American Capital Agency Corp
Form 10-Q
November 06, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

ý QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

OR

¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 001-34057

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	26-1701984 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2 Bethesda Metro Center, 14th Floor
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
(Address of principal executive offices)
(301) 968-9300
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter earlier period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ý No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ý No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	ý		Accelerated filer	¨
Non-accelerated filer	¨	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company	¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ¨ No ý

The number of shares of the issuer's common stock, $0.01 par value, outstanding as of October 31, 2015 was 346,450,083.

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions, except per share data)

	September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Agency securities, at fair value (including pledged securities of $47,319 and $51,629, respectively)	$53,729	$55,482
Agency securities transferred to consolidated variable interest entities, at fair value (pledged securities)	1,088	1,266
U.S. Treasury securities, at fair value (including pledged securities of $767 and $2,375, respectively)	787	2,427
REIT equity securities, at fair value	34	68
Cash and cash equivalents	1,505	1,720
Restricted cash	1,413	713
Derivative assets, at fair value	143	408
Receivable for securities sold (including pledged securities of $147 and $79, respectively)	147	239
Receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	1,463	5,218
Other assets	300	225
Total assets	$60,609	$67,766
Liabilities:		
Repurchase agreements	$41,014	$50,296
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	3,502	—
Debt of consolidated variable interest entities, at fair value	626	761
Payable for securities purchased	4,178	843
Derivative liabilities, at fair value	1,536	890
Dividends payable	76	85
Obligation to return securities borrowed under reverse repurchase agreements, at fair value	1,309	5,363
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	52	100
Total liabilities	52,293	58,338
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock - $0.01 par value; 10.0 shares authorized:		
Redeemable Preferred Stock; $0.01 par value; 6.9 shares issued and outstanding (aggregate liquidation preference of $348)	336	336
Common stock - $0.01 par value; 600.0 shares authorized;		
346.5 and 352.8 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	3	4
Additional paid-in capital	10,209	10,332
Retained deficit	(2,727)	(1,674)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	495	430
Total stockholders' equity	8,316	9,428
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$60,609	$67,766

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)
(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest income:				
Interest income	$295	$357	$1,092	$1,141
Interest expense	77	88	244	291
Net interest income	218	269	848	850
Other gain (loss), net:				
Gain (loss) on sale of agency securities, net	(39)	14	(25)	17
Loss on derivative instruments and other securities, net	(778)	(51)	(1,090)	(672)
Total other gain (loss), net	(817)	(37)	(1,115)	(655)
Expenses:				
Management fees	29	30	88	89
General and administrative expenses	5	5	18	17
Total expenses	34	35	106	106
Net income (loss)	(633)	197	(373)	89
Dividend on preferred stock	7	7	21	16
Net income (loss) available (attributable) to common stockholders	$(640)	$190	$(394)	$73
Net income (loss)	$(633)	$197	$(373)	$89
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net	467	(253)	(14)	1,059
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net	24	38	79	121
Other comprehensive income (loss)	491	(215)	65	1,180
Comprehensive income (loss)	(142)	(18)	(308)	1,269
Dividend on preferred stock	7	7	21	16
Comprehensive income (loss) available (attributable) to common stockholders	$(149)	$(25)	$(329)	$1,253
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	347.8	352.8	350.9	353.5
Net income (loss) per common share - basic and diluted	$(1.84)	$0.54	$(1.12)	$0.21
Dividends declared per common share	$0.60	$0.65	$1.88	$1.95

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(in millions)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2013	6.9	$ 167	356.2	$ 4	$ 10,406	$ (497)	$ (1,383)	$ 8,697
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	89
Other comprehensive income:								
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,059	1,059
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	121
Issuance of preferred stock	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	169
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(3.4)	—	(74)	—	—	(74)
Preferred dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Common dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(688)	—	(688)
Balance, September 30, 2014	6.9	$ 336	352.8	$ 4	$ 10,332	$ (1,112)	$ (203)	$ 9,357
Balance, December 31, 2014	6.9	$ 336	352.8	$ 4	$ 10,332	$ (1,674)	$ 430	$ 9,428
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(373)	—	(373)
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	79
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(6.3)	(1)	(123)	—	—	(124)
Preferred dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	—	(21)
Common dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(659)	—	(659)
Balance, September 30, 2015	6.9	$ 336	346.5	$ 3	$ 10,209	$ (2,727)	$ 495	$ 8,316

