
Federal Housing Finance Agency or FHFA means the agency established by 12 U.S.C. 4511.

Planning horizon means the period of time over which the stress projections must extend. The planning horizon cannot be less than nine quarters.

Regulated entities means, collectively, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks.

Scenarios are sets of economic and financial conditions used in the regulated entities’ stress tests, including baseline, adverse, and severely adverse.

Stress test is a process to assess the potential impact on a regulated entity of economic and financial conditions (“scenarios”) on the consolidated earnings, losses, and capital of the regulated entity over a set planning horizon, taking into account the current condition of the regulated entity and the regulated entity’s risks, exposures, strategies, and activities.

§ 1238.3 Annual stress test.

(a) In general. Each regulated entity:

(1) Shall complete an annual stress test of itself based on its data as of September 30 of that calendar year;

(2) The stress test shall be conducted in accordance with this section and the methodologies and practices described in §1238.4 and in any supplemental guidance or Order.

(b) Scenarios provided by FHFA. In conducting its annual stress tests under this section, each regulated entity must use scenarios provided by FHFA, which shall be generally consistent and comparable to those established by the FRB, that reflect a minimum of three sets of economic and financial conditions, including a baseline, adverse, and severely adverse scenario. Not later than 15 days after the FRB publishes its scenarios, FHFA will issue to all regulated entities a description of the baseline, adverse, and severely adverse scenarios that each regulated entity shall use to conduct its annual stress tests under this part.

§ 1238.4 Methodologies and practices.

(a) Potential impact. Except as noted in this subpart, in conducting a stress test under §1238.3, each regulated entity shall calculate how each of the following is affected during each quarter of the stress test planning horizon, for each scenario:

(1) Potential losses, pre-provision net revenues, allowance for loan losses, and future pro forma capital positions over the planning horizon; and

(2) Capital levels and capital ratios, including regulatory capital and net worth, each Bank’s leverage and permanent capital ratios, and any other capital ratios, specified by FHFA.

(b) Planning horizon. Each regulated entity must use a planning horizon of at least nine quarters over which the impact of specified scenarios would be assessed.

(c) Additional analytical techniques. If FHFA determines that the stress test methodologies and practices of a regulated entity are deficient, FHFA may determine that additional or alternative analytical techniques and exercises are appropriate for a regulated entity to use in identifying, measuring, and monitoring risks to the financial soundness of the regulated entity, and require a regulated entity to implement such techniques and exercises in order to fulfill the requirements of this part. In addition, FHFA will issue guidance annually to describe the baseline, adverse, and severely adverse scenarios, and methodologies to be used in conducting the annual stress test.

(d) Controls and oversight of stress testing processes. (1) The appropriate senior management of each regulated entity must ensure that the regulated entity establishes and maintains a system of controls, oversight, and documentation, including policies and procedures, designed to ensure that the stress testing processes used by the regulated entity are effective in meeting the requirements of this part. These policies and procedures must, at a minimum, describe the regulated entity’s testing practices and methodologies, validation and use of stress test results, and processes for updating the regulated entity’s stress testing practices consistent with relevant supervisory guidance;