares were distributed (pre-tax) in the past two years and the 52-week average stock price as of the application received date is $10, multiply 200 x $10 then divide by 24= $83.33 monthly income)</td>
<td>RS or RSU distributed as cash equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the total dollar amount distributed (pre-tax) from the cash equivalent of vested shares in the past two years and divide by 24.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer below for more information about fluctuating earnings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| RS and RSU subject to time-based vesting provisions | Based on the form in which vested RS or RSU are distributed to the Borrower (i.e., as shares or its cash equivalent), the Seller must use the applicable method(s) below to calculate the monthly income: |
| RS or RSU distributed as shares | Multiply the 52-week average stock price as of the Application Received Date by the number of vested shares distributed (pre-tax) to the Borrower in the past year, then divide by 12. |
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Requirement and Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(e.g., if 50 vested shares were distributed (pre-tax) in the past year and the 52-week average stock price as of the Application Received Date is $10, multiply 50 x $10 then divide by 12 = $41.67 monthly income)</td>
<td>RS or RSU distributed as cash equivalent Use the total dollar amount distributed (pre-tax) from the cash equivalent of vested shares in the past year and divide by 12. Refer below for more information about fluctuating earnings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANALYSIS OF INCOME FLUCTUATION AND STABILITY
The determination of stability for RS and RSU income used to qualify must include analysis of changes in the company's stock price as well as past and future distributions detailed in a vesting schedule. If the YTD earnings are consistent with the previous year(s) earnings or trending upward, then the underwriter must use the applicable calculation method(s) below to determine the monthly income. If the earnings are not consistent (i.e., the value of vested shares distributed decreases substantially year-over-year), additional analysis is required and additional documentation may be necessary to determine income stability and develop an accurate calculation of qualifying income.

ELIGIBLE ASSET
Stock with limitations on its accessibility (e.g., restricted stock which has not vested and been distributed to the recipient) is not eligible source of borrower funds and may not be used reserves and/or closing costs.

RETIREMENT, GOVERNMENT, AND PENSION INCOME
All retirement income must be likely to continue for at least the next three years.

Document regular and continued receipt of the income as verified by one of the following:
- Letters from the organizations providing the income
- Copies of the retirement award letters
- Copies of the signed federal income tax returns
- IRS W-2 or 1099 forms
- Proof of current receipt
- Copy of a financial or bank account statement

Newly Established Retirement Income from government annuity or pension:
- Document the finalized terms of the newly established income including, but not limited to, the source, type, effective date of income commencement, payment frequency, and pre-determined payment amount with the benefit verification letter, notice of award letter or other equivalent documentation from the payer that provides and establishes these terms.
- The income must commence prior to or on the first Mortgage payment due date.
- Documentation must be dated no more than 120 days prior to the Note Date
• Verification of current receipt is not required

**Fannie Mae**
If retirement income is paid in the form of a distribution from a 401(k), IRA, or Keogh retirement account:

• Determine whether the income is expected to continue for at least three years after the date of the mortgage application
  o Eligible retirement balances from multiple accounts may be combined for the purposes of determining whether the three-year continuance is met
• Must document current receipt of income as verified with one the options listed above
• The borrower must have unrestricted access without penalty to the accounts

**Freddie Mac**
Distributions from retirement accounts recognized by the IRS (e.g. 401(k), IRA):

• May not be subject to penalty (e.g. early withdrawal penalty):
• Evidence of the income source, type, distribution frequency, distribution amount(s), current receipt (as applicable), and history of receipt (as applicable) must be documented as follows:
  o Copy of retirement account statement, financial institution holding retirement account that verifies regular scheduled distribution arrangements, 1099(s) or equivalent documentation;
  o Copy of bank statement of equivalent document evidencing current receipt. If the retirement distributions are not scheduled monthly payments, e.g., annual, semi-annual, quarterly, the most recent distribution verified through a retirement account statement, 1099, and/or other equivalent documentation, as applicable, is sufficient in lieu of current receipt; and
  o Evidence of sufficient assets to support the qualifying income with three-year continuance.
    • Eligible retirement balances from multiple accounts may be combined for the purposes of determining whether the three-year continuance from the Note date is met.
• If distributions are being taken in accordance with certain IRS rules, such as the Required Minimum Distributions (RMD) rule (i.e. excise tax penalty applies if distributions are not taken), and evidence of current receipt of the required minimum distribution amount is obtained, history of receipt is not required for the income to be considered stable.
• Due to the multiple variables inherent with distributions from retirement accounts including but not limited to, fixed and fluctuating income amounts, the history of receipt necessary to justify a stable monthly qualifying income amount may vary. This may include a range of history from zero to 24 months, depending upon the individual circumstances. As with all income, the underwriter must determine that the source and amount of the income are stable. Factors that the underwriter must consider when determining that the income used to qualify the borrower is stable, and when determining the history of receipt necessary to justify a stable monthly qualifying income amount include, but are not limited to the following:
  o Frequency and regularity of the distributions
VI. Underwriting Guidelines

- Length of time the distributions have been taken and whether or not they establish a stable pattern of receipt over a given period of time. For example, consider whether or not the distributions are fixed amounts occurring with regular frequency or are fluctuating amounts occurring with or without regular frequency. For fixed amounts occurring with regular frequency, a lesser history of receipt may be needed in order to determine the amount and stability of the qualifying income than would be needed for fluctuating amounts. For fluctuating amounts, it may be necessary to obtain a longer history of receipt in order to determine the amount and stability of the qualifying income while taking into consideration whether or not the overall payments are similar when viewed year over year or with another similar measure, such as quarter over quarter.

- Rules governing distributions, e.g., IRS rules governing exceptions to early withdrawal penalties and Required Minimum Distributions (RMD), employer retirement plan rules, and designs governing scheduled distribution terms. Certain rules may provide support for the frequency and regularity of receipt as well as continued receipt, thereby enabling a lesser amount of history to justify a stable monthly qualifying income amount.

  - A written rationale explaining the analysis used to determine that qualifying income must be provided, regardless of the underwriting path.

**ROYALTY PAYMENTS**

If the borrower needs to rely on income from royalty payments to qualify for the mortgage, the following documentation must be provided:

- Royalty contact, agreement, or statement confirming amount, frequency, and duration of the income; and
- Borrower’s most recent signed federal income tax return, including the related IRS Form 1040, Schedule E.

Documented evidence showing that the borrower has received royalty payments for at least 12 months and will continue to receive them for at least three years after the date of the mortgage application is required in order to use the payments as qualifying income.

**SEASONAL JOB INCOME**

Seasonal income, including seasonal unemployment compensation, is considered stable for qualifying use when the borrower has a two-year history of receipt of seasonal employment (e.g. outdoor laborers, landscapers, construction workers, supplemental department store works during holiday periods, etc.). Seasonal unemployment compensation should not be used to qualify the borrower unless it is appropriately documented, clearly associated with seasonal layoffs, expected to recur, and reported on the borrower’s federal income tax returns.

**SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT INCOME**

Secondary employment or multiple-job income is generally considered stable income for qualifying use when received and documented for the last two-years.

- There is flexibility of accepting less than a two-year history, but no less than a 12-month history for a borrower if there is a strong likelihood that the borrower will continue to receive that income and there are positive factors to offset the shorter income history.
It should be determined if there has been any recent change in the borrower’s overall employment status that might jeopardize the continuance of income from the second job. For example, review of borrower’s historic ability to handle multiple jobs on a continuing basis.

For part-time income or income from multiple-jobs, refer to Variable Income section for additional eligibility requirements.

Fannie Mae (DU)- There can be no gap in employment beyond one-month in the most recent 12-month period.

**SELF-EMPLOYED BORROWERS**

For all self-employed borrowers, a self-employed borrower income analysis worksheet should be submitted with the file.

The following factors must be analyzed before approving a mortgage for a self-employed borrower:

- The stability of the borrower’s income
- The location and nature of the borrower’s business
- The demand for the product or service offered by the business
- The financial strength of the business
- The ability of the business to continue generating and distributing sufficient income to enable the borrower to make the payments on the requested mortgage.

**Income or Loss Reported on Schedule K-1 (IRS Forms 1065 or 1120S)**

Business income reported on Schedule K-1 may be used to qualify only when the borrower has a documented history of receiving cash distributions of income from the business consistent with the level of business income being used to qualify.

Caution must be used when including income that the borrower draws from the borrower’s partnership or S corporation as qualifying income. Ordinary income, net rental real estate income, and other net rental income reported on Schedule K-1 may be included in the borrower’s cash flow provided:

- The borrower can document ownership share (may use Schedule K-1), and
- The business has adequate liquidity (e.g. working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings. A written evaluation of the business income must be retained in the mortgage file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If...</th>
<th>Then...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Schedule K-1 reflects a documented, stable history of receiving cash distributions of income from the business consistent with the level of business income being used to qualify,</td>
<td>No further documentation of access to the income or adequate business liquidity is required. The Schedule K-1 income may then be included in the borrower’s cash flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Schedule K-1 does not reflect a documented, stable history of receiving cash distributions of income from the business consistent with the level of business income being used to qualify,</td>
<td>The lender must confirm the following to include the income in the borrower’s cash flow:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The business has adequate liquidity (working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The borrower has a two-year history of receiving “guaranteed payments to the partner” from a partnership or an LLC,</td>
<td>These payments can be added to the borrower’s cash flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business tax returns are required,</td>
<td>The underwriter must consider the type of business structure and analyze the business returns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Documentation Requirements
The following describes the documentation that the borrower must provide:

- The most recent two years of signed individual federal income tax returns IRS Form 1040; (or the most recent one year of signed individual federal income tax returns, if permitted)
- The most recent two years of IRS Schedule K-1; (or the most recent year IRS Schedule K-1, if permitted)
- The most recent two years of business federal income tax returns (IRS Form 1065 or IRS Form 1120S), unless the requirements to waive business tax returns have been met; (or the most recent one year of business federal income tax returns, if permitted)

Freddie Mac
It is required to document the number of years the same business has been in operation to determine the number of year returns required. It is not acceptable to utilize a borrower’s length of time within the same self-employment field to justify the use of reduced documentation. For partnerships, S corporations and corporations, the federal income tax return(s) for the business must indicated the number of years that the business has been in existence. For sole proprietorships, the federal individual income tax return(s) and any other documentation or information received must not contradict the number of years that the business has been in existence as documented on the mortgage application.

- One year personal and business returns are required if the borrower has had ownership interest of 25% or more in the same operating business for five or more years.
- Two years personal and business returned are required if the business is operating less than five years.
- A change in business structure (i.e. Schedule C to 1065) does not trigger newly self-employed and documentation must be retained in file to support.

ANALYZING PARTNERSHIP RETURNS FOR A PARTNERSHIP, LLC, AND S CORPORATION

Evaluating the Business Income for a Partnership and LLC
When the borrower has 25% or more ownership interest in the business and business tax returns are required, the underwriter must perform a business cash flow analysis and evaluate the overall financial position of the borrower’s business to determine whether:

- Income is stable and consistent, and
- Sales and earnings trends are positive.

If the business does not meet these standards listed above, business income cannot be used to qualify the borrower.

Evaluating the business income for a S Corporation
When the borrower has 25% or more ownership interest in the business, the underwriter must perform a business cash flow analysis in order to evaluate the overall financial position of the business and confirm:

- The business income is stable and consistent, and
- Sales and earnings trends are positive.
If the business does not meet these standards listed above, business income cannot be used to qualify the borrower.

**Borrower's Proportionate Share of Income or Loss for a Partnership and LLC**

The borrower’s proportionate share of income or loss is based on the borrower’s partnership percentage of Ending Capital in the business as shown on the IRS Form 1065, Schedule K-1. Only the borrower’s proportionate share of the business income or loss after making the adjustment to the business cash flow can be used when qualifying the borrower for the mortgage loan.

**Borrower's Proportionate Share of Income or Loss for an S Corporation**

The borrower’s proportionate share of income or loss is based on the borrower’s (shareholder) percentage of stock ownership in the business for the tax year as shown on IRS Form 1120S, Schedule K-1. The cash flow analysis should consider only borrower’s proportionate share of the business income (or loss), taking into account any adjustments to the business income that are discussed below. Business income may only be used to qualify the borrower if the lender obtains documentation verifying that:

- The borrower has ownership of the income (Schedule K-1 may be used to document ownership share), and
- Alternatively, the lender can obtain documentation verifying that:
  - The business has adequate liquidity (e.g. working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings. A written evaluation of the business income must be retained in the mortgage file.

**Earnings from a Corporation (1120)**

- **Fannie Mae**
  Can only be taken into consideration if the borrower owns 100% of the business.

- **Freddie Mac**
  It is only required to document access to business income if the borrower is less than 100% owner of the business (i.e. 1120) and the income is not reporting on the borrower’s personal tax returns.

**Adjustments to Business Cash Flow for Partnership, LLC and S Corporation**

Items that can be added back to the business cash flow include depreciation, depletion, amortization, casualty losses, and other losses that are not consistent and recurring. The following items should be subtracted from the business cash flow:

- Meals and entertainment exclusion,
- Other reported income that is not consistent and recurring, and
- The total amount of obligations on mortgages or notes that are payable in less than one year.

These adjustments are not required for lines of credit or if there is evidence that these obligations roll over regularly and/or the business has sufficient liquid assets to cover them.

**Income from Partnerships, LLCs, Estates, and Trusts**

Income from partnerships, LLCs, estates, or trusts can only be considered if the lender obtains documentation verifying that:
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- The borrower has ownership of the income (Schedule K-1 may be used to document ownership share)
- The income was actually distributed to the borrower.

Alternatively, the lender can obtain documentation verifying that:

- The borrower has access to the income through a partnership agreement, LLC operating agreement, or other documentation that the lender determines is appropriate, unless the borrower(s) own 100% of the business in which case confirmation of access to the income is not required
- The business has adequate liquidity (e.g. working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings. A written evaluation of the business income must be retained in the mortgage file.

Ownership in the Business <25%

For borrowers who have less than 25% ownership of a partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company (LLC), ordinary income, net rental real estate income, and other net rental income reported on IRS Form 1065 or IRS Form 1120S, Schedule K-1 may be used in qualifying the borrower provided:

- The borrower can document ownership share (may use Schedule K-1),
- The borrower can document access to the income, and
- The business has adequate liquidity (e.g. working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings. A written evaluation of the business income must be retained in the mortgage file.

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Schedule K-1 does not reflect a documented, stable history of receiving cash distributions of income from the business consistent with the level of business income being used to qualify,</td>
<td>The lender must confirm the following to include the income in the borrower’s cash flow:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The borrower can document access to the income (such as a partnership agreement or corporate resolution); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The business has adequate liquidity (working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The borrower has a two-year history of receiving “guaranteed payments to the partner” from a partnership or an LLC</td>
<td>These payments can be added to the borrower’s cash flow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An exception to the two-year requirement of receiving “guaranteed payments to the partner” is if a borrower has recently acquired nominal ownership in a professional services partnership (for example, a medical practice or a law firm) after having an established employment history with the partnership. In this situation, the lender may rely upon the borrower’s guaranteed compensation. This must be evidenced by the borrower’s partnership agreement and further supported by evidence of current year-to-date income.