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	$(373)	$89
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of agency securities premiums and discounts, net	330	351
Amortization of accumulated other comprehensive loss on interest rate swaps de-designated as qualifying hedges	79	121
(Gain) loss on sale of agency securities, net	25	(17)
Loss on derivative instruments and other securities, net	1,090	672
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(73)	71
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(8)	7
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,070	1,294
Investing activities:		
Purchases of agency securities	(23,792)	(15,342)
Proceeds from sale of agency securities	22,615	25,404
Principal collections on agency securities	6,177	5,678
Purchases of U.S. Treasury securities	(46,774)	(28,889)
Proceeds from sale of U.S. Treasury securities	44,237	34,203
Net proceeds from (payments on) reverse repurchase agreements	3,755	(3,377)
Net proceeds from (payments on) other derivative instruments	(85)	282
Purchases of REIT equity securities	(11)	(204)
Proceeds from sale of REIT equity securities	35	386
Increase in restricted cash	(700)	(693)
Other investing cash flows, net	(28)	(244)
Net cash provided by investing activities	5,429	17,204
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from repurchase arrangements	317,718	216,945
Repayments on repurchase agreements	(327,000)	(235,151)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	5,437	—
Repayments on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(1,935)	—
Repayments on debt of consolidated variable interest entities	(121)	(119)
Net proceeds from preferred stock issuance	—	169
Payments for common stock repurchases	(124)	(74)
Cash dividends paid	(689)	(703)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,714)	(18,933)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(215)	(435)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,720	2,143
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$1,505	$1,708

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICAN CAPITAL AGENCY CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of American Capital Agency Corp. (referred throughout this report as the "Company", "we", "us" and "our") are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial information and pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, American Capital Agency TRS, LLC and Old Georgetown Insurance Co., LLC, and variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting solely of normal recurring accruals, necessary for the fair presentation of financial statements for the interim period have been included. The current period’s results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results that ultimately may be achieved for the year.

Note 2. Organization

We were organized in Delaware on January 7, 2008, and commenced operations on May 20, 2008 following the completion of our initial public offering ("IPO"). Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "AGNC."

We are externally managed by American Capital AGNC Management, LLC (our "Manager"), an affiliate of American Capital, Ltd. ("American Capital").

We operate so as to qualify to be taxed as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). As a REIT, we are required to distribute annually 90% of our taxable net income. As long as we continue to qualify as a REIT, we will generally not be subject to U.S. federal or state corporate taxes on our taxable net income to the extent that we distribute all of our annual taxable net income to our stockholders. It is our intention to distribute 100% of our taxable net income, after application of available tax attributes, within the limits prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code, which may extend into the subsequent taxable year.

We earn income primarily from investing on a leveraged basis in agency mortgage-backed securities ("agency MBS"). These investments consist of residential mortgage pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") for which the principal and interest payments are guaranteed by a government-sponsored enterprise, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), or by a U.S. Government agency, such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") (collectively referred to as "GSEs"). We may also invest in other assets reasonably related to agency securities and up to 10% of our assets in AAA non-agency and commercial mortgage-backed securities (collectively referred to as "AAA non-agency securities").

Our principal objective is to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for distribution to our stockholders through regular monthly dividends from the combination of our net interest income and net realized gains and losses on our investments and hedging activities while preserving our net asset value (also referred to as "net book value," "NAV" and "stockholders' equity"). We fund our investments primarily through short-term borrowings structured as repurchase agreements.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Investment Securities

ASC Topic 320, Investments—Debt and Equity Securities ("ASC 320"), requires that at the time of purchase, we designate a security as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or trading, depending on our ability and intent to hold such security to maturity. Securities classified as trading and available-for-sale are reported at fair value, while securities classified as held-to-maturity are reported at amortized cost. We may sell any of our securities as part of our overall management of our investment portfolio. Accordingly, we typically designate our agency and AAA non-agency securities as available-for-sale. All securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"), a separate component of stockholders' equity. Upon the sale of a security, we determine the cost of the security and the amount of unrealized gains or losses to reclassify out of accumulated OCI into earnings based on the specific identification method.

