Multifamily Securitization Forbearance Report

Data as of April 26, 2021

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Report Highlights

- Master servicers on Freddie Mac securitized loans have reported 1,154 forborne loans totaling $7.3 billion as of April 26. This equates to 2.1% of the outstanding securitized unpaid principal balance (UPB) and 4.3% of the total Freddie Mac securitized loan population by loan count.
- In April, there was a net decrease of 17 loans in forbearance, with 22 loans terminating forbearance and five new loans in forbearance.
- A higher percentage of the forborne loans are Small Balance Loans (SBL), at 74.6% by loan count, but 30.9% by UPB.
- A majority of loans, 82.8% by loan count and 84.2% by UPB, whose forbearance period ended in April or earlier, are currently making payments or have fully repaid their forborne payments.
- There are 88 forborne loans that are in special servicing: 70 in SB-Deals®, 17 in K-Deals® and one in a Q-Deal℠. This population of forborne loans in special servicing represents 0.3% of all securitized loans, with the SB-Deal® portion representing 0.7% of all SB-Deal loans.
- 117 forborne loans are delinquent, representing $564 million in UPB (0.2% of total securitized UPB).
- Of the population currently in forbearance that is not delinquent, there are 117 loans that have been granted, or are in the process of obtaining, supplemental forbearance relief, including 30 K-Deal® loans, 81 SB-Deal loans, three Q-Deal loans and three Multi PC® loans.
- Of the total $7.3 billion of forborne loans, 11.4% by UPB are student housing and 12.2% are seniors housing facilities.
- Only 1.2% of all the forborne loans mature in 2021, indicating the forbearance repayment requirements are not expected to impact balloon risk significantly.
- Per new guidance published in March, new forbearance and supplemental relief requests will now be accepted through June 30, 2021.

Forbearance Overview

During the COVID-19 pandemic, rampant job losses acutely affected renters and their ability to pay rent. The National Multifamily Housing Council has consistently reported that rental collection rates during the pandemic lag behind pre-pandemic levels. By the end of April 2021, they estimate that 95.0% of renters made a full or partial rent payment, which is down 2.7 percentage points from April 2019 and roughly in line with the rate for April 2020 (94.6%).[1] This in turn has impacted cash flows, causing some property operators to face difficulties in meeting their debt service obligations. To address this unexpected turbulence in the market, Freddie Mac created a temporary forbearance program to help property operators who have been adversely affected.

Borrowers requesting an initial forbearance of three months must make a written request and provide a delinquency and forbearance report demonstrating the effect of the national COVID-19 emergency on the property's operation and performance. Once the request is approved, the forbearance period will cover up to three consecutive monthly payments. Per new guidance released in March, borrowers now have until June 30, 2021 to submit an initial forbearance request with the latest start date of June 1, 2021.

On June 29, 2020, Freddie Mac updated its forbearance relief program to provide servicers with supplemental relief options (referred to as Forbearance 2.0 in this report), which now also have a request deadline of June 30, 2021. This applies to qualified borrowers who currently have forbearance in place, who continue to be impacted by the pandemic, and who have a reasonably foreseeable path to returning the property performance to pre-COVID-19 levels.

Previously, the borrower was required to repay the forborne loan payments in no more than 12 equal monthly installments after the forbearance period. Under Forbearance 2.0, for a qualified borrower whose property is still materially adversely affected by the pandemic, a servicer may determine that one of three options would be appropriate:

1. Delaying the start (but not the end) of the repayment period by three months following the end of the forbearance period
2. Extending the repayment period by three or six months
3. Extending the forbearance period by three months with an optional extended repayment period up to 24 months

Servicers will review updated financials provided by the borrower to recommend to the lender whether one of the options is appropriate. In some cases, however, none of the options may be feasible and those loans will be referred to a special servicer for an alternative resolution.

Forbearance Loan Characteristics

Basic Characteristics

As of April 26, master servicers reported 1,154 forborne Freddie Mac securitized loans[2], or roughly 4.3% of our total securitized loan population. This equates to $7.3 billion of outstanding UPB and

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[1] This reporting is specific to properties using property management software and likely is most relevant to larger, institutional-type properties, whereas smaller multifamily properties may have different results.