Documentation Requirements

For Schedule K-1 documentation requirements, the borrower must provide the most recent two years of signed individual federal income tax returns and the most recent two years of IRS Schedule K-1. If the K1 does not reflect a documented stable history of receiving cash distributions
of income, two years business returns will be required to demonstrate the business has adequate liquidity (e.g. working capital) to support the withdrawal of earnings.

**TEMPORARY SELF-EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS ON OR AFTER JUNE 11, 2020**

The following temporary requirements will be required for income derived from self-employment in order to determine if the borrower’s income is stable and there is a reasonable expectation of continuance due to the impact of COVID-19.

For applications on or after December 14, 2020 the mandatory number of bank statements required is being increased. The revised requirement may be applied to loans with applications prior to the effective date:

**Documentation Requirements**

In addition to the standard tax return requirements, one of the following documentation options must be provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documentation Options</th>
<th>Minimum Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Unaudited Profit and Loss and Business Bank Statements | • The Profit and Loss statement:  
  o Must be signed by the borrower  
  o Business revenue, expenses and net income must be current up to and including the most recent month preceding the application  
  o Must be no older than 60 days from the Note date  
  
  • Business asset statements:  
  o A Minimum of three months business statements (For applications prior to 12/14: two months only required)  
  o Dated no older than the last three months represented on the YTD P&L (e.g. P&L is through May 31st, the account statements can be no older than March, April and May)  
  o Statements must be reasonably consistent with the information on the P&L to support the level of business revenue reported. (Prior to 12/14: use of two months statements comparison of revenue and expenses to support P&L) |
| Audited P&L                             | • The Profit and Loss statement:  
  o Prepared by a CPA  
  o Business revenue, expenses and net income must be current up to and including the most recent month preceding the application  
  o Must be no older than 60 days from the Note date |

Additional documentation may be requested to supplement the minimum requirements if the business account statements are not reasonably consistent with the YTD P&L (e.g. month-to-month or quarterly trending for the YTD P&L, additional bank statements, etc.). If an unaudited P&L cannot be supported by the documentation provided, the income is not eligible for use in qualifying.

**Business Income for Qualification**

The lesser income as determined by the most recently filed tax returns (years required based on standard underwriting guidelines) versus the income calculated using the year-to-date profit and loss statement must be used for qualification.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- The P&L may not be used for qualification at a higher level than last reported on the most recently filed tax returns.
- When using the income from the P&L, the declining income must be considered stabilized. Note: If an updated P&L is required after the application date, prior to the Note date, the income may not be used for qualification when the updated P&L shows additional decline as would not support the income has stabilized.

Business Review and Analysis

When there has been a change in business operations, temporary or long-term, the business operations must be stabilized to verify the ongoing receipt at the current level as determined by the profit and loss statement and business accounts, when applicable. A written analysis must be retained in file to support the stability of the business.

In some instances, supplemental documentation may be required in relation to pandemic-related factors which may include, but not limited to, the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Operations</td>
<td>• Has the business been able to operate at full capacity or has the business operations been modified to support continued revenue?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is the business continuing to operate in the current location or an alternate location suitable for business operations?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is there a demand for the product or service currently offered by the business?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is the business operation and/or revenue temporarily restricted due to state shelter in place?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is the impact to the business operations negligible due to the nature of the business? For example, income is seasonal apart from the event timeline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional documentation may include an updated business plan, business receipts, or written explanation from the business owner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Business Stability   | • Does the profit and loss identify a significant imbalance between expenses and revenue that may impact financial stability? Or have modifications to current business operations been made to correct this imbalance? |
|                      | • Do prior year business tax returns demonstrate ample financial liquidity due to a history of retained earnings? |
|                      | • Do current business account balances (excluding Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) or other similar COVID-19 related loans or grants) support the financial ability of the business to operate given current market and economic conditions? |
|                      | Additional documentation may include a current balance sheet. |

See Small Business Administration (SBA) Loans and Grants under COVID section for additional requirements when analyzing funds received under a COVID related loan or grant.

**SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME**

Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) may be considered as qualifying income that has a reasonable expectation of continuance unless there is evidence that the benefits will not continue. Pending or current re-evaluation of medical eligibility for benefit payments is not considered an indication that the insurance and/or benefit payment will not continue. Social Security benefits received on behalf of another beneficiary or under another’s Social Security account or work record may not necessarily continue for three years. In these instances, documentation of continuance will be required. The following table describes the specific documentation requirements depending on the type of Social Security been received.
Documentation Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Social Security Benefit</th>
<th>Borrower is drawing Social Security benefits from own account/work record</th>
<th>Borrower is drawing Social Security benefits from another person’s account/work record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and Disability</td>
<td>• Bank statement(s) to document current receipt; or</td>
<td>SSA Award Letter, Proof of current receipt, AND Three-year continuance (e.g., verification of beneficiary’s age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SSI Award letter AND Executed SSA-3288 Consent for Release of Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>Bank statement(s) to document current receipt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivor Benefits</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement Security Income (SSI)</td>
<td>SSA Award Letter, AND Bank statement(s) to document current receipt</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of how a borrower might draw Social Security benefits from another person’s account/work record and use the income:

- A borrower may be eligible for benefits from a spouse, ex-spouse, or dependent parents (the benefit is paid to the borrower on behalf of the spouse, etc.)

**Newly Established Social Security Income Requirements - Freddie Mac**

- The finalized terms of the new income must be documented with the benefit verification letter, notice of award letter or other equivalent documentation from the payer that provides and establishes these terms dated within 120 days of the Note date. The terms that must be verified include, but are not limited to, the source, benefit type, effective date of income commencement, payment frequency, and pre-determined payment amount that will commence prior to or on the first mortgage payment due date.
- If the SSI benefits income is newly established, verification of current receipt is not required.
- All survivor and dependent benefit income must be likely to continue for at least the next three years.

**TAX EXEMPT INCOME**

When needed for qualification, if income is verified to be nontaxable and its tax-exempt status are likely to continue, the following requirements must be met to gross up the income:

- Income must be from a non-taxable source such as social security, retirement payments, child support, disability, workers compensation benefits, or certain public assistance payments
- A copy of the complete federal individual tax return for the most recent one year, or other documentation evidencing the income, or a portion of, is tax exempt must be provided.
- The non-taxable portion of the income may be grossed up by using a calculation of either
  - 25% of the tax-exempt portion of the income
  - The current federal and state income tax withholding tables
Social Security Income-Freddie Mac Only
For social security income only, 15% of the gross income received may be grossed up without further documentation validating the income is tax exempt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example of Social Security Income Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Social Security income received monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Taxable Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-taxable portion grossed up by 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying Income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEMPORARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE (INCLUDING MATERNITY LEAVES)
Temporary leave from an employer may encompass various circumstances (e.g. family and medical, short-term disability, maternity, other temporary leaves with or without pay). During a temporary leave, a borrower’s income may be reduced and/or completely interrupted during their absence from work.

If the borrower will be on temporary leave at the time of closing and the borrower’s income is needed to qualify, the following must be used to determine the allowable income and confirmation of employment:

- For borrowers returning to their current employer prior to the first mortgage payment due date:
  - The borrower’s regular employment gross monthly income amount that will be received upon the borrower’s return to their current employer may be used.
- For borrowers returning to their current employer after the first mortgage payment due date, the lesser of below must be used for qualification:
  - The borrower’s regular employment gross monthly income; or
  - The borrower’s temporary monthly gross leave income (if any):
    - The use of temporary leave income should be classified as “other” income, and
    - If temporary income is less than the regular employment income, the temporary income may be supplemented with available liquid reserves
      - Assets that are required for the transaction (e.g., down payment, closing costs and reserves) may not be considered as available assets to supplement the income. Assets used for income must be reduced from the available asset balance(s)
      - The number of months of supplemental assets for income is based on the number of months from the first mortgage payment date to the date the borrower will begin receiving regular employment income, rounded to the next whole month

Documentation Requirements
The following documents must be retained in the loan file:
- Verification of the Borrower’s pre-leave income and employment
- Documentation from the current employer confirming the borrower’s statutory right to return to work, or the employer’s commitment to permit the borrower to return to work.
  - Fannie Mae- The confirmation date of return, and the borrower’s post leave employment and income must be provided.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- Written statement signed by the borrower confirming that the borrower will return to their current employer stating the confirmation date of return that has been agreed upon between the borrower and the employer.

In addition, the following documentation is required for borrowers returning to the current employer after the first mortgage payment due date:

- Documentation evidencing amount, duration, and consistency of all temporary leave income sources being used to qualify the borrower, e.g., short-term disability benefits or insurance, sick leave benefits, temporarily reduced income from employer, that are being received during the temporary leave
- All available liquid assets used to supplement the reduced income for the duration of the temporary leave must meet requirements of and be verified.

**TIP INCOME**

- Borrower has received it for the last two years and the employer indicates that the tip income will in all probability continue.
- An average of the past two years’ tip income must be entered in DU or LPA as Other Income.
- If the income is not reported by the employer on the WVOE (Form 1005) or paystub and W-2s, the borrower may document the income reported on Form 4137 (Social Security, and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income) with the most recent two years of tax returns with the Form 4137 attached.

**TRUST INCOME**

Trust income may be used as acceptable stable income, if the following documentation requirements are met:

**Fannie Mae**

- Confirm the trust income by obtaining a copy of the trust agreement or the trustee’s statement confirming the amount, frequency, and duration of payments
- Verify that the trust income will continue for at least three years from the date of the mortgage application (e.g. account statements), and
- Receipt of income is required. Unless this income is received monthly, documentation of current receipt of the income is not required to comply with the Allowable Age of Credit Documents policy.

**Freddie Mac**

- Copy of the fully executed trust agreement specifying the amount, frequency, and duration of payments.
- Fluctuating receipt of payments requires a two-year history of receipt as documented by two-year tax returns.
- Fixed payments require current receipt of income
  - A history of receipt is not required for the fixed trust income to be considered stable; however, the trust income must be likely to continue for at least the next three years.
- The trust income must continue for at least three years from the date of the mortgage application (e.g. account statements) in order for it to be considered as income.
Lump sum distributions made before the loan closing may be used for down-payment or closing costs, if they are verified by a copy of the check or the trustee’s letter that shows the distribution amount.

**UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

Unemployment benefits, such as those received by seasonal workers, may be considered as acceptable income if the income is properly documented, has been received for the past two years, and is predictable and likely to continue (as discussed for seasonal unemployment compensation). Copies of the borrower’s signed federal income tax returns that were filed with the IRS for the past two years should be used to establish a history of the receipt of these benefits.

**UNION WORKERS**

Union workers are members of a specific trade union and are often skilled tradespersons (e.g. electricians, plumbers, roofers, etc.) Workers can work for a single employer on a long-term basis or for more than one employer throughout the year. At the completion of a job, the Union will then refer the individual to a new employer. During the individual’s course of employment with the assigned employer, they are paid directly by the employer, not the Union. Their jobs may be seasonal and it is not uncommon for individuals to receive unemployment during down time. If the borrower is in a line of work that is deemed seasonal (e.g. roofing) and is not working at the time of the loan application or closing, they may still be eligible for financing. Verify that the borrower is a member of the union and in good standing. It is not necessary to verify the union dues or count them as a liability. If the borrower is a member of a local trade union and obtains employment via these means, income can be verified by the following:

- Paystubs for the current year, two years tax returns, and two years of W-2s, or
- A WVOE (Form 1005) from the Union for earnings from all employers during the current year and a W-2 from the prior year.

**Fannie Mae**

When verifying employment for borrowers who work in occupations that result in a series of short-term job assignments (such as a skilled construction worker, longshoreman, or stagehand), the union that facilitates the borrower’s placement in each assignment can provide the following:

- Verbal verification of employment for a union member who is currently employed
- An executed employment offer of contract for future employment for a union member who is not scheduled to begin employment until after the loan closes.

**Freddie Mac**

When verifying employment for a borrower who works in an industry where they may switch employers frequently, the union facilitates the next position, and the borrower has a stable and consistent employment and income history, the union may provide:

- VVOE for a union member who is currently employed or may or may not be in between employers at time of closing.

**VA BENEFITS**

Most VA benefits are acceptable stable income if they are documented by a letter or distribution forms from the Department of Veterans Affairs and will continue for at least three years from the date of the mortgage application. Education benefits are not acceptable income because they are offset by education expenses.
4506-C REQUIREMENTS
A signed, executed 4506-C is to be obtained at time of underwriting and at closing for all loans. The borrower must sign an additional form 4506-C for each partnership or corporation, prior to closing and it must state such on the form (i.e. John Smith, owner of XYZ Corporation or Partnership). IRS form 4506-C is only valid for a specific limited time. Refer to Flagstar Bank Loan Requirements, for execution requirements.

TAX TRANSCRIPTS
Applicable Tax transcripts will be required for the following income types:

- Self-Employed
- Rental Income documented on Schedule E
- Employed by family
- Fixed income types such as disability, social security, retirement, child support, alimony, etc., when the 1040’s are obtained in lieu of alternative documentation e.g., award letter, 1099, bank statements, etc.
- Hand written income documentation
- Specific products may require transcripts regardless of income type (e.g. Second Mortgage).

When the tax transcripts reflect Schedule C, K-1s, and/or Schedule E - Supplemental Income and Loss (such as from rental income), the file must be documented according to the following:

- When the tax transcriptions reflect self-employed income and it is not needed to qualify, a copy of the tax returns, and schedules will only be required if the income is from Schedule E.
  - It is not required to account for self-employment loss when the borrower is qualified using only income that is not derived from self-employment and self-employment is a secondary and separate source of income (or loss). Examples of income not derived from self-employment include salary and retirement income.

When tax returns are used to document income, each tax return must be signed by the borrower unless the file contains the IRS transcripts for each tax return used.

If income is less in 2020, than in 2019 we will use 2020 figures regardless of the tax transcripts. If the income from 2020 is needed to qualify, the 2020 tax transcripts will be required.

A non-U.S. citizen borrower who is exempt from filing federal income tax returns due to being employed in the United States in an official capacity, i.e. diplomat, may have income verified by obtaining either a Verification of Employment form (Form 1005), or a letter from an official of the foreign government which documents the borrower’s previous two years of earning, comments on the probability of his or her continued employment and provides the borrower’s current earning statement.

Review the tables below to determine the transcript documentation requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Type</th>
<th>Transcripts Require</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Employed</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Income Documented on Schedule E</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed by Family</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income documented with tax returns (1040’s)</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income documented with award letter, 1099, bank statement, etc.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
W2 Wage Earner (unless handwritten income documentation then the W2 transcript(s) is required.