Interest-only securities and inverse interest-only securities (collectively referred to as "interest-only securities") represent our right to receive a specified proportion of the contractual interest cash flows of specific agency CMO securities. Principal-only securities represent our right to receive the contractual principal cash flows of specific agency CMO securities. Interest and principal-only securities are measured at fair value through earnings in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Our investments in interest and principal-only securities are included in agency securities, at fair value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

REIT equity securities represent investments in the common stock of other publicly traded mortgage REITs that invest predominantly in agency MBS. We designate our investments in REIT equity securities as trading securities and report them at fair value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

We estimate the fair value of our agency and AAA non-agency securities based on valuations obtained from third-party pricing services and non-binding dealer quotes derived from common market pricing methods using observable (or "Level 2") inputs. Such methods incorporate, but are not limited to, reported trades and executable bid and asked prices for similar securities, benchmark interest rate curves, such as the spread to the U.S. Treasury rate and interest rate swap curves, convexity, duration and the underlying characteristics of the particular security, including coupon, periodic and life caps, rate reset period, issuer, additional credit support and expected life of the security. We estimate the fair value of our REIT equity securities based on a market approach using quoted market prices (or "Level 1" inputs). Refer to Note 8 for further discussion of fair value measurements.

We evaluate our investment securities for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on at least a quarterly basis. The determination of whether a security is other-than-temporarily impaired may involve judgments and assumptions based on subjective and objective factors. When a security is impaired, an OTTI is considered to have occurred if any one of the following three conditions exists as of the financial reporting date: (i) we intend to sell the security (that is, a decision has been made to sell the security), (ii) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis or (iii) we do not expect to recover the security's amortized cost basis, even if we do not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security. A general allowance for unidentified impairments in a portfolio of securities is not permitted.

The liquidity of the agency and AAA non-agency securities market allows us to obtain competitive bids and execute on a sale transaction typically within one to two days of making the decision to sell a security and, therefore, we generally do not make decisions to sell specific securities until shortly prior to initiating a sell order. In some instances, we may sell specific agency securities by delivering such securities into existing short to-be-announced ("TBA") contracts. TBA market conventions require the identification of the specific agency securities to be delivered no later than 48 hours prior to settlement. If we settle a short TBA contract through the delivery of securities, we will generally identify the specific securities to be delivered within one to two days of the 48-hour deadline.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued based on the outstanding principal amount of the investment securities and their contractual terms. Premiums or discounts associated with the purchase of investment securities are amortized or accreted into interest income, respectively, over the projected lives of the securities, including contractual payments and estimated prepayments using the effective interest method in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-20, Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs ("ASC 310-20").

We estimate long-term prepayment speeds of our agency and AAA non-agency securities using a third-party service and market data. The third-party service estimates prepayment speeds using models that incorporate the forward yield curve, current mortgage rates and mortgage rates of the outstanding loans, age and size of the outstanding loans, loan-to-value ratios, volatility and other factors. We review the prepayment speeds estimated by the third-party service and compare the results to market consensus prepayment speeds, if available. We also consider historical prepayment speeds and current market conditions to validate the reasonableness of the prepayment speeds estimated by the third-party service. As market conditions may change rapidly, we may make adjustments for different securities based on our Manager's judgment. Various market participants could use materially different assumptions.

Actual and anticipated prepayment experience is reviewed quarterly and effective yields are recalculated when differences arise between (i) our previously estimated future prepayments and (ii) the actual prepayments to date plus our currently estimated future prepayments. If the actual and estimated future prepayment experience differs from our prior estimate of prepayments, we are required to record an adjustment in the current period to the amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts for the cumulative difference in the effective yield through the reporting date.