[2] Four of the loans in this population are not in Freddie Mac's COVID-19 forbearance program anymore but are instead in a separate forbearance program administered by a special servicer. Because a portion of the forborne amounts originally came from the COVID-19 forbearance program, we still include them in our forbearance loan population.

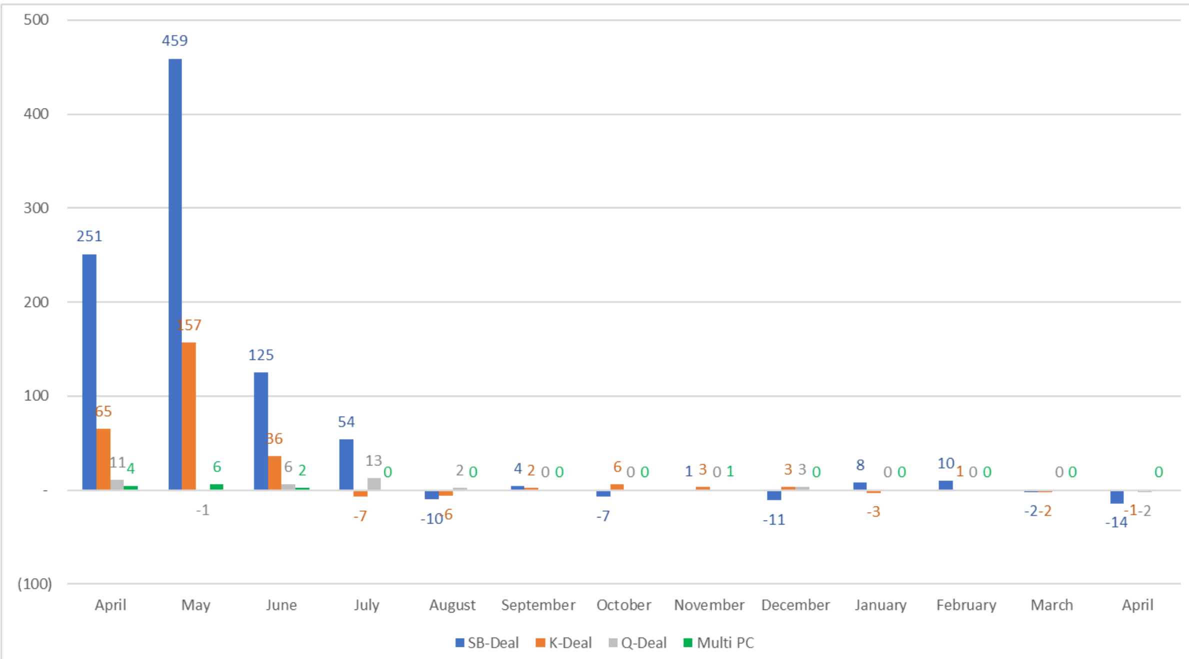
represents 2.1% of our total securitized UPB. Of the 1,154 forborne loans, 23 loans are still in their forbearance period and those borrowers are therefore not obligated to make debt service or forbearance payments at this time.

This data is sourced from our four master servicers, including Freddie Mac, and encompasses only loans that have been approved for forbearance. It does not include loans for which forbearance has terminated. Terminated refers to loans that have repaid all forborne amounts in full either during the three-month forbearance period or after the forbearance period and are no longer considered forborne loans.

Master servicers of Freddie Mac loans have reported 1,154 forborne loans for a total of $7.3 billion outstanding UPB, or roughly 2.1% of total securitized loan UPB and 4.3% of the total number of loans.

Exhibit 1 shows the monthly change for the volume of forborne loans. In April, 22 loans terminated their forbearance and five new loans entered forbearance. This net change of 17 loan can be obtained by summing the April values in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Monthly Change in Forbearance Loans



Source: Freddie Mac. Excludes loans that have paid off.