Other income documented with tax returns (1040's) - e.g. Dividend & Interest, Note Receivable Income, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MOST RECENT YEAR TAX RETURN REQUIREMENTS**

When tax returns are required to document income, the most recent year’s tax return is required. The most recent tax return is defined as the last return scheduled to have been filed. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If today’s date is…</th>
<th>Then the Most recent Year’s Tax Return would be…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 15, 2021</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 2021</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 15, 2021</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FANNIE MAE**

The following table describes which tax-related documentation to obtain depending on the application date and disbursement date of the mortgage loan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Date</th>
<th>Disbursement Date</th>
<th>Documentation Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 15, [current year minus 1] to April 14, current year</td>
<td>October 15 [current year minus 1] to April 14, current year</td>
<td>The most recent year’s tax return is required. The use of a Tax Extension (IRS Form 4868) is not permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 15, current year to June 30, current year</td>
<td>If the borrower has not filed his or her return with the IRS for the previous year the borrower must provide the tax returns for the prior two years (2017 and 2018). Tax Transcripts for 2019 to show - “No Record on file”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1, current year to October 14, current year</td>
<td>Completed and signed - 4506–C for tax years provided by the borrower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, current year to October 14, current year</td>
<td>April 15, current year to December 31, current year</td>
<td>• The most recent year’s tax return, OR all of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A copy of IRS Form 4868 (Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return) filed with the IRS,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The underwriter must review the total tax liability reported on IRS Form 4868 and compare it with the borrower’s tax liability from the previous two years as a measure of income source stability and continuance. An estimated tax liability that is inconsistent with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Application Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Date</th>
<th>Disbursement Date</th>
<th>Documentation Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior to April 15 of the current year</td>
<td>Before May 31 of the current year</td>
<td>The most recent year’s tax return is required. The use of a Tax Extension (IRS Form 4868) is not permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On or After April 15 of current year</td>
<td>Prior to May 31 of the current year</td>
<td>• The most recent year’s tax return OR all of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>On or After May 31 through October 14 of the current year</td>
<td>• A copy of IRS Form 4868 (Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return) filed with the IRS, • Review of self-employed income stability (see below), • IRS Form 4506-C transcripts confirming “No Transcripts Available” for the applicable tax year, and • Returns for the last one or two years, as required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>On or After October 15 of the current year</td>
<td>The most recent year’s tax return is required. The use of a Tax Extension (IRS Form 4868) is not permitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For mortgages in States with IRS filing extensions beyond April 15, the application received date is the IRS income tax filing due date.
2. For mortgages in States with IRS filing extensions beyond April 15, the Note date is the last day of the month following the month the IRS income tax filing due date (e.g. if the tax filing due date is May 17, the Note date is June 30)
3. Flagstar will require the most recent tax returns for Freddie Mac (LPA) loans with a Note date on or after October 15th.
Self-Employed Stability When Tax Returns Are Older - Freddie Mac

If the Borrower’s federal individual and/or business income tax returns for the most recent calendar year are not available (e.g., Borrower and/or Borrower’s business filed an IRS extension or tax returns are not yet filed with the IRS), additional documentation must be provided to document income stability.

Examples of factors and documentation to consider when using older tax returns to determine continued income stability include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Business review and analysis of current business activity through a review of the most recent financial statement(s) that cover the period since the last tax return filing(s)
- Business review and analysis of current business activity through a review of at least the most recent three months of business bank statements
- Signed IRS Form 941, Employer’s Quarterly Federal Tax Return, for the prior calendar year and current calendar year quarter(s) that supports wages and other compensation documented on the most recent business tax return
- Review of tax liability reported with IRS tax filing extension(s) (e.g., IRS Form 4868, IRS Form 7004) to determine consistency with tax liability reported on prior year(s) tax return(s)
- Review of W-2s, 1099s and/or K-1s from the most recent calendar year, if available

If the continued stability of the income cannot be determined, then the Borrower’s federal individual and/or business income tax returns from the most recent calendar year may need to be obtained to make the determination.

**EXCEPTION FOR FISCAL BUSINESS RETURNS**

When business tax returns are required, if the borrower’s business uses a fiscal year (a year ending on the last day of any month except December), the lender may adjust the dates in the above tables to determine what year(s) of business tax returns are required in relation to the application date/disbursement date of the new mortgage loan.

**VICTIMS OF TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION THEFT**

When a borrower(s) is a victim of taxpayer identification theft, the following conditions must be met in order to validate the borrower(s) income:

- Proof of identification theft as evidenced by one of the following:
  - Proof of identification theft was reported to and received by the IRS (IRS form 14039)
  - Copy of notification from the IRS alerting the taxpayer to possible identification theft
- Additionally, provide each of the following secondary documents (as applicable) to validate the reported income on the tax returns in question:
  - W-2 or 1099 transcripts which match the W-2 or 1099 income shown on the 1040s
  - 1099 mortgage interest should match the reported interest on Schedule A or Schedule E
  - 1099-G unemployment should match reported unemployment
  - 1099-DIV and 1099-INT should match reported dividend and interest
  - Validation of prior tax year(s) income (income for current year must be in line with prior year(s))

The IRS has announced that criminals used taxpayer-specific data acquired from non-IRS sources to gain unauthorized access to information on approximately 100,000 tax accounts through the IRS “Get
Transcript” application. Due to this breach, Flagstar Bank is unable to obtain the full tax transcripts for taxpayers that may have been impacted. The Reject Code 10 is being used by the IRS “Income Verification Express Service” (IVES) application when there is possible identity theft on the taxpayer’s account. In cases where the IRS will not provide the transcripts to the vendor, the following documentation will be acceptable in lieu of the tax transcripts.

**TAX RETURNS ARE REQUIRED TO DOCUMENT INCOME**
- Tax Transcripts indicating, due to limitations, the IRS cannot process the request, taxpayer will receive a mailed notice. If any questions, call the IRS Customer Service at 800-829-1040; Note: A “no record found” or “data mismatch” is not acceptable; and
- Copy of the signed tax returns (follow AUS for the number of years to obtain); and
- Bank statement or copy of check to evidence that the tax payment made or refund received for each tax year matches the amount on the 1040; and
- Signed 4506-C for each required tax year.

**W2 AND/OR 1099’S ARE REQUIRED TO DOCUMENT INCOME:**
- Tax Transcripts indicating, due to limitations, the IRS cannot process the request, taxpayer will receive a mailed notice. If any questions, call the IRS Customer Service at 800-829-1040; Note: A “no record found” or “data mismatch” is not acceptable; and
- Copy of all W2’s (follow AUS for the number of years to obtain); and one of the following
  - IRS Provided Transcripts mailed to the borrower and uploaded to Paperless File Manager, or
  - Year End Paystub for each required with Year-to-Date earnings in line with W2’s, or
  - Fully Executed Verification of Employment completed by employer with Year End Figures in line with W2(s).

**VERBAL VOE REQUIREMENTS FOR HOURLY, SALARY, AND COMMISSION INCOME**
- The broker/correspondent must independently obtain a phone number, and if possible, an address for the borrower’s employee. This can be accomplished by using a telephone book, the internet or directory assistance, or by contacting the applicable licensing bureau.
- The broker/correspondent must contact the employer, verbally or in writing, and confirm the borrower’s current employment status within 10 days prior to the closing date. Alternatively, the VVOE may be obtained after closing up to the time of funding/purchase of the loan. If the VVOE cannot be obtained prior to funding/purchase, the loan is ineligible for delivery to Flagstar Bank.
- If the contact is made verbally, the conversation must be documented. It should include the name and title of the person who confirmed the employment, the date of the call, and the source of the phone number. The written documentation should also include the name and title of the person who performed the verification for the broker/correspondent.

If a borrower is in the military, a Military Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) is acceptable in lieu of a verbal VOE when dated within 30 days for Fannie Mae and 120 days for Freddie Mac of the Note date.

Because third party vendor databases are typically updated monthly, the verification must evidence that the information in the vendor’s database was not more than 35 days old as of the note date.
VERBAL VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR SELF-EMPLOYED

The existence of the borrower’s business must be verified from a third-party source. Acceptable third-party sources include the following:

- CPA, regulatory agency, or the applicable licensing bureau, if possible, or
- By verifying a phone listing and address for the borrower’s business using the internet or directory assistance.
- The existence of the business must be documented within 120 days prior to the note date. Alternatively, the VVOE may be obtained after closing up to the time of funding/purchase of the loan. If the VVOE cannot be obtained prior to funding/purchase, the loan is ineligible for delivery to Flagstar Bank.

PROPERTY AND APPRAISAL

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

An accessory unit is defined as an additional living space that must provide for living, sleeping, cooking and contain bathroom facilities which may be added to or detached from the primary one-unit dwelling on the same parcel. Examples include a living area over a garage, basement unit, or guest house.

If the property contains an accessory unit, the property is eligible under the following conditions:

- The primary dwelling property is a one-unit;
- The property contains only one accessory unit, multiple accessory units are not permitted;
- The appraiser provides a description of the accessory unit and analyze any effect it has on the value or marketability of the subject property;
- The appraisal report demonstrates that the improvements are typical for the market through an analysis of at least one comparable property with the same use;
  - For Freddie Mac only- If a comparable sale with an accessory unit is not available, for properties with legal land use and zoning, the appraiser may use a neighborhood comparable without an accessory unit as long as the appraiser can justify and support such use within the appraisal report
- The borrower qualifies for the mortgage without considering any rental income from the accessory unit.

The following requirements should be met to define an additional living space as an acceptable accessory unit:

- Be subordinate in size to the primary dwelling
- The kitchen, at minimum, must contain cabinets, a countertop, sink with running water, and a stove or stove hookup (hotplates, microwaves, or toaster ovens are not acceptable substitutes)
  - Note that a second kitchen does not by itself constitute an ADU. Other features of living, sleeping and bathing area must be present.
  - Likewise, the removal of a stove does not change the ADU classification. The presence of a stove hookup is sufficient to classify as an ADU.
- The unit must have an entrance that does not require access through the primary dwelling though it may include an access to the primary residence. However, it is not considered an ADU if it can only be accessed through the primary dwelling or the area is open to the primary dwelling with no expectation of privacy.
Considerations that may require the property to be appraised (Form 1025/72) and treated as multi-unit properties include, but not limited to:

- Separately metered utilities
- Unique postal address
- Rent collection
- Size of the accessory-unit relative to the main structure
- Multi-unit zoning

**ACCESSORY UNITS THAT DO NOT COMPLY WITH ZONING REQUIREMENTS**
If it is determined that the property contains an accessory dwelling unit that does not comply with zoning, the property is eligible under the following additional conditions:

- The lender confirms that the existence will not jeopardize any future property insurance claim that might need to be filed for the property.
- The property is appraised based upon its current use.
- The appraisal must report that the improvements represent a use that does not comply with zoning.
- The use conforms to the subject neighborhood and to the market. The appraisal report must demonstrate that the improvements are typical for the market through an analysis of at least two comparable properties that have the same non-compliant zoning use.

**MANUFACTURED HOME AS AN ACCEPTABLE ACCESSORY UNIT**
A manufactured home may be considered an acceptable accessory unit. In addition to the standard requirement of an accessory unit, as listed above, the below requirements must be met:

- Primary residence must be a site-built property. It is not acceptable to have two manufactured homes
- Both single and multi-width manufactured homes are acceptable. Freddie Mac requires the unit be at least 400 square feet
- The accessory unit must be legally classified as real property
- Land must be held in fee simple interest by the borrower
- The manufactured home must have been built in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (established June 16, 1976 as amended and in force at the time the home was manufactured)
- The property is attached to a permanent foundation system in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements for anchoring, support, stability and maintenance
- The foundation system must be appropriate for the soil conditions for the site and meet local and state codes
- It is encumbered by the mortgage with the primary dwelling and
- Additional requirements that appear in HUD regulations in 24 C.F.R. Part 3280 must be met
- Manufactured home accessory unit must be recorded on title as real property prior to closing or at time of purchase.
- An appraisal is required to verify compliance with all manufactured home standards, regardless of DU/LPA response offerings for an appraisal waiver
- The addition of or improvements to a manufactured home accessory unit are not eligible under the Homestyle Renovation product.
No exceptions will be made to the above requirements

Appraisal Requirements for Manufactured Home Accessory Units

Compliance with these standards will be evidenced by photos of either the HUD Plate of HUD Certification Label (or both) in the appraisal. If the original or alternative documentation cannot be obtained for either the Data Plate/Compliance Certificate or HUD Certification Label, the loan is not eligible.

The appraisal report for a one-unit property with a Manufactured Home accessory unit must include the following:

- Demonstrate the unit is acceptably classified as an accessory unit
- Confirmation that the HUD Data Plate/Compliance Certificate is attached to the dwelling. If not attached, the appraiser must provide the data source(s) for the HUD Data Plate/Compliance Certificate information reported.
- Freddie Mac- Confirmation that the Wind, Roof Load and Thermal Zones meet the minimum HUD requirements for the location of the subject property. If the unit does not meet these requirements, the appraiser must address.
- Confirmation that the HUD Certification Label is attached to the exterior of each section of the dwelling. If not attached, the appraiser must provide the data source(s) for the HUD Certification Label information reported.
- Manufacturer’s Serial #(#s)/VIN #(#s)
- HUD Certification Label #(#s)
- Manufacturer’s Name
- Trade/Model
- Date of Manufacture
- Describe any additions or modifications made to the Manufactured Home (decks, rooms, remodeling, etc.)

Additions Without Permits – Fannie Mae

If the appraiser identifies an addition that does not have the required permit, the appraiser must comment on the quality and appearance of the work and its impact, if any, on the market value of the subject property.

Address Determination

Use the standardized (USPS address) but compare it to the legal description on Schedule A on the title commitment. If the legal description’s city/township is different, use the legal city/township, but maintain the street address portion provided by USPS.

- The appraiser must provide the legal address on an addendum
- For multi-unit properties, it is acceptable to use the legal street address.
- The city indicated on the appraisal can be either standardized or legal.

For condominiums and Planned Unit Developments that have a unique address, i.e., street number is different for each unit, the unit number does not need to be included on the closing documents (e.g. note, mortgage, etc., if the unit number is not part of the appraisal or purchase agreement and is referenced in...
the legal description. If the unit number is part of the appraisal or purchase agreement and is referenced in
the legal description, the unit number must then be included on the closing documents.

**APPRAISALS**

All loans submitted to Flagstar Bank require an interior and exterior inspection regardless of AUS
requirements unless an Appraisal Waiver is utilized. Appraisal waivers are not eligible in certain
circumstances, see the Appraisal Waiver section for additional information.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will require the use of Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) – compliant
appraisal report forms for the four supported UAD appraisal forms:

- Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (Fannie Mae form 1004)
- Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report (Fannie Mae form 1073)
- Exterior-Only Inspection Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report (Fannie Mae form 1075). Flagstar Bank does not accept Form 1075 reports.
- Exterior-Only Inspection Residential Appraisal Report (Fannie Mae form 2055). Flagstar Bank does not accept Form 2055 reports.