Derivative Instruments

We use a variety of derivative instruments to hedge a portion of our exposure to market risks, including interest rate risk, prepayment risk and extension risk. The objective of our risk management strategy is to reduce fluctuations in net book value over a range of interest rate scenarios. In particular, we attempt to mitigate the risk of the cost of our variable rate liabilities increasing during a period of rising interest rates. The principal instruments that we use are interest rate swaps and options to enter into interest rate swaps ("swaptions"). We also utilize forward contracts for the purchase or sale of agency MBS securities in the "to-be-announced" market ("TBA securities"), U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Treasury futures contracts. We may also purchase or write put or call options on TBA securities and invest in mortgage and other types of derivative instruments, such as interest and principal-only securities.

We may also enter into TBA contracts as a means of investing in and financing agency securities (thereby increasing our "at risk" leverage) or as a means of disposing of or reducing our exposure to agency securities (thereby reducing our "at risk" leverage). Pursuant to TBA contracts, we agree to purchase or sell, for future delivery, agency securities with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of collateral, but the particular agency securities to be delivered are not identified until shortly before the TBA settlement date. We may also choose, prior to settlement, to move the settlement of these securities out to a later date by entering into an offsetting short or long position (referred to as a "pair off"), net settling the paired off positions for cash, and simultaneously purchasing or selling a similar TBA contract for a later settlement date. This transaction is commonly referred to as a "dollar roll." The agency securities purchased or sold for a forward settlement date are typically priced at a discount to agency securities for settlement in the current month. This difference (or discount) is referred to as the "price drop." The price drop is the economic equivalent of net interest carry income on the underlying agency securities over the roll period (interest income less implied financing cost) and is commonly referred to as "dollar roll income/loss." Consequently, forward purchases of agency securities and dollar roll transactions represent a form of "off-balance sheet" financing.

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging ("ASC 815"). ASC 815 requires an entity to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure those instruments at fair value.

Our derivative agreements generally contain provisions that allow for netting or setting off derivative assets and liabilities with the counterparty; however, we report related assets and liabilities on a gross basis in our consolidated balance sheets. Derivative instruments in a gain position are reported as derivative assets at fair value and derivative instruments in a loss position are reported as derivative liabilities at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments and periodic settlements related to our derivative instruments are recorded in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Cash receipts and payments related to derivative instruments are classified in our consolidated statements of cash flows according to the underlying nature or purpose of the derivative transaction, generally in the investing section.

The use of derivative instruments creates exposure to credit risk relating to potential losses that could be recognized in the event that the counterparties to these instruments fail to perform their obligations under the contracts. We attempt to minimize this risk by limiting our counterparties to major financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings, monitoring positions with individual counterparties and adjusting posted collateral as required.

Discontinuation of hedge accounting for interest rate swap agreements

Prior to September 30, 2011, we entered into interest rate swap agreements typically with the intention of qualifying for hedge accounting under ASC 815. However, as of September 30, 2011, we elected to discontinue hedge accounting for our interest rate swaps. Upon discontinuation of hedge accounting, the net deferred loss related to our de-designated interest rate swaps remained in accumulated OCI and is being reclassified from accumulated OCI into interest expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of each interest rate swap.

Interest rate swap agreements

We use interest rate swaps to hedge the variable cash flows associated with borrowings made under our repurchase agreements and Federal Home Loan Bank advance facility. Under our interest rate swap agreements, we typically pay a fixed rate and receive a floating rate based on one, three or six-month LIBOR ("payer swaps") with terms up to 20 years. The floating rate we receive under our swap agreements has the effect of offsetting the repricing characteristics of our funding agreements and cash flows on such liabilities. Our swap agreements are privately negotiated in the over−the−counter ("OTC") market, with swap agreements entered into subsequent to May 2013 subject to central clearing through a registered commodities exchange ("centrally cleared swaps").