The average UPB of forborne loans in April is relatively small at around $6.4 million, whereas the average loan size in the overall securitized portfolio is $13.2 million. This is largely due to a higher percentage of SB-Deal loans requesting forbearance, as seen in Exhibit 2. Each unit in properties with SBLs represents a greater proportion of overall cash flows, which would have a greater impact on the borrower's ability to make mortgage payments if tenants were unable to pay rent. The SBL program also typically finances properties with fewer amenities, making them more affordable to tenants that are more likely to be economically impacted by the pandemic.

Exhibit 2: Forbearance Loans by Deal

		K-Deal®	SB-Deal®	Q-Deal℠	Multi PC®
Count	Forborne Loans	250	861	30	13
	Total Loans	14,942	9,425	1,356	720
	Percent of Loans Forborne	1.7%	9.1%	2.2%	1.8%
UPB	Forborne Loans	$4.4B	$2.3B	$120M	$583M
	Total Loans	$307B	$24.2B	$3.3B	$13.5B
	Percent of Loans Forborne	1.4%	9.4%	3.6%	4.3%

Source: Freddie Mac

Forbearance of Securitized Deals

About 43% of all securitized, pooled deals have at least one loan that has been granted forbearance.

The forborne loan population is dispersed across 210 different pooled securitizations (excluding Multi PC transactions), representing 42.9% of all securitized pool deals. However, that percentage is skewed heavily toward SB-Deals; 84.5% of all SB-Deals have at least one forborne loan compared with 33.8% of all K-Deals. We continue to see a higher concentration among SB-Deals since an outsized portion of renters in these properties have been economically impacted by the pandemic. On average, the percentage of forborne loans within a securitized deal is 5.0% of the total pool by loan count and 4.8% by deal UPB. Exhibit 3 breaks out the top 15 of each of the K-Deals and SB-Deals by percent of forborne loans.

Exhibit 3: Percentage of Forbearance by Deal

K-Deal	Total Loan Count	Total UPB ($ Millions)	% Forbearance (by Count)	% Forbearance (by UPB)	SB-Deal	Total Loan Count	Total UPB ($ Millions)	% Forbearance (by Count)	% Forbearance (by UPB)
KS03	48	$835	66.7%	68.8%	**SB18**	22	$41	18.2%	27.9%
KF19	9	$142	22.2%	38.0%	**SB9**	77	$201	18.2%	27.8%
KX04FL	7	$111	14.3%	33.6%	**SB68**	185	$510	20.0%	27.6%
KF41	9	$257	22.2%	24.8%	**SB63**	174	$479	14.4%	20.8%
KX01	5	$84	20.0%	22.6%	**SB60**	206	$568	19.4%	19.9%
KS06	41	$549	24.4%	18.6%	**SB11**	21	$32	14.3%	19.5%
KF26	8	$133	12.5%	18.0%	**SB28**	96	$185	20.8%	18.8%
KLU2	6	$287	16.7%	15.7%	**SB52**	184	$463	17.4%	18.3%
KX03	29	$413	17.2%	15.4%	**SB30**	90	$204	14.4%	18.1%
KP05	9	$86	11.1%	15.1%	**SB33**	74	$137	17.6%	16.9%
KF15	11	$190	9.1%	13.1%	**SB22**	56	$142	16.1%	16.4%
KX04FX	31	$409	16.1%	11.0%	**SB45**	117	$283	15.4%	15.6%
KF08	6	$137	16.7%	10.9%	**SB48**	200	$444	14.0%	14.7%
KF56	18	$619	11.1%	10.0%	**SB26**	57	$144	15.8%	14.6%
KF30	9	$165	11.1%	10.0%	**SB32**	116	$244	15.5%	14.4%

Source: Freddie Mac. Deals with fewer than five outstanding loans were excluded from the table above.

Forborne loans generally mature later than loans not in forbearance. Only 1.2% of forborne loans mature in 2021, while 6.9% have maturity dates in 2022 or 2023, for a total of 8.2% maturing before 2024. This compares with 12.1% for loans not in forbearance. Given these findings, we do not expect the forbearance pay-back requirements to impact balloon risk significantly.