All appraisals are subject to Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac and USPAP guidelines.

Appraisals must be ordered through Loantrac Appraisal Management, refer to Doc #4903, or by an
Appraiser Independence (formerly HVCC) Compliant Correspondent. Refer to AIR Compliance
Questionnaire/Checklist, Doc. #3027 for application process details. For appraisals originally ordered by
another lender, refer to the Appraisal Portability section.

Any loan that has a unique or different characteristic other than the normal should not be considered for
maximum financing. You should have comparables with the same type of uniqueness or difference. For
example, log homes should have log home comparables, etc.

Any physical deficiencies stated on the appraisal that affect the health or safety of the property’s occupants
must be corrected. If the appraised value is “subject to” by an appraiser, the appraiser must give a final “as-
is” value after the requested conditions are met and reviewed by the same appraiser. Note that while
Fannie Mae does permit an appraiser to add some certifications to appraisal report forms, Fannie Mae will
not purchase a mortgage for which the appraiser has added, modified, or deleted a Limiting Condition on
the appraisal report.

Properties in C5 and C6 condition are not eligible. The property must have a condition rating of C1, C2, C3,
or C4 and appraisal completed as is.

Properties with evidence of activities that are federally, state, or locally prohibited (e.g. marijuana growth,
processing, etc.) are ineligible. Property alterations cannot be made to achieve collateral eligibility.

Flagstar Bank reserves the right on any loan to order an AVM (Automated Valuation Model) and/or a
review appraisal.

All appraisal reports must include the following:

- Photographs of the subject property including:
  - Exterior photos of the front and rear view of the subject and street scene photo
  - Interior photos of the kitchen, all bathrooms and the main living area of the subject.
Any additional photos, as needed, to show any physical deterioration, improvement, amenities, conditions and external influences that materially impact the value or marketability.

- Photographs of the front of each comparable sale
- Building Sketch
  - If the floor plan is atypical or functionally obsolete, thus limiting the market appeal for the property in comparison to competitive properties in the neighborhood, a floor plan sketch that includes the interior walls.
- Location Map identifying subject and comparables used by the appraiser

**APPRAISAL EXPIRATION AND UPDATES**

Residential appraisal reports must be dated no more than 120 calendar days from the note date for both existing and new construction. If the appraisal is greater than 120 calendar days, but no more than 12 months, and the loan has not closed, see below for requirements.

- For loans targeted to Fannie Mae, the appraiser must perform an update on form 1004D, which includes:
  - Inspection of the exterior of the property, and
  - Review of the current market data to determine whether the property has declined in value since the date of the original appraisal. If the appraiser indicates the property value has declined, a new appraisal will be required.
- For loans targeted to Freddie Mac, one of the following is required:
  - An appraisal update reported on Form 442, Appraisal Update, and/or Completion Report. If the appraiser indicates the property value has declined, a new appraisal will be required, or
  - A new appraisal based on an exterior-only inspection and reported on the appropriate Freddie Mac form based on the property type. If the appraiser indicates the property value has declined, a new appraisal will be required, or
  - A new appraisal based on an interior and exterior inspection and reported on the appropriate Freddie Mac form based on the property type.
- For both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, if the original appraisal is more than 12 months, a full new appraisal report will be required.

The appraiser who performed the original appraisal should perform the appraisal update. However, another appraiser can perform the appraisal update.

**APPRAISAL ADDENDUM REQUIREMENTS FOR INVESTMENT AND 2-4 UNIT PROPERTIES – SUBJECT PROPERTY**

In addition to the appropriate appraisal form, the following appraisal addendums are required for investment and 2 to 4-units when rental income is used to qualify the borrower for the mortgage loan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Appraisal Form # Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Unit</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Fannie Mae form 1007/Freddie Mac form 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Requirements

Appraisers must give special attention to the valuation of the one-to-four family dwellings intended for or currently used as, rental properties. For 2 to 4-unit properties, the appraiser must use the Small Residential Income Property Appraisal report. Fannie Mae form 1025/Freddie Mac form 72 (rev. 3/2005). The income approach would be given equal consideration with the market approach in the appraiser's final value reconciliation. The appraisal must include:

- The property's legal description
- Layout sketches
- A location map
- Clear photos of property, street scene, and comparables used

On the single-family properties that will be rented, the appraiser must use the Single-Family Comparable Rent Schedule (Fannie Mae Form 1007) as an attachment provided the borrowers do not qualify with the full payment. The appraiser must develop an income approach to value that is supported by rent comparable and must consider that information in the final reconciliation. The comparables should be in close proximity to the subject in order to establish the existence of a viable rental market in the neighborhood. For properties that are in established condominium or PUD projects (those that have resale activity), the appraiser should use comparable sales from within the subdivision or project as the subject property if there are any available. Resale activity from within the subdivision or project should be the best indicator of value for properties in that subdivision or project. If the appraiser uses sales of comparable property that are located outside of the subject neighborhood, he or she must include and explanation with the analysis.

COMPARABLES

The appraisal should contain a minimum of two conventional comparable sales, preferably three. Land contract comparables are unacceptable. Generally, the appraiser should use comparable sales that have been closed within the 12 months preceding the effective date of the subject property appraisal. More specifically, comparables should have closed within the average marketing time for the area as indicated by the appraiser. However, the appraiser may use older comparable sales as additional supporting data if he or she believes that it is appropriate. The appraiser must comment on the reasons for using any comparable sales that are more than six-month-old and/or exceeds the marketing time for the area. Each comparable should be similar to and located near the subject property. For properties located in a declining market, the appraiser should provide comparables dated within three to six months.

In selecting the comparables, the appraiser should keep in mind that re-sales from within the subject neighborhood or project are preferable sales more distant from the subject property. Sales prices of comparables should be in the same general range as the property. If the appraiser utilizes comparable sales outside of the subject's neighborhood when closer comparable sales appear to be available, the appraiser must provide an explanation as to why he or she used the specific comparable sales in the appraisal report. Because rural properties often have large lot sizes and rural neighborhoods can be relatively undeveloped, there may be a shortage (or absence) of recent truly comparable sales in the immediate vicinity of a subject property that is in a rural location. This means that the appraiser will
often need to select comparable sales that are located a considerable distance from the subject property. The appraiser should include an explanation of why the particular comparables were selected.

The appraiser must fully disclose the 12-month listing history of the subject property, complete with the dates and prices the subject was listed for, as well as the source of the listing information. If the appraiser utilizes comparable sales outside of the subject's neighborhood when closer comparable sales appear to be available, Fannie Mae requires that the appraiser provide an explanation as to why he or she used the specific comparable sales in the appraisal report. If the subject has not been listed, the appraiser must list the data source(s) used to confirm that the subject has not been listed. “Public records” is not an acceptable data source. The 36-month history must be provided for all comparables.

Sources of Comparable Market Data: It is important for the appraiser to ensure that the data he or she is providing in the appraisal report is accurate. When the appraiser is provided with comparable sales data by a party that has a financial interest in either the sale or financing of the subject property, the appraiser is required to verify the data with a party that not have a financial interest in the subject transaction. However, when appraising new construction, the appraiser may need to rely solely on the builder of the property they are appraising to provide comparable sales data, as this data may not yet be available through typical data sources such as public records or multiple listing services. In this scenario, it is acceptable for the appraiser to verify the transaction of the comparable sale by viewing a copy of the Closing Disclosure from the builder's file.

The dollar value of the net adjustments of each comparable should not exceed 15% of the comparables’ sale prices. The gross adjustment should not exceed 25%. The appraiser must comment on the reason for any adjustments exceeding these limits.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW (OR RECENTLY CONVERTED) CONDOS, SUBDIVISIONS, OR PUDS

Fannie Mae

If the subject property is located in a new (or recently converted) condominium, subdivision, or PUD, then it must be compared to other properties in the neighborhood as well as to properties within the subject subdivision or project. This comparison should help demonstrate market acceptance of new developments and the properties within them. The appraiser must use:

- One comparable sale from the subject subdivision or project,
- One comparable sale from outside the subject subdivision or project, and
- The third comparable sale can be from inside or outside of the subject subdivision or project, provided it is a good indicator of value for the subject property

Two of these sales must be verified from reliable data sources, other than the builder. Sales or resales from within the subject subdivision or project are preferable to sales from outside the subdivision, project provided the developer, or builder of the subject property is not involved in the transactions.

To meet the requirement that the appraiser utilize one comparable sale from inside the subject subdivision or project, the appraiser may need to rely solely on the builder of the property he or she is appraising, as this data may not yet be available through typical data sources (for example, public records, or multiple listing services). In this scenario, it is acceptable for the appraiser to verify the transaction of the comparable sale by viewing a copy of the Closing Disclosure from the builder's file.
As a reminder, when providing builder sales from competing projects that are not presently available through traditional data sources, the appraiser must verify the sale from the applicable Closing Disclosure and indicate on the appraisal report that the Closing Disclosure was the document utilized for verification. Additionally, the appraisal must include discussion and analysis of sales concessions and upgrades for the subject property relative to concessions and upgrades for each builder sale.

Two pending sales may be provided in lieu of one closed sale (as required above) in the subject subdivision or project in the event closed sales are not yet available. When this flexibility is used, the appraiser must also provide at least three closed comparable sales from outside the subject subdivision or project.

**Freddie Mac**
To demonstrate the marketability and develop an opinion of market value for units in new subdivisions, units in new PUDs or units in recently converted or New Condominium Projects, the appraiser must comply with the following requirements:

- One comparable sale must be from inside the subject subdivision or project, when available. Additionally:
  - The comparable sale from inside the subject subdivision or project can be a sale by the builder or developer of the subject property
  - If there are no closed comparable sales from inside the subject subdivision or project, contract sales may be used from inside the subject subdivision or project to satisfy this requirement. However, the use of contract sales must be in addition to the three actual closed sales obtained from outside the subject subdivision or project.
  - In the event the subject subdivision or project is so new that a closed sale or a contract sale is not available, comparable sales from outside the subject subdivision or project may be used. However, the appraiser must comment on the marketability of the new subdivision or project and justify and support the use of the comparable sales from outside the new subdivision or project.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTABLISHED CONDOS, SUBDIVISIONS, OR PUDS**
If the subject property is located in an established condominium, subdivision, or PUD, the appraiser should use comparable sales from within the subject subdivision or project.

**NEIGHBORHOOD**
The appraiser must report on the primary indicators of market condition for properties in the subject neighborhood by noting the trends of property values (“increasing,” “stable,” or “declining”), the supply of properties in the subject neighborhood (“shortage,” “in balance,” or “over supply”), and the marketing time for properties (“under 3 months,” “3 to 6 months,” or “more than 6 months”) as of the effective date of the appraisal.

The appraiser’s analysis of the property must take into consideration all factors that affect value. This is particularly important in markets where value is fluctuating. The most recent and similar sales available should be used in these markets.

The appraiser must perform a neighborhood analysis in order to identify the area that is subject to the same influences as the property being appraised (based on the actions of typical buyers in the market area). The results of a neighborhood analysis enable the appraiser not only to identify the factors that influence the value of properties in the market area, but also to define the area from which to select the
market data needed to perform a sales comparison analysis. As a reminder, although it is preferable for the appraiser to provide comparables from the subject’s neighborhood, Fannie Mae does allow for the use of comparable sales that are located in competing neighborhoods, as these may simply be the best comparables available and the most appropriate for the appraiser’s analysis. If this situation arises, the appraiser must not expand the neighborhood boundaries just to encompass the comparables selected. The appraiser must indicate the comparables are from a competing neighborhood and address any difference that exist.

The appraiser must fully disclose the 36-month listing history of the subject property, complete with the dates and prices the subject was listed for, as well as the source of the listing information. If the subject has not been listed, the appraiser must list the data source(s) used to confirm that the subject has not been listed. Public records are not an acceptable data source. The appraiser must provide a copy of the MLS listing for all listed properties. The 12-month history must be provided for all comparables.

**COMMUNITY-OWNED OR PRIVATELY MAINTAINED STREETS**

**Fannie Mae**

If the property is located on a community-owned or privately-owned and maintained street, an adequate legally enforceable agreement or covenant for maintenance of the street is required. The agreement or covenant should include the following provisions and be recorded in the land records of the appropriate jurisdiction:

- Responsibility for payment of repairs, including each party’s representative share
- Default remedies in the event a party to the agreement or covenant fails to comply with his or her obligations
- The effective term of the agreement or covenant, which in most cases should be perpetual and binding on any future owners.

If the property is located within a state that has statutory provisions that define the responsibilities of property owners for the maintenance and repair of a private street, no separate agreement, or covenant is required.

**Freddie Mac**

If the property is located on a community-owned or privately-owned and maintained street, a legally enforceable agreement or covenant for maintenance of the street is not required to be recorded if all the following is met:

- The subject property must have legally appropriate ingress and egress that is recorded
- The streets serving the subject property must be maintained in a manner that generally meets community standards.
- The comparable sales should have street maintenance similar to the subject property. When differences exist between the ownership or maintenance of the subject property’s streets and the comparable sale’s streets, adjustments, or lack of adjustments made to the comparable sales for the differences must be explained in the comments area or on an attached addendum. In addition, the appraisal must evaluate the effect these differences have on the subject property’s value or marketability.

**SHARED DRIVEWAYS**

When joint driveway is constructed across two party lines, is wholly on the subject property or wholly on the adjoining property, an easement must be recorded allowing for all present and future owners the
use of the driveway without any restriction other than the restriction by reason of mutual easement owners’ rights in common and duties for joint maintenance.

**DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO APPRAISERS**

The appraiser must state the effect of value of any non-realty items included in a sale, such as closing costs paid by the seller or any subordination agreements with the property.

**Fannie Mae**

If the contract is amended after the effective date of the appraisal in a way that does not affect the description of the property, then it is not required to provide the amended contract to the appraiser nor obtain a revised appraisal. Some examples of amendments that do not require the lender to provide the amended contract nor obtain revisions to the already-completed appraisal report include:

- Sale price
- Transaction terms
- Financing concessions
- Seller-paid closing costs
- Names or initials
- Closing date
- Correction of minor clerical errors such as misspellings

Disclosure of changes to financing information, such as loan fees and charges, and subordinate financing provided by interested parties only must be provided to the appraiser for purchase transactions.

**Freddie Mac**

The following information on the subject property, as applicable, must be provided to the appraiser in conjunction with all appraisal requests:

- The complete sales contract (A sales contract on a new home should state the base price of the house and itemize each option.)
- All financing terms, financing and sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the transaction, and any gifts, buydowns and down payment assistance provided by anyone on behalf of the Borrowers, whether for purchase or refinance transactions
- Income and expense statements, property leases and a list of non-realty items that are included in the transaction, and
- Any other information that the Seller knows that may affect the value or marketability of the property. This information includes, but is not limited to, an affiliation between the property seller and purchaser, proposed changes to the use of the property, and the presence of any Contaminated Site or Hazardous Substance affecting the property or the neighborhood in which the property is located.
  - It is not required to provide the appraiser with an updated sales contract unless the updated terms impact the physical description or condition of the property. Changes to the sales contract that are not required to be provided to the appraiser include, but are not limited to:
    - Changes to the transaction terms such as sales price, financing or sale concessions, and
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- Date revisions, corrections to typographical errors, etc.

If the updates will impact the physical description or condition of the property, the appraisal must be updated.

**EFFECTIVE AGE**
When adjustments are made to the appraisal for the effective age, the appraiser must provide an explanation for the adjustments and the condition of the property.

**ZONING**
Zoning of the property must constitute a legally permissible use of the land. The property must represent the highest and best use of the land. Non-conforming property must have the city zoning authority letter or an appraiser's addendum stating that it is a legal non-conforming use. Comparable must have the same zoning influence.

Properties that are subject to coastal tideland, wetlands or setback laws and/or regulations that prevent the rebuilding of the property improvements if they are damaged or destroyed are ineligible.

**WELL AND SEPTIC**
We will not require a well and septic test unless required by the appraiser, there is evidence to suggest failure of the system, the purchase agreement requires an inspection, or appraiser notes property is in the vicinity of environmental hazards with potential for contamination based on proximity.

**SITE/VIEW ADJUSTMENTS**
The appraisal must include the actual size of the site and not a hypothetical portion of the site. For example, the appraiser may not appraise only 5 acres of an un-subdivided 40-acre parcel. The appraised value must reflect the entire 40-acre parcel. For properties with larger than normal lots or considerable acreage that do not have comparables with the same type of lots or acreage, any excessive plus adjustments will be subtracted from the final value of the comparable and the new adjusted value will be used for loan-to-value calculations.

We will only accept an electronically submitted PDF copy of the appraisal report. The document must have an electronically reproduced signature of the appraiser and the report must comply with the applicable requirements outlined in this section.

The appraiser's analysis of a property must take into consideration all factors that have an effect on value. To assure that this is done in the development of the sales comparison approach to value, we require the appraiser to analyze closed sales, contract sales, as well as current and expired listings of properties that are the most comparable to the subject property (although we require the appraiser to report only the comparable sales in the appraisal report). The appraiser should always include in the appraiser report or in an addendum any other information that Flagstar Bank will need to make a prudent underwriting decision. In arriving at the sales comparison approach to value, the appraiser must make appropriate adjustments. “Time” adjustments are acceptable, as long as they reflect the time elapsed between the contract date for the comparable sales and the effective date of the appraisal. These adjustments must be representative of the subject market and supported by market data that is reported in the appraisal report.
SOLAR PANELS
Ownership and financing/leasing structure of the subject property solar panels must be determined by evaluating the credit report, copy of related solar panel documentation and title commitment to address if the related debt is reflected in the land records. If insufficient documentation is available and the ownership status of the panels is unclear, no value for the panels may be attributed to the property value on the appraisal unless the lender obtains a UCC “personal property” search to confirm the solar panels are not claimed as collateral by any non-mortgage lender.

Properties with solar panels financed with a PACE loan that will not subordinate are not eligible if the PACE loan is not paid in full prior to or at closing.

UCC Filing Classifications
A UCC financing statement is a legal form filed to give notice that a creditor has or may have interest in personal property.

| Fixture Filing | Fixture Filing is one that lessors often file to put third parties on notice of their claimed ownership interest in the property described in it. When only property described in the UCC filing as collateral is the solar equipment covered by the lease or purchase agreement, and not the home or underlying land, such a precautionary UCC filing is acceptable. |
| Precautionary Filing | Precautionary UCC filing is one that lessors often file to put third parties on notice of their claimed ownership interest in the property described in it. When only property described in the UCC filing as collateral is the solar equipment covered by the lease or power purchase agreement, and not the home or underlying land, such a precautionary UCC filing is acceptable. |

Borrower Owned and Financed Solar Panels
If the borrower is, or will be, the owner of the solar panels (meaning the panels were a cash purchase, were included in the home purchase price, were otherwise financed and repaid in full, or are secured by the existing first mortgage), standard requirements apply (for example, appraisal, insurance, and title).

The following must be applied based on the structure of the solar panels when financed and collateralized:

| Financing Term requirements | Review sufficient documentation (credit, title, appraisal and/or UCC financing statement, related promissory note and related security agreement) that reflects terms of secured loan to determine if the solar panels are recorded as part of the real property as a UCC fixture filing or considered personal property as collateral is not recorded on title. |
| Debt Inclusion | Debt must be included in the DTI calculation |
| Value | • When there is a fixture filing in property records - Appraiser may consider solar panels in value unless the panels can be repossessed for default of financing terms |
| | • Financing does not appear on title - Appraiser may not provide a contributory value because the panels are collateral for another debt |
| Loan to Value | When there is a UCC fixture filing recorded in the real estate record the debt must be included in the CLTV ratio |
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- If the fixture filing is in the land records as a priority senior to the mortgage, it must be subordinated.

When the solar panels are collateral for separate (non-mortgage) debt but do not appear on the title report, do not include in the debt in the CLTV as financing treats the panels as personal property.

| Property | Freddie Mac only - must maintain access to an alternate source of electric power that meets the community standards |

**Solar Panels Leased or Owned by a Third-Party**

If the solar panels are leased from or owned by a third party under a power purchase agreement or other similar lease arrangement, the following requirements apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lease or purchase agreement requirements</th>
<th>Copy of lease or power purchase agreement which must indicate all of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lease or purchase agreement requirements</strong></td>
<td>Copy of lease or power purchase agreement which must indicate all of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt Inclusion</strong></td>
<td>The monthly lease must be included in the DTI unless the lease is structured to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
<td>Cannot be included in the appraised value of the property nor considered in the determination for the LTV even if a “precautionary filing” UCC is recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loan to Value</strong></td>
<td>Do not include in the CLTV even if a “precautionary filing” UCC is recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property</strong></td>
<td>Property must maintain access to an alternate source of electric power that meets the community standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPRAISER ELIGIBILITY**

All appraisals must be completed by a Flagstar Bank eligible appraiser.

- Refer to Appraiser Independence Compliance Guidelines, Doc #4906.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- If the first appraiser on the report is not deemed eligible, we will accept the signature of a Flagstar Bank eligible supervisory appraiser, provided that appraiser did physically inspect the interior and exterior of the subject property and indicates so in the appropriate box.
- If an appraisal form is completed by an unlicensed or trainee (or similar classification) appraiser, a supervisory appraiser must sign the appraisal form. A supervisory appraiser is not required to inspect the subject property or comparable sales unless required by state law.
- Flagstar Bank will not accept an appraisal provided by the buyer, seller, builder, developer, realtor, borrower, or anyone else with an interest (financial or otherwise) in the loan transaction.

APPRaisal Waiver

When DU or LPA response indicates the loan is eligible for an appraisal waiver (PIW or ACE/PIA) the following requirements must be met. The eligibility must be retained on the final AUS response.

APPRaisal Waiver Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Fannie Mae</th>
<th>Freddie Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS Response</td>
<td>Approve/Eligible</td>
<td>Accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appraisal Type</td>
<td>PIW</td>
<td>PIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Types</td>
<td>1-unit properties including condominiums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>Owner Occupied Second Homes Investment properties</td>
<td>Owner Occupied Second Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>Purchase</td>
<td>Purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Owner Occupied and Second Homes up to 80% LTV/CLTV</td>
<td>• Owner Occupied and Second Homes up to 80% LTV/CLTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Owner occupied and Second Homes up to 90% LTV/CLTV</td>
<td>• Owner occupied and Second Homes up to 90% LTV/CLTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Investment properties up to 75% LTV/CLTV</td>
<td>• Investment properties up to 75% LTV/CLTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash-Out Refinance</td>
<td>Cash-Out Refinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Owner occupied up to 70% LTV/CLTV</td>
<td>• Owner occupied up to 70% LTV/CLTV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Second Homes and Investments properties up to 60% LTV/CLTV Properties in High-Need Rural locations as identified by FHFA</td>
<td>• Second Homes up to 60% LTV/CLTV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPraisal Waiver Restrictions

See below grid indicating property characteristics that restrict the use of an appraisal waiver for Fannie Mae and/or Freddie Mac. When a characteristic is marked as restricted a full appraisal is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictions for Use of an Appraisal Waiver for Fannie Mae (PIW) and Freddie Mac (ACE/PIA)</th>
<th>Fannie Mae</th>
<th>Freddie Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Properties located in New York</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All purchase transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Refinances with a LTV &gt; 80% requiring MI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction or Construction-to-Permanent Transactions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RURAL HIGH-NEEDS APPRAISAL WAIVER - FANNIE MAE

In selected rural high-needs areas, Fannie Mae may offer appraisal with additional requirements through DU for certain transactions. This appraisal waiver may be combined with other loan products, such as HomeReady.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fannie Mae Rural High-Needs Appraisal Waiver Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DU Response</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appraisal Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Types</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transaction Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These following requirements must be met in order to exercise the Rural High-Needs Appraisal Waiver:
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- Obtain a home inspection to determine the property condition. Must use a professional inspector that meets the state license and education requirements for those states that regulate inspectors.
  - Confirm that the inspector has liability insurance
  - In states that do not have inspector licenses, inspectors that are professionally accredited members in good standing of a nationally recognized property inspection organization must be used. The national organization must require education, testing, and adherence to a code of ethics and to standards of practice.
- Review the inspection report to verify the property condition.
  - Represent and warrant that the property is safe, sound, and structurally secure and that the property is not in C6 condition;
  - Any issues that compromise safety, soundness, or structural integrity must be repaired before loan delivery
- Obtain an affidavit signed by the borrower(s) confirming that they received a copy of the property inspection report, read the report, and were notified of any lender-required repairs.
- Confirm that the purchase contract contains an inspection contingency that offers that borrower(s) enough time to cancel the contract without penalty if they so choose, should the inspection reveal an issue with the property

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY A DISASTER
When there are instances of disaster events such as tornados, flooding, etc. it is the responsibility of the correspondent or broker to warrant that the subject property is in an acceptable condition. See Natural Disaster Procedures, Doc #4915, for reinspection requirements.

APPRaising PORTABILITY

ACCEPTING AN APPRAISAL FROM ANOTHER LENDER
All requests to accept an appraisal that was ordered from another lender should be sent to appraisal.review@flagstar.com.

- Underwriting will condition for a compliance certificate from the original lender showing that the appraisal was ordered by the lender in a manner compliant with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Appraiser Independence Requirements. We will only accept the certificate from the original lender. Flagstar will not accept the Appraiser Independence Requirements compliance certificate directly from the customer.
- Appraisal Review will need to receive the appraisal from an AMC or a competing lender to determine if it is compliant. Flagstar will not accept the appraisal directly from the customer.
- Upon receipt of the appraisal, and the Appraisal Independence Requirements compliance certificate from the lender, Appraisal review will upload the appraisal for Underwriting to review and the customer will be notified by the underwriter.
- The appraiser must not appear on Flagstar’s ineligible appraiser list.
- Appraisals must be submitted in a UCDP-ready MISMO 2.6 XML file. Key ID number SSR will not be acceptable in lieu of XML file.

Under no circumstances, will Flagstar accept an appraisal transferred or uploaded to Flagstar by the loan originator or any employee of the originating lender. The appraiser must not appear on Flagstar’s ineligible appraiser list.
MULTIPLE APPRAISALS FOR SUBJECT PROPERTY

If more than one appraisal for a loan due to applicable law, regulation, lender policy, or otherwise, the lender must

- Adhere to a policy of selecting the most reliable appraisal rather than the appraisal that states the highest value
- Document the reasons for relying on the appraisal
- Submit the appraisal selected by the lender through the UCDP prior to delivery.

APPRaisal RELEASE FROM FLAGSTAR TO ANOTHER LENDER

To have a Conventional or FHA appraisal transferred to a lender other than Flagstar complete and follow the directions on the Appraisal Release Form, Doc. #3105. Flagstar Bank will provide a letter stating the appraisal was ordered in compliance with Appraiser Independence Requirements (AIR). VA appraisals cannot be transferred as they are ordered through WebLGY.

USE OF AN APPRAISAL FOR A SUBSEQUENT TRANSACTION

The use of an origination appraisal for a subsequent transaction is acceptable if the following requirements are met:

- The subsequent transaction may only be a Limited Cash-Out Refinance
- The appraisal report must not be more than 12 months old on the note date of the subsequent transaction. If the appraisal report is greater than 4 months old on the date of the note and mortgage, then an appraisal update is required. Age of Appraisal and Appraisal Update Requirements, for requirements for completing an appraisal update, must be met.
- The property has not undergone any significant remodeling, renovation, or deterioration to the extent that the improvement or deterioration of the property would materially affect the market value of the subject property.
- The borrower and the lender/client must be the same on the original and subsequent transaction

PROJECT APPROVAL FOR CONDOMINIUM AND COOPERATIVE PROPERTIES

Refer to Conventional Condominium Guidelines and Conventional Cooperative Guidelines for project approval requirements for attached condominiums and all cooperative properties.

DETACHED CONDOMINIUMS

A detached condo is defined as any condo unit that is completely detached from other condo units in the project. The unit may share no adjoining walls, ceilings, floors, or other attached architectural elements (such as breezeways or garages) with any neighboring unit. A detached condo unit may be in a project consisting solely of detached units or in a development containing a mixture of attached and detached units. Site condos in which the unit owner owns the detached condo unit and the land upon which the unit is built are a type of detached condo.

A project review is not required, but the project must meet the following requirements.

- Mortgage is secured by a single detached unit in a condominium project
- The subject is a detached unit and does not include manufactured housing units.
- Project cannot be a condo-hotel, houseboat, timeshare project, or a project with segmented ownership.
• Appraisals for units in condominium project that consist solely of detached dwellings may be documented on Form 1004 or 1073.
• The subject is covered by a Title Insurance Policy that includes an ALTA Form 4, condominium endorsement, or its equivalent.
• The property is covered by hazard, flood, liability, and fidelity insurance
  o Fannie Mae - Evidence of liability insurance is not required if the projects common elements consist of greenbelts and contains no structural improvements or amenities such as playgrounds or retention ponds and does not contain any commercial space
  ▪ Freddie Mac - It is not required to determine the existence or adequacy of the project liability insurance and/or the fidelity or employee dishonesty insurance for a detached condominium unit reviewed under the detached condominium projects review type.
• Unit holders have an automatic non-severable interest in the homeowners’ association and pay mandatory assessments
• When using Loan Product Advisor or Desktop Underwriter, the property type must be submitted as a Detached Condominium.
• A condo rider will be required at closing
• Special Feature Code must be applied to the loan
  o Fannie Mae – SFC 588
  o Freddie Mac – SFC H04

RESALE RESTRICTED PROPERTIES
Deed restricted properties or resale restrictions are a right in perpetuity or for a certain number of years, stated in the form of a restriction, easement, covenant, or condition in any deed, mortgage, ground lease agreement, or other instrument executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land. Resale restrictions may limit the use of all or part of the land to occupancy by persons or families of low-income or moderate-income or on the basis of age, senior communities must comply with applicable law, or may restrict the resale price of the property to ensure its availability to future low-income and moderate-income borrowers. The restricted resale price provides a subsidy to the homeowner, in an amount equal to the difference between the sales price and the market value of the property without resale restrictions. The resale restrictions are binding on current and subsequent property owners, and remain in effect until they are formally removed or modified, or terminate in accordance with their terms, such as at a foreclosure sale or upon acceptance of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

Flagstar Bank must review the terms and conditions of the resale restriction.