Forbearance 2.0

In late June 2020, Freddie Mac introduced Forbearance 2.0, which requires the applicable servicer, upon borrower request, to review the unique facts and circumstances with respect to the borrower and property to determine whether (1) COVID-19 continues to be the underlying cause of the impairment of performance, and (2) the supplemental options (to adjust the forbearance period and/or payback period), if any, would provide a reasonably foreseeable path to returning the property performance to pre-COVID-19 levels. The selection of which option ultimately is at the discretion of the lender, through the master servicer.

There are 1,277 loans that took forbearance in between April 2020 and January 2021, whose three-month forbearance period ended in April 2021 or earlier, broken out in Exhibit 4. As the three-month forbearance program came to an end for those loans, the borrower would have been required to resume monthly debt service payments along with a monthly payment of one-twelfth of the forborne debt service amount, unless the forbearance was terminated or supplemental relief was approved.

There are 142 loans, not including loans that have completely paid off their UPB, that were reported as having terminated forbearance, which indicates that they have repaid all their forborne payments and have no remaining advanced principal and interest payments (P&I).[3]

There were 117 loans granted, or in the process of obtaining, supplemental relief through Forbearance 2.0,[4] including 30 K-Deal loans, 81 SB-Deal loans, three Q-Deal loans and three Multi PC loans. This equates to 9.2% of the forborne population by loan count and 13.0% by UPB. These loans are still captured in the forbearance population for reporting purposes since they have not terminated their forbearance obligations.

There are 117 loans for $564 million that started forbearance in January 2021 or earlier and are considered delinquent[5] as of the determination date used to populate the April trustee reports.[6] These 117 loans in April had no supplemental relief in process or approved and did not resume or continue payment of the scheduled debt service plus one-twelfth of the forborne payment. This population represents 6.7% of the forborne population by UPB.

There are 117 forborne loans reported as delinquent. Of those, 85 loans are in special servicing.

Relative to the entire population of active securitized loans, the forborne delinquency rate is only 0.2% by UPB. In addition, the vast majority of loans in delinquency are SB-Deal loans, with only 18 loans coming from all other types of securitized deals.

There are 89 forborne loans that are in special servicing, 81 of which are currently delinquent. The vast majority of loans in special servicing are SB-Deal loans (72), however, even within the SB universe, special servicing is rare; only 0.8% of all SB-Deal loans are in special servicing.

[3] Reporting of these loans will differ across master servicers. Some will report these in the LPU as forborne but current with no advances on P&I, whereas others will remove the forborne modification code.
[4] This does not include delinquent loans.
[5] Delinquent loans include loans that are 60 or more days late on debt service payments.
[6] Freddie Mac forbearance loans are not considered delinquent while the borrower is subject to and in compliance with the terms of a forbearance agreement. If a borrower fails to comply with the terms of the agreement, however, the loan then is considered delinquent as of the date of the first forborne payment.

Exhibit 4: Forbearance Update

		Terminated	Additional Relief Approved	Additional Relief in Process	Current or <30 Day	Delinquent	Total
Count	K-Deal	45	30	0	199	16	**290**
	SB-Deal	95	79	2	667	99	**942**
	Q-Deal	2	2	1	25	2	**32**
	Multi PC	0	3	0	10	0	**13**
	Total	142	114	3	901	117	**1,277**
UPB (in Millions)	K-Deal	$911	$573	$0	$3,407	$324	**$5,215**
	SB-Deal	$263	$214	$8.6	$1,772	$235	**$2,492**
	Q-Deal	$9.3	$11.7	$12.6	$90.5	$5.4	**$130**
	Multi PC	$0	$275	$0	$308	$0	**$583**
	Total	**$1,183**	**$1,072**	**$21.2**	**$5,578**	**$564**	**$8,419**

Source: Freddie Mac. Totals may not sum to total due to rounding. This population represents the forborne loan population that had January 2021 or earlier forborne start dates. Note, two K-Deal loans noted as delinquent represent one property that was in special servicing before forbearance.

82.8% by loan count and 84.2% by UPB of forborne loans whose forbearance period has ended are currently making their debt service and forbearance repayments or have completely repaid their forborne payments.