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Allowable Resale Restrictions
• Income limits
• Age-related requirements (senior communities must comply with applicable laws)
• Purchasers must be employed by the subsidy provider
• Principal residence requirements
• First-time home buyer requirements as designated by the subsidy provider
• Properties that are group homes or that are principally used to serve disabled residents
• Resale price limits
Eligible Subsidy Providers
Eligible subsidy providers, or sponsors, of resale restrictions must be:

- Nonprofit organizations
- Churches
- Employers
- Universities
- Municipalities (including state, county, or local housing agencies); or entities that are otherwise administering government sponsored, federal, state, or local subsidy programs.

The subsidy provider must have established procedures for screening and processing applicants.

Eligible Borrowers for Affordability Related Deed Restrictions
Eligible borrowers must satisfy the specific eligibility criteria and resale restrictions established by the subsidy provider. If the borrower income limits for the resale restrictions differ from the income limits for Fannie Mae’s HomeReady mortgage loans and the borrower income limits for the HomeReady mortgage loans are more restrictive, the HomeReady income limits apply.

Loan Eligibility and Occupancy Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility Based on Type of Deed Restriction</th>
<th>Affordable</th>
<th>Age-Related</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Types</td>
<td>Purchase and Refinance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Loans must be fixed-rate or adjustable-rate mortgages with an initial fixed period of five years or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowers</td>
<td>Must meet applicable criteria of the deed restriction. Age-related deed restrictions generally apply to the unit occupant and frequently require only one occupant to be aged 55 and over. In such a case, the borrower could be younger than 55 provided there is a unit occupant aged 55 and over. This occupant can be a non-borrower household member or a renter in the case of investment property. (It is permissible for both affordable and age-related requirements to apply to a single loan.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy Principal Residence Only</td>
<td>One- and two-unit properties, PUDs, condos, and co-ops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Mortgages secured by manufactured homes and three- and four-unit properties are not eligible.</td>
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</tbody>
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Default or Refinancing of Resale Restriction Loans
The subsidy provider may retain the right of first refusal or option to purchase a resale restricted property when the borrower is in default or the property is in foreclosure.

The terms of the right of first refusal or option to purchase must be specified in the terms of the resale restrictions.
The subsidy provider must exercise its right of first refusal or option to purchase within 90 days of receiving notification of the borrower default or the property foreclosure. The subsidy provider may permit borrowers to refinance their mortgage and take cash out of the transaction. However, the resale restrictions may limit the cash-out amount in order to protect the subsidy invested in the property. Lenders must document that the subsidy provider has approved the refinance transaction and should ensure that the cash-out amount complies with the provisions of the specific resale restrictions.

**Duration of Resale Restrictions**

Fannie Mae will purchase mortgages secured by properties subject to resale restrictions:

- When the restrictions terminate automatically upon foreclosure (or the expiration of any applicable redemption period),
  - Upon the recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, or
  - When the resale restrictions survive foreclosure.

There are no restrictions on the length of the period in which the resale restrictions may remain in place on the property.

If the resale restrictions survive foreclosure, the lender represents and warrants that the resale restrictions do not impair the servicer’s ability to foreclose on the restricted property.

If the resale restrictions terminate at foreclosure, the subsidy provider is not entitled to obtain any proceeds from future sale(s) or transfer(s) of the property after foreclosure or acceptance of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

If the resale restrictions survive foreclosure, the subsidy provider is not entitled to obtain any proceeds from the initial sale or transfer of the property after foreclosure, from the foreclosing mortgage holder who obtained the property at foreclosure or pursuant to a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

**Resale Restriction Appraisal Requirements**

In cases where the resale restrictions terminate automatically upon foreclosure (or the expiration of any applicable redemption period), or upon recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the appraisal should reflect the market value of the property without resale restrictions. The lender must ensure that the borrower and appraiser are aware of the resale restrictions and should advise the appraiser that he or she must include the following statement in the appraisal report:

- This appraisal is made on the basis of a hypothetical condition that the property rights being appraised are without resale and other restrictions that are terminated automatically upon the latter of foreclosure or the expiration of any applicable redemption period, or upon recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

In cases where the resale restrictions survive foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the appraisal must reflect the impact the restrictions have on value and be supported by comparables with similar restrictions.

The appraisal report must note the existence of the resale restrictions and comment on any impact the resale restrictions have on the property’s value and marketability.
Title Requirements
The source and terms of the resale restrictions must be included in the public land records so that they are readily identifiable in a routine title search.

Delivery of Mortgage Secured with a Resale Restrictions Survive at Foreclosure
A Special Feature Code (SFC) is used to identify a loan feature not defined by other attributes. If the resale restriction will survive foreclosure, the following SFC must be associated to the loan.

SFC- 630 - Used to identify a mortgage secured by a property with resale restrictions that remain in place or survive in the event of foreclosure or acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

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Length of Resale Restrictions; Effect of Foreclosure or Deed-in-lieu of Foreclosure
There are no restrictions on the length of the period in which the restrictions may remain in place on the property. A mortgage secured by a property subject to a resale restriction is eligible for purchase if the resale restriction:
- Survives foreclosure or completion of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, or
- Terminates upon foreclosure or completion of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

If the resale restrictions survive foreclosure or recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the subsidy provider is not entitled to obtain any proceeds from the initial sale or transfer after foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, from the foreclosing mortgage holder who obtained the property.

Whether the resale restrictions survive or terminate upon foreclosure or recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, once Freddie Mac has acquired title to the property as an REO, the subsidy provider is not entitled to obtain any “excess proceeds” from Freddie Mac’s sale or transfer of the REO property except for mortgages secured by properties subject to income-based resale restrictions, see below for tolerance.

Right of First Refusal
For properties subject to resale restrictions, there must be a right of first refusal which must run to:
- The enabling authority or jurisdiction that imposed the resale restrictions, or
- The subsidy provider or program administrator

With a time period not exceeding 120 days from the date of written notice to the parties that the restricted property is being offered for sale.

Public Land Records
The terms of the resale restrictions must appear in the public land records for the property in a manner discoverable by a routine title search.

Restrictive Agreements and Restrictive Covenants on Title
Exceptions restrictive agreements or restrictive covenants of record related to cost, use, setback, resale restrictions, right of first refusal, minimum size and building materials, and architectural, aesthetic or similar matters (other than single-family-use restrictions on 2 to 4-unit properties) are acceptable provided that the following conditions are met:
The restrictive agreements or restrictive covenants do not create or provide for any lien that would be prior to the lien of the Home Mortgage nor provide for the elimination of the lien of the Home Mortgage.

The terms and provisions of the restrictive agreements or restrictive covenants are commonly acceptable to private institutional mortgage investors in the area where the Mortgaged Premises are located.

An endorsement to the title insurance policy affirmatively insures that no violation of any such restrictive agreement or restrictive covenant exists and that any future violation shall not result in forfeiture or reversion of title.

Payment of Financial Obligations

Any requirement in the deed restrictions requiring the owner of the property to make payments under certain circumstances or requiring repayment of financial subsidies must state that the payment obligation is subordinate to the lien of the First Lien Mortgage.

Appraisal Requirements for Properties with Resale Restrictions

The appraisal report must note the existence of any resale restrictions and include an analysis that addresses any impact the resale restrictions have on the property’s value or marketability.

- When a resale restriction survives foreclosure or a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the appraisal must reflect the impact the restrictions have on the subject value and when applicable, be supported by comparables with similar restrictions. If recent sales are not available the appraiser should then use older comparables sales from the neighborhood or consider similar restricted sales in competing neighborhoods. Comparable sales without resale restrictions must be justified by the appraiser to support their use in the appraisal report.

- When a resale restriction terminates upon foreclosure or a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the appraisal must reflect the market value without resale restrictions by using comparables that are not resale restricted. The appraiser must include the following statement: “This appraisal is made on the basis of a hypothetical condition that the property rights being appraised are without resale and other restrictions that are terminated automatically upon the latter of foreclosure or the expiration of any applicable redemption period, or upon recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.”

Additional Requirements Applicable Only to Mortgages Secured by Properties Subject to Income-Based Resale Restrictions

Eligible property types, mortgage products and mortgage purpose requirements.

- The mortgage must be secured by a 1 or 2-unit Primary Residence (not a Manufactured Home). The property must be an attached or detached dwelling unit located on an individual lot or in a Condominium Project or Planned Unit Development (PUD).

- The mortgage must be a First Lien conventional mortgage that is not a Construction Conversion Mortgage or Renovation Mortgage.

- The resale restriction controls must be administered and controlled by the subsidy provider or a program administrator.
  - Must be managed by or housed within a state or local government, a government sponsored program or non-profit corporation that is legally chartered in the State in which it is located and has a 501(c)3 tax exemption from the IRA. The subsidy provider may employ a third-party non-profit or a for-profit (as allowable by the
applicable jurisdiction) corporation as a program administrator to management the program and resale restrictions.
  o The resale restrictions are imposed by State or local governments, municipalities or nonprofit entities, to create and preserve affordable housing
  o Must provide home counseling services or has established partnerships with at least one organization that does
  o Has established procedures for screening, processing applicants and approving transactions (when applicable, i.e. cash-out transactions)
  o Has procedures to approve capital improvements on the property and guidelines to allow the borrower to receive credits for any costs of capital improvements paid by the borrower that are eligible by the subsidy providers program

- Cash-out refinances are permitted only if the subsidy provider or administrator approves the transaction and the transaction meets the product requirements. Approval must be provided and state the amount of proceeds the borrower may receive.
- The minimum down payment requirement for purchases must be based on the resale-restricted price.
- Under a HomePossible mortgage, the HomePossible income limits must still be met to determine product eligibility, even if the subsidy or program limits differ.
- If the income-based resale restrictions survive foreclosure or recordation of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the subsidy provider may be entitled to obtain “excess proceeds” (not to exceed an amount equal to the subsidy provided to the previous property owner by the subsidy provider and secured by a subordinate lien) from Freddie Mac’s sale or transfer of the REO property if the resale restrictions allow a foreclosing mortgage holder, who acquires title to a restricted property as real estate owned, to recover from the initial sale or transfer of the real estate owned property an amount satisfying the total indebtedness previously secured by the property, as well as any amount incurred during the real estate owned holding period attributable to the real estate owned property.

Delivery of Mortgage Secured by Properties Subject to Income Based Resale Restrictions
A Special Feature Code (SFC) is used to identify a loan feature not defined by other attributes. For income-based re-sale provide one of the following SFCs, if applicable.
- SFC 630 - Mortgages secured by properties with income-based resale restrictions only that terminate automatically upon foreclosure.
- SFC 631 - Mortgages secured by properties with income-based resale restrictions only that survive foreclosure.

**ENVIRONMENT HAZARD**
Environmental risk exposures are items such as gas tanks, railroad tracks, high tension wires, UFFI, industrial areas, radon, mold, or any other risk exposure. We will only accept properties with the above characteristics that meet the following requirements:

1. If a property inspection by the appraiser discloses a high potential for environmental risk, Flagstar Bank may require a Phase I Environmental Risk Report before determining a property’s eligibility. A loan is likely to be conditioned for a Phase I Environmental Risk Report if the following indicators are present:
   - Properties that include or are close to an existing or former gas site
   - Properties that have served as or are close to a refuse or waste disposal site
• Properties where the past uses or the surrounding uses include the storage or usage of hazardous or toxic substances

• Properties suspected of containing asbestos material that is or may be easily friable, easily crumpled or crushed to powder and capable of being absorbed in the environment

• Properties where emanation of radon gas from the soil may result in detrimental health effects to the building occupants

• Properties where there are known hazardous conditions on or in the property’s immediate vicinity where Super Fund sites exist within a 1 mile radius; where the site is in close proximity to oil and gas production; where there is asbestos within the building structure that may have an effect on marketability; where the site is a corner lot property and is known to have been previously used as a gas station locale; or where the historic use of the property to its residential zoning is cause for concern.

• Properties that show evidence of mold must have the mold remediated by a certified firm. After the mold has been remediated, a satisfactory inspection must be provided.

An approved environmental risk auditor must prepare the environmental risk report and Flagstar Bank must show as the client on the risk report.

2. A property may not be approvable due to environmental factors including, but not limited to:

• Presence of a sanitary landfill or other solid hazardous or municipal waste disposal site on the property

• Presence of friable asbestos or substantial amount of non-friable asbestos on the property

• Evidence of spills or soil or ground water contamination on or around the property

• Radon levels above acceptable standards on the property that can only be corrected through large capital improvements

• Conditions that represent violations of applicable local, state, or federal environmental or public health statutes and laws on or near the property

• The property is currently the subject of environmental litigation or administrative action from private parties or public officials or the property is on a federal, state, or local environmental hazard list.

• There must not be any evidence of leakage on gas tank. If the property has a well, we will require satisfactory well certification.

All comparables used should have same characteristics, i.e., gas tank, railroad tracks, etc. The appraiser must state this is common to the area and has no adverse effect on marketability.

**FREDDIE MAC HAZARDOUS SITE DISCLOSURE**

Purchase transactions using LPA response requires a signed and dated Hazardous Site Disclosure, Doc #3607 (or similar document), prior to close when the underwriter is made aware of hazardous property information that may adversely affect the market value, condition, or marketability of the subject based on the below requirements:

• Disclosure is required if the hazard has not already been disclosed through a purchase agreement, property inspection or appraisal that would have already notified the borrower,

• The hazard includes, but is not limited to, the presence of any contaminate site, hazardous substance or other environment condition affecting the subject property, and

• The hazardous site issue(s) has not yet been mitigated or remediated.
FLOOD INSURANCE
Refer to Flood Insurance, Doc. #4603 for additional information.

HAZARD INSURANCE
Refer to Hazard Insurance Requirements, Doc. #4602.

INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES
- Properties with more than 1 accessory unit (Granny Unit, In-Law unit, etc.)
- Vacant land or land development properties
- Properties that are not readily accessible by roads that meet local standards
- Income producing farms or ranches (Property must be residential in nature to be eligible)
- Units in condo or co-op hotels
- Boarding houses
- Bed and breakfast properties
- Properties that are not suitable for year-round occupancy regardless of location.
- Properties located on Indian/Native American Tribal Land
- Properties located in Lava Zones 1 and 2

CHINESE DRYWALL
If Flagstar Bank is made aware that Chinese drywall is currently present or previously existed in the home, we will not approve, fund, or purchase the loan, regardless of any drywall removal and/or efforts to cure the damage.

Properties with Chinese Drywall may exhibit any of the following characteristics:
- Corrosion on metal fixtures, wires, or plumbing
- Sulfur odor in home
- Wall board with Made in China or Knauf markings

LEASEHOLDS
An attorney’s opinion letter stating all warranties are met will be required on all loans. Letter must specify the investor under which the warranties have been validated; Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or preferably both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Documents affecting the leasehold estate, including a certified copy of the lease, must be provided.

FANNIE MAE LEASEHOLD REQUIREMENTS
- Lender retains first-lien enforceability as part of the terms of the lease.
- The mortgage must be secured by the property improvements and the borrower’s leasehold interest in the land.
- The leasehold estate and the improvements must constitute real property, must be subject to the mortgage lien, and must be insured by the lender’s title policy.
- Properties held in Land Trusts are not eligible.
- The leasehold estate and the mortgage must not be impaired by any merger of title between the lessor and lessee or by any default of a sub-lessee.
• The term of the leasehold estate must run for at least 5 years beyond the maturity date of the mortgage, unless fee simple title will vest at an earlier date in the borrower’s name, home owner’s association or a co-op corporation.
• All lease rents, other payments, or assessments that have come due must be paid.
• The borrower must not be in default under any other provision of the lease nor may such a default have been claimed by the lessor.
• The lease must provide that the leasehold can be assigned, transferred, mortgaged, and sublet an unlimited number of times by the lessee either without restriction or on payment of a reasonable fee and delivery of reasonable documentation to the lessor.
• The lessor may not require a credit review or impose other qualifying criteria on any assignee, transferee, mortgagee, or sub-lessee.
• The lease must provide for the borrower to retain voting rights in any homeowners’ association.
• The lease must provide that the borrower will pay taxes, insurance, and homeowners’ association dues related to the land in addition to those he or she is paying on the improvements.
• The lease must be valid, in good standing, and in full force and effect in all respects.
• The lease must not include any default provisions that could give rise to forfeiture or termination of the lease except for nonpayment of the lease rents.
• The lease must include provisions to protect the mortgagee’s interests in the event of a property condemnation.
• The lease must be serviced by either the lender that delivers the mortgage to Fannie Mae or the servicer it designates to service the mortgage.
• The lease must provide lenders with the right to receive a minimum of 30 days’ notice of any default by the borrower and the option to either cure the default or take over the borrower’s rights under the lease.
• The lease may, but is not required to, include an option for the borrower to purchase the fee interest in the land. If the option is included, the purchase must be at the borrower’s sole option, and there can be no time limit within which the option must be exercised. If the option to purchase the fee title is exercised, the mortgage must become a lien on the fee title with the same degree of priority that it had on the leasehold. Both the lease and the option to purchase must be assignable. The table below provides the requirements for establishing the purchase price of the land.

### Status of Property Improvements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of Property Improvements</th>
<th>Purchase Price of Land</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already constructed at the time the lease is executed.</td>
<td>The initial purchase price should be established as the appraised value of the land on the date the lease is executed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Already constructed at the time the lease is executed, and the lease is tied to an external index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).</td>
<td>The initial land rent should be established as a percentage of the appraised value of the land on the date that the lease is executed. The purchase price may be adjusted annually during the term of the lease to reflect the percentage increase or decrease in the index from the preceding year. Leases may be offered with or without a limitation on increases or decreases in the rent payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will be constructed after the lease is executed.</td>
<td>The purchase price of the land should be the lower of the following:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the current appraised value of the land, or</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Status of Property Improvements | Purchase Price of Land
--- | ---
| • the amount that results when the percentage of the total original appraised value that represented the land alone is applied to the current appraised value of the land and improvements.

For example, assume that the total original appraised value for a property was $160,000, and the land alone was valued at $40,000 (thus representing 25% of the total appraised value). If the current appraised value is $225,000, $50,000 for land and $175,000 for improvements, the purchase price would be $50,000 (the current appraised value of the land, because it is less than 25% of $225,000).

Note: If the lease is tied to an external index, the initial land value may not exceed 40% of the combined appraised value of the land and improvements.

**FREDDIE MAC LEASEHOLD REQUIREMENTS**

- The Mortgage must be secured by a leasehold interest in the land where there is a demonstrated market acceptance of this type of property ownership and the property improvements to be a leasehold Mortgage.
- The leasehold estate and improvements must constitute real property including 1 to 4-unit properties, planned unit developments and condominiums. A manufactured home is not eligible to secure a Leasehold Mortgage
- Properties held in Land Trust are not eligible
- The leasehold estate must be covered by an acceptable title insurance policy.
- The lease and any sublease (including all amendments) are recorded in the appropriate land records.
- The lease is in full force and effect and is binding and enforceable against the lessor (and sublessor).
- The leasehold estate and Mortgage must not be impaired by any merger of the fee interest and leasehold interest in the event the same person or entity acquires both interests.
- The term of the leasehold estate must run at least 5 years beyond the maturity date of the Mortgage unless the fee simple vests at an earlier date
- All basic rent (amount paid for use of the leasehold estate under the terms of the lease or sublease) and amounts due to taxes, insurance, utilities and use fees or operating expenses relating to the land and improvements must be current and the borrower must not be in default under any provision of the lease nor may the lessor have claimed such as default.
- The lease must not preclude the borrower from retaining voting rights in the home owner association, if applicable.

**Required Lease Provisions**

- Permit mortgaging of the leasehold (or sub-leasehold) estate.
- Permit assignments of the leasehold (or sub-leasehold) estate, including any improvements on the leasehold estate, including any improvements on the leasehold estate.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- Provide that in order for a notice of lessee’s default (monetary or non-monetary) to be valid, the lessor must have sent written notice of the lessee’s default to the leasehold mortgagee not more than 30 days after such default.
- Provide for the right of the leasehold mortgagee, in its sole discretion, to cure a default for the lessee’s, or sub-lessee if applicable, account within the time permitted to lessee or take over the rights under the lease (sublease).
- The lease cannot contain default provisions allowing forfeiture or termination of the lease for nonmonetary default, except for nonpayment of the ground rent.
- The lease must provide for protection of the mortgagee’s interests including an insurable interest in the subject property unless otherwise required by law, and interest in the lease, ground lease community and leasehold estate.
- The lease may, but is not required to, include an option for the Borrower to purchase the fee interest; provide, however, there is no time limit on when the option must be exercised, and the lease and option to purchase must be assignable.

LIFE ESTATES
Properties with Life Estate rights are not eligible. Any properties titled with these provisions must have the rights removed prior to closing to be considered.

MANUFACTURED HOMES
Flagstar Bank will only purchase loans secured by double-wide manufactured homes under fixed-rate programs. Conventional transactions must be Fannie Mae eligible. Refer to the 9000 Government Guidelines section for FHA and VHA transaction guidelines. Transactions must be rate/term refinances of Flagstar Bank serviced loans.

Any dwelling-unit built on a permanent chassis and attached to a permanent foundation system is a manufactured home for purposes of underwriting. Other factory-built housing, not built on a permanent chassis, such as a modular, prefabricated, panelized, or sectional housing is not considered manufactured housing and continues to be eligible.

Flagstar Bank specifies certain eligibility criteria that apply to any mortgage that is secured by a manufactured home. The manufactured home unit must be permanently affixed to a foundation and must assume the characteristics of site-built housing. The wheels, axles, and trailer hitches must be removed when the unit is placed on its permanent site. All foundations, both perimeter and piers, must have footings that are located below the frost line. If piers are used, they should be placed where the unit manufacturer recommends. If state law requires anchors, they must be provided. Flagstar Bank will not purchase loans secured to single-wide manufactured homes or manufactured homes located within a condominium project.

TRANSACTION REQUIREMENTS
The following criteria must be met:
- Loan must be a rate and term refinance of the Flagstar Bank serviced loan.
- Principal residences and Second Homes only, no investment properties.
- Subordinate financing is not permitted.
- All closing documents must be ordered through Flagstar Bank’s Web-Based Closing Documents (WBCD) with a fully executed Manufactured Home Rider.
- All manufactured homes must be appraised by a Flagstar approved Appraisal Management Company.
Manufactured homes that have been deconstructed and moved to another property are not eligible.

See current rate sheet and/or Flagstar pricing engine for any additional adjustments to pricing. Temporary buy-downs are not eligible.

**APPRAISAL AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

A manufactured home must be a one-family dwelling-unit that assumes the characteristics of site-built housing and is legally classified as real property. The purchase, conveyance and financing, or refinancing, of the land and the manufactured home, which must be evidenced by a valid and enforceable first lien mortgage or deed of trust that is recorded in the land records, must represent a single real estate transaction under applicable state law. A combination chattel and real estate mortgage is not acceptable.

Visit the [Fannie Mae website](https://www.fanniemae.com), Titling Manufactured Housing for state-specific guidelines.

The appraiser must state the subject property is taxed as Real Property or if the property is new construction, the title company must supply a statement that the subject property will be taxed as Real Property. An ALTA 7 endorsement, manufactured housing endorsement, must accompany all title work for a manufactured home. This endorsement should ensure that the land described in the policy as the insured property includes the manufactured housing-unit located on the land at the date of the policy.

Flagstar Bank underwriting department requires complete title work prior to closing to be reviewed by Underwriting on all manufactured home transactions, in addition to a copy of the homeowners’ insurance policy showing the dwelling coverage equal to at least the mortgage balance or replacement cost new generated by the appraiser.

**ADDITIONAL WARRANTIES**

- The financing must be evidenced by a mortgage or deed of trust recorded in the land records. A combination of a chattel and real estate mortgage is not acceptable.

- The manufactured home must be built in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards that were established June 15, 1976, as amended and in force at the time the home is manufactured, and that appear in HUD regulations 24 C.F.R. Part 3280. Compliance with these standards will be evidenced by the presence of a HUD Data Plate. The HUD Data Plate/Compliance Certificate is a paper document located on the interior of the subject property that contains, among other things, the manufacturer’s name and trade/model number. In addition to the data required by Fannie Mae, the data plate includes pertinent information about the unit including a list of factory-installed equipment. The HUD Certification Label is a metal plate, sometimes referred to as a HUD seal or tag, located on the exterior of each section of the home. Flagstar Bank will not accept any manufactured home built before 1976.

- The manufactured home must be permanently affixed to a foundation system that is appropriate for soil conditions for the site and is designed to meet local and state codes.

- The manufactured home certificate of title must be surrendered in all non-title holding states. For title holding states, the certificate of title must be perfected with Flagstar Bank as the sole lien holder.

- The mortgage amount cannot include the financing of furniture, mortgage life insurance or any other form of insurance, other than hazard, flood, mortgage, and title insurance. However, the financing of kitchen and laundry appliances and carpeting may be included in the mortgage.
• The borrower must sign a written statement acknowledging his or her intent that the unit is a fixture and part of the real property securing the mortgage.

• The manufactured home must be permanently connected to a septic tank or sewage system and to other utilities in accordance with local and state requirements.

• Property is zoned 1 to 4-unit, residential

• The manufactured home is a structure that is built on a permanent chassis.

• The manufactured home must have a pitched roof with overhang. The roof covering must be standard composition shingle, asphalt or fiberglass, or better.

• If the property is not situated on a publicly dedicated and maintained street, then it must be situated on a street that is community owned and maintained, or privately owned and maintained. There must be adequate vehicular access and there must be an adequate and legally enforceable agreement for vehicular access and maintenance.

• The appraiser must also include in the appraisal report the manufacturer’s name, the model name, year of manufacture, and the serial number for the subject property. This information can be verified by reviewing the Data Plate/Compliance Certificate that is located inside the manufactured home.

• The appraiser must address both the marketability and comparability of a manufactured home by using comparable sales of similar manufactured homes. If at least three comparable sales of manufactured homes are not available, the appraiser may use either site-built housing or a different type of factory-built housing as one of the comparable sales. When that is the case, the appraiser must use at least two comparable sales of similar manufactured homes, explaining why site-built housing or a different type of factory-built housing is being used for the one comparable sale and make, and support, appropriate adjustments in the appraisal report. If the appraiser is unable to fund two comparable sales of similar manufactured homes, the mortgage is not eligible for delivery to us since the market value of the property cannot be adequately measured and supported.

• The appraiser must not create comparable sales by combining vacant land sales with the contract purchase price of a factory-built home, although this type of information may be included as additional supporting documentation.

• The mortgage must be covered under a standard real estate title insurance policy that covers the manufactured home as part of the real property that secures the mortgage. This is evidenced by an ALTA 7 endorsement, or any other endorsements required in the applicable jurisdiction for manufactured homes that are treated as real estate. A copy of the preliminary title commitment must be reviewed by underwriting prior to closing.

• The appraisal must be performed on form 1004C. Form 70B is not acceptable.

• Mortgages secured by manufactured homes located on leasehold estates or condominium projects are ineligible.

• The appraisal must contain at least two manufactured home comparables or else the loan is ineligible.

• All loans must close with a fully executed Manufactured Home Rider.

• Loans requiring private mortgage Insurance must have a minimum of 900 square feet.

• Manufactured homes that require flood insurance must have a separate flood policy.

• Homeowner/Mobile policies that include flood under one policy are not acceptable under any circumstances when flood insurance is required. This will not meet investor requirements of NFIP Cancellation/Nullification Provisions. A separate flood policy is required.
Manufactured homes in New Jersey constructed prior to 1985 are ineligible.

MODULAR, PREFABRICATED, PANELIZED, OR SECTIONAL HOUSING ELIGIBILITY - FANNIE MAE

MODULAR HOMES
Fannie Mae purchases loans secured by modular homes built in accordance with the Uniform Building Code administered by state agencies responsible for adopting and administering building code requirements for the state in which the modular home is installed.

PREFABRICATED, PANELIZED, AND SECTIONAL HOMES
Loans secured by prefabricated, panelized, or sectional housing are eligible for purchase. These properties do not have to satisfy HUD's Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards or the Uniform Building Codes that are adopted and administered by the state in which the home is installed. The home must conform to local building codes in the area in which it will be located.

MODULAR, PREFABRICATED, PANELIZED, AND SECTIONAL HOUSING REQUIREMENTS
Factory-built housing such as modular, prefabricated, panelized, or sectional housing is not considered manufactured housing and is eligible under the guidelines for one-unit properties. These types of properties must:

- be built of the same quality of materials as and assume the characteristics of site-built housing,
- be legally classified as real property, and
- conform to all local building codes in the jurisdiction in which they are permanently located.

The purchase, conveyance, and financing (or refinancing) must be evidenced by a valid and enforceable first-lien mortgage or deed of trust that is recorded in the land records, and must represent a single real estate transaction under applicable state law. The lender is responsible for perfecting the real estate title and obtaining any needed title endorsements before selling the loan to Fannie Mae when a unit is titled as personal property similarly to manufactured homes.