Of the 1,277 loans that ended their forbearance period in April 2021 or earlier (seen in Exhibit 4), 901 are current or less than 30 days late (not including loans with an in-place or pending Forbearance 2.0 agreement), which can be seen in Exhibit 5 by summing "Current" and "Loan Status A/B/1" columns. Meanwhile, 114 loans have received additional Forbearance 2.0 relief, with the most-used option being the 6-month extension of the repayment period.

Of all non-terminated forborne loans that had their forbearance period end in April 2021 or earlier, 80.6% are currently paying (meaning that 29.4% are less than 30 days late, delinquent or are still in the forbearance period). In terms of UPB, this equates to 81.6%. Adding the number of terminated loans, 82.8% by loan count and 84.2% by UPB are paying or have repaid their forborne amount.

Exhibit 5: Current and Forbearance 2.0 Status

		No Forbearance 2.0			Forbearance 2.0		
		Current	Loan Status A/B/1[7]	Additional Relief Pending	6-month Additional Repayment	Delayed Start	Forbearance Extended
Count	K-Deal	193	6	0	10	2	18
	SB-Deal	593	74	2	53	4	22
	Q-Deal	20	5	1	0	1	1
	Multi PC	10	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	**816**	**85**	**3**	**63**	**7**	**44**
UPB (in Millions)	K-Deal	$2,995	$412	$0	$271	$25.3	$276
	SB-Deal	$1,571	$201	$8.6	$133	$10.1	$70.6
	Q-Deal	$82.3	$8.2	$12.6	$0	$7.9	$3.8
	Multi PC	$308	$0	$0	$0	$0	$275

[7] Status A is when the payment is not yet due or less than 10 days delinquent. Status B is when payment is late but less than 30 days. Status 1 is when the payment is late by between 30 and 59 days.

	Total	$4,956	$622	$21.2	$404	$43.2	$625

Source: Freddie Mac. May not sum to total due to rounding. This population represents the forborne loan population that had January 2021 or earlier forborne start dates and have since ended their initial forbearance three-month term and are not terminated nor delinquent.

In April, a large number of SB-Deal loans moved from being less than 30 days late to being current. Of the 593 SB-Deal loans that are current in April, 113 were not current in March. Consequently, the number of loans in the A/B/1 bucket shrunk by more than half.

Of important note, Exhibit 5 only considers amendment status without regard to where a loan is in the Forbearance 2.0 period. For example, there are seven loans that currently have a forbearance agreement (that is, have not been terminated) that were given the delayed repayment start option. However, six of these seven loans are past the end of the delayed start period and are thus obligated to make forbearance payments.

Student and Seniors Housing

The forbearance population will likely remain elevated in the coming months but should steadily decrease in the next few months.

Given the nature of the pandemic, not every segment of the population has been affected equally. Exhibit 6 breaks out the product type by student housing and seniors housing – two of the hardest hit asset classes. Of the $7.3 billion in forborne loans, 11.4% are student housing properties and 12.2% are seniors housing facilities.

Exhibit 6: Forbearance Loans by Product Type

		Student	Seniors
Count	Forborne Loans	46	57
	Total Loans	585	749
	Percent of Loans Forborne	7.9%	7.6%
UPB	Forborne Loans	$838M	$899M
	Total Loans	$11.1B	$16.5B
	Percent of UPB Forborne	7.5%	5.5%

Source: Freddie Mac

Summary

The population of loans currently with a forbearance agreement decreased in April due to more loans terminating forbearance than entering into a forbearance agreement. Since most borrowers who took forbearance did so in the early months of the pandemic, we expect that most of them will terminate their forbearance agreements by August. For example, borrowers who took forbearance in April of 2020 have a final repayment in July of 2021, if they did not take Forbearance 2.0.

While some loans will stay in forbearance until 2023 or possibly even later, a large majority of loans will exit the program much sooner. In recent months, very few loans have started a new forbearance agreement which is an encouraging sign and is attributed, at least in part, to a strong economic recovery. Although many renters will undoubtedly still struggle in the near-term, the outlook for the industry generally is positive.