All factory-built units must be permanently attached to a foundation that meets the standards for local building codes where the unit will be placed and in accordance with the recommendations prescribed by the unit’s manufacturer (when applicable). If the unit had axles, wheels, tow hitch, or other hardware to facilitate ease of transportation to the site, the lender is responsible for ensuring that all such hardware is removed prior to selling the loan to Fannie Mae.

Fannie Mae affords modular, prefabricated, panelized, or sectional housing homes the same treatment as site-built housing. Therefore, Fannie Mae does not have minimum requirements for width, size, roof pitch, or any other specific construction details.

MODULAR CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES ON MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS
Multi-unit buildings such as condos, co-ops, and townhomes may be constructed, in whole or in part, through the use of modular construction techniques. All buildings must conform to local building codes in the jurisdiction in which they are permanently located. Units in these buildings are provided the same treatment as units in multi-unit buildings constructed with site-built techniques.

MIXED-USE PROPERTIES
For both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, we will accept mixed-use properties, e.g., beauty shops, doctor's office, small grocery, etc., as long as the following guidelines are met:

- Property must be a 1-unit property that the borrower occupies as his or her principal residence.
Conventional Underwriting Guidelines

- The mix-use of the property must represent a legally permissible use of the property under local zoning requirements
- The borrowers must be both the owner and the operator of the business
- The property must be primarily residential in nature
- The market value of the property must be primarily a function of its residential characteristics, rather than the business use or any special business use modifications that were made.
- The mortgaged premises must be residential. We do not purchase mortgages secured by vacant land or property used primarily for agriculture, farming, or commercial enterprise.

MULTIPLE PARCELS UNDER ONE MORTGAGE

**FANNIE MAE**

When the security property consists of more than one parcel of real estate, the following requirements must be met:

- Each parcel must be conveyed in its entirety.
- Parcels must be adjoined to the other, unless they comply with the following exception:
  - Parcels that otherwise would be adjoined, but are divided by a road, are acceptable if the parcel without a residence is a non-buildable lot, e.g., waterfront property where the parcel without the residence provides access to the water. Evidence that the lot is non-buildable must be provided.
    - Each parcel must have the same basic zoning, e.g., residential, agricultural
    - The entire property may contain only one dwelling unit. Limited additional non-residential improvements, such as a garage, are acceptable. For example, a home built across both parcels where the lot line runs under the home is acceptable.
    - The mortgage must be a valid first lien that covers each parcel.

**FREDDIE MAC**

When the security property consists of more than one parcel of real estate, the parcels must meet the following conditions:

- Each parcel must be conveyed in its entirety
- Parcels must be adjoined to the other
- Each parcel must be eligible zoning and residential in nature
- Only one parcel may have a dwelling-unit; limited non-residential improvements such as a garage are acceptable
- The mortgage must be a valid first lien on each parcel

Flagstar may amend the security instrument to include the conditions under which the adjoining lot subsequently may be released as security for the mortgage. One such condition is that the outstanding unpaid principal balance of the mortgage must have the same, or better, relationship to the current appraised value of the property after release of the adjoining lot that the original mortgage amount had to the original value of the property at the time we purchased or securitized the mortgage. This can be the result of property appreciation or the borrower making an additional principal payment to reduce the mortgage balance to the required level.
OIL, GAS, WATER, AND MINERAL RIGHTS

APPRaisal REQUIREMENTS
If upon inspection of the property the appraiser observes active drilling, fracking, etc., the appraiser must comment that the active drilling, fracking, etc. does not materially alter the contour of the property, the usefulness, or value as of the date of the appraisal. If upon inspection of the property the appraiser does not observe any active drilling, fracking, etc., no action is required by the appraiser.

Final Title Policy Requirements
The final title policy must include Environmental Protection, ALTA 9 – Restrictions, Encroachments, Minerals – Loan Policy.

Oil Tanks
Specific to oil tanks located on a residential property, buried or not buried, Flagstar Bank requires properties with an oil tank to meet the following guidelines:

- The appraiser must state oil tanks are common to the area and have no adverse effect on marketability.
- The appraiser must make a statement that he/she detected no evidence of leakage from the oil tank.

Planned Unit Developments (PUD)
For both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, a planned unit development (PUD) is a development that has all of the following characteristics:

- The individual unit owners own or have a leasehold interest in a parcel of land improved with a dwelling. This ownership is not in common with other unit owners.
- The development is administered by a homeowners’ association that owns or has a leasehold interest in and is obligated to maintain property and improvements within the development, i.e., greenbelts, recreation facilities, and parking areas, for the common use and benefit of the unit owners.
- The unit owners have an automatic, non-severable interest in the homeowners’ association and pay mandatory assessments.
- Zoning is not a basis for classifying a project or subdivision as a PUD.
- Cannot be an ineligible project. Refer to the Ineligible Projects section of the Conventional Condominium Guidelines

Liability Insurance
Liability Insurance is not required for Type E Projects. Liability Insurance will not be required on Type F Projects if common areas consist of only minimal amenities, such as entrance gates, parking areas, greenbelts and grass median strips and does not include any structural improvements or amenities such as recreational facilities and retention ponds.

Flood Insurance
Refer to Flood Insurance, Doc. #4603 for coverage requirements

For the purposes of these guidelines, a condominium is not considered a PUD. If a condominium unit is located in a PUD, the lender must comply with all condominium requirements and warranties. If the PUD unit or any PUD common property is on a leasehold estate, the project must comply with leasehold estate requirements.
PRESALE

Fannie Mae

Fannie Mae makes a distinction between an established and a new project as follows:

- A Type E PUD Project is an established planned unit development project in which control of the owners' association has been turned over to the unit purchasers. Standard property guidelines apply to an established PUD property.
- A Type F PUD Project is a new planned unit development project, or in some cases, an existing PUD project that has not had control of the owners' association turned over to the unit purchasers:
  - The project cannot have been created by the conversion of existing buildings into a PUD.
  - The project must not include any multi-dwelling units.

A review of the project is not required for a Type E or Type F if the subject property is a detached dwelling.

Freddie Mac

Freddie Mac has no pre-sale or other additional guidelines pertaining to the nature of the PUD project.

PRIVATE WELLS

Subject properties with a water source provided by a shared well, with the well located on another property must be approved by management. A recorded shared well agreement and title commitment must be submitted for review. The shared well agreement must provide irrevocable water rights to the subject property.

REO PROPERTIES

UNEXPIRED RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION

Flagstar will not approve and/or purchase any loan having an unexpired right of redemption unless the purchase agreement, title, and appraisal all show the same seller who is the original mortgagor.

- Title may show lis pendens notices from the bank or mortgagee
- Purchase contract may indicate a short sale

REPAIR ESCROWS FOR POSTPONED OR INCOMPLETE IMPROVEMENTS

New construction and existing properties with repair conditions, which do not impact the ability to obtain an occupancy permit (if applicable) may be eligible for a repair escrow if the following requirements are met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Fannie Mae with Approve</th>
<th>Freddie Mac with Accept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan Purpose</td>
<td>Purchase Transactions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>All occupancy types are acceptable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LTV/CLTV/HCLTV based on product limitations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Type</td>
<td>Manufactured Homes are not eligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements for Postponed or Incomplete Improvements

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortgage Insurance</strong></td>
<td>MI is available through • Arch • MGIC • Genworth • Radian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Feature Code</strong></td>
<td>SFC 263</td>
<td>Annotation of “Incomplete Improvements with Escrow Account” must be included on the Transmittal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repair Limits</strong></td>
<td>Escrow costs of improvements must not exceed 10% of the ‘as completed’ value of the property</td>
<td>Escrow costs of improvements must not exceed 10% of the value of the property</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One-unit Owner Occupied and Second Homes only, the costs may not exceed 15% of the ‘as completed’ value of the property</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eligible Repairs</strong></td>
<td>Improvements must not affect the livability, soundness or structural integrity of the property.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New construction: • Valid reason for postponed completion including weather related delays in cold weather states (e.g. cement work for driveways and sidewalks or landscaping such as sod or sprinklers) or shortage of materials (shortage must be verified by builder); and • Do not impact the ability to obtain an occupancy permit (if applicable) • Fannie Mae only- swimming pools are eligible for one-unit owner occupied and second homes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Existing construction: • Minor exterior repairs with weather related delays in cold weather states (e.g. siding repairs); and/or • Minor interior repairs such as carpet, minor plumbing leaks, cracked window glass, that are typically due to normal wear and tear; and Interior repairs are not eligible unless subject is an REO property.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ineligible Repairs</strong></td>
<td>Repairs affecting soundness and safety are ineligible, including but not limited to: • Plumbing, electrical, septic, or HVAC systems not fully functional • Kitchen not fully functional • Foundation cracks or settlement issues • Water in basement • Siding or fascia along eaves that is missing or has significant damage • Mold of any significance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Roof Repairs or replacement including past or present leaks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sales Contract</strong></td>
<td>Sales contract must be inclusive of all repairs and improvements.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One-unit Owner Occupied and Second Homes new construction only, improvements may be contracted through a third party (e.g. swimming pool or landscaping) however the third-party contract cost may not be considered in the calculation of interested party contribution limits.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Investment property with a separate sales contract for construction of the pool by a third party, refer to <em>Fannie Mae HomeStyle Renovation</em>, Doc. #5719.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Escrow Funds Determination</strong></td>
<td>Equal to 120% of the repair cost as determined by the following:</td>
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<td>• Two bids obtained. The higher of the two bids estimates will be used.</td>
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<td>• Fully executed contract for improvements.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>For new construction, if the builder offers a guaranteed-fixed price contract for completion of improvements, the funds held only need to equal the amount of the contract price. Note: Funds are an overage above the loan amount and does not factor into the max loan or LTV</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Escrow Account</strong></td>
<td>All repair escrows are to be held by Flagstar Bank, No exceptions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• For seller funded repairs, any funds remaining after the repairs must be applied to the principal balance.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Funds contributed from borrower’s own funds may be returned to the borrower if any remain after completion of repairs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Completion of Repairs</strong></td>
<td>All repairs and improvements must be completed with 180 days of the Note date.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appraisal</strong></td>
<td>The initial appraisal must be made subject to the completed improvements and repairs.</td>
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<td>All contracts and addendums must be provided to the appraiser.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A final inspection by the appraiser, with photos, to confirm repairs have been completed will be required after closing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Underwriting Process</strong></td>
<td>All repair escrows require underwriting manager approval</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The following must be completed:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Full amount of escrow holdback to be added to fee screen as Misc. Fee line 1319 (escrow holdback)</td>
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<td>• The following at close conditions will apply:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Borrower to sign the <em>Flagstar Escrow Holdback Agreement</em>, Doc. #3655. A repair escrow to be established for $______________ for the following repairs: ___________________.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Final inspection by the appraiser, with photos, to confirm completion of the following repairs: ___________________. Repairs to be completed within 180</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements for Postponed or Incomplete Improvements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Fannie Mae with Approve</th>
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<tr>
<td>waive, days of closing date. For repairs involving mechanical work such as electrical, plumbing or heating, proof of permit required prior to escrow disbursement.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waiver of Escrow Account</strong></td>
<td>For one-unit owner occupied and second homes, an Escrow Account may be waived with the following requirements being met:</td>
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<td>- The improvements are related to inclement weather or shortage of building materials, or lack of qualified labor: and</td>
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<td>- The cost does not exceed the lesser of $6,000 or 2% of the ‘as completed’ appraised value.</td>
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<td>If the postponed improvements are related to a lack of qualified labor, the following must be documented:</td>
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<td>- A copy of the contract signed by borrower and contractor which shows the date the remaining work will begin or the anticipated date of completion, or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- A letter from the contract indicating they are not available to begin the remaining work until a specified date.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CONVENTIONAL UNDERWRITING OVERLAYS**

Bulk correspondent transactions are not subject to Flagstar’s underwriting overlays except in the following categories: credit score, LTV/CLTV/HCLTV, purpose, property type, and AUS response.

**CHINESE DRYWALL**

If Chinese Drywall is currently or previously existed in the home, the property is ineligible.

**MANUFACTURED HOMES**

- Manufactured homes are only allowed on Flagstar-to-Flagstar refinances
- Property must be a double-wide (multi-width) manufactured home
- Not permitted in CO, IL, KY, LA, MO, NY, PA, TX or VI
- Subordinate financing is not allowed
- All closing documents must be ordered through Flagstar Bank’s Web-Based Closing Documents (WBCD)
- Manufactured homes that have been deconstructed and moved to another property are not eligible

**MANUFACTURED HOME AS AN ACCESSORY UNIT ONLY**

- Manufactured home accessory unit must be recorded on title as real property prior to closing or at time of purchase.
• An appraisal is required to verify compliance with all manufactured home standards, regardless of DU/LPA response offerings for an appraisal waiver
• The addition of or improvements to a manufactured home accessory unit are not eligible under the Homestyle Renovation product.

MULTIPLE LOANS TO THE SAME BORROWER
Flagstar Bank will not approve or close more than 5 loans to any one borrower or an aggregate loan amount total of $4,000,000. When determining if the limit has been met, new loan submissions for a borrower must take into consideration any of that borrower’s outstanding loans with Flagstar Bank that are:
• Non-closed
• Closed and currently serviced by Flagstar Bank, or
• Closed but the servicing rights have been sold within the last 24 months.

If a borrower is applying for more than one loan through Flagstar Bank, all loans must be submitted to Underwriting at the same time and each loan must reference the other loan(s).

OCCUPANCY
If the borrower applies for an owner-occupied transaction after closing on a previous owner-occupied transaction with Flagstar on a different property in the last 12 months, the new transaction will be ineligible. This guideline will not apply if the previous property has been sold or refinanced as a non-owner-occupied residence. For owner occupied transactions, the borrower warrants he or she will occupy the property for at least 12 months.

POWER OF ATTORNEY
• Purchase or rate/term refinance transaction only. Not allowed on cash-out transactions. (Freddie Mac allows the use of a POA Fannie Mae does not. However, no exceptions regardless of targeted investor)
• Primary and Second homes only. Not allowed on investment property transactions
• Single borrower transactions are not eligible, at least one borrower must be present at closing unless Flagstar Bank has borrower experience and can compare signatures from the previous transactions
• Power of Attorney must be transaction specific unless it is a Military Durable POA (Freddie allows non-specific POA)
• Agent must be a family member, or have a fiduciary interest when allowable per Freddie Mac. All other parties are ineligible from acting as an attorney-in-fact

TITLE COMMITMENT EFFECTIVE DATE
Generally, title commitments have a 90-day effective date, however a title commitment cannot exceed 120 days. If the title commitment exceeds 120 days, the title insurer is required to provide a gap letter (good for an additional 60 days) or an updated/new title commitment. Under no circumstances can a title commitment with a gap letter exceed 180 days.