We estimate the fair value of our centrally cleared interest rate swaps using the daily settlement price determined by the respective exchange. Centrally cleared swaps are valued by the exchange using a pricing model that references the underlying rates including the overnight index swap rate and LIBOR forward rate to produce the daily settlement price.

We estimate the fair value of our "non-centrally cleared" interest rate swaps based on valuations obtained from third-party pricing services and the swap counterparty (collectively, “third-party valuations”). The third-party valuations are model-driven using observable inputs consisting of LIBOR and the forward yield curve. We also consider the creditworthiness of both us and our counterparties and the impact of netting and credit enhancement provisions contained in each derivative agreement, such as collateral postings. All of our "non-centrally cleared" interest rate swaps are subject to bilateral collateral arrangements. Consequently, no credit valuation adjustment was made in determining the fair value of such instruments.

Interest rate swaptions

We purchase interest rate swaptions generally to help mitigate the potential impact of larger, more rapid changes in interest rates on the performance of our investment portfolio. Interest rate swaptions provide us the option to enter into an interest rate swap agreement for a predetermined notional amount, stated term and pay and receive interest rates in the future. Our swaption agreements typically provide us the option to enter into a pay fixed rate interest rate swap, which we refer as "payer swaptions." We may also enter into swaption agreements that provide us the option to enter into a receive fixed interest rate swap, which we refer to as "receiver swaptions." The premium paid for interest rate swaptions is reported as an asset in our consolidated balance sheets. The premium is valued at an amount equal to the fair value of the swaption that would have the effect of closing the position adjusted for nonperformance risk, if any. The difference between the premium and the fair value of the swaption is reported in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. If a swaption expires unexercised, the realized loss on the swaption would be equal to the premium paid. If we sell or exercise a swaption, the realized gain or loss on the swaption would be equal to the difference between the cash or the fair value of the underlying interest rate swap received and the premium paid.

Our interest rate swaption agreements are privately negotiated in the OTC market and are not subject to central clearing. We estimate the fair value of our interest rate swaption agreements based on model-driven valuations obtained from third-party pricing services and the swaption counterparty using observable inputs, taking into account the fair value of the future interest rate swap that we have the option to enter into as well as the remaining length of time that we have to exercise the option, adjusted for non-performance risk, if any.

TBA securities

A TBA security is a forward contract for the purchase ("long position") or sale ("short position") of agency MBS at a predetermined price, face amount, issuer, coupon and stated maturity on an agreed-upon future date. The specific agency MBS delivered into the contract upon the settlement date, published each month by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, are not known at the time of the transaction. We may enter into TBA contracts as a means of hedging against short-term changes in interest rates. We may also enter into TBA contracts as a means of acquiring or disposing of agency securities and we may utilize TBA dollar roll transactions to finance agency MBS purchases.

We account for TBA contracts as derivative instruments since either the TBA contracts do not settle in the shortest period of time possible or we cannot assert that it is probable at inception and throughout the term of the TBA contract that we will take physical delivery of the agency security upon settlement of the contract. We account for TBA dollar roll transactions as a series of derivative transactions. Gains, losses and dollar roll income associated with our TBA contracts and dollar roll transactions are recognized in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net.

We estimate the fair value of TBA securities based on similar methods used to value our agency MBS securities.

U.S. Treasury securities

We purchase or sell short U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Treasury futures contracts to help mitigate the potential impact of changes in interest rates on the performance of our portfolio. We borrow securities to cover short sales of U.S. Treasury securities under reverse repurchase agreements. We account for these as securities borrowing transactions and recognize an obligation to return the borrowed securities at fair value on the balance sheet based on the value of the underlying borrowed securities as of the reporting date. Gains and losses associated with purchases and short sales of U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Treasury futures contracts are recognized in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Note 4. Investment Securities

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, our investment portfolio consisted of $54.8 billion and $56.7 billion of agency MBS, respectively, and a $7.4 billion and $14.8 billion net long TBA position, at fair value, respectively.

Our TBA position is reported at its net carrying value of $120 million and $192 million as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, in derivative assets/(liabilities) on our accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The net carrying value of our TBA position represents the difference between the fair value of the underlying agency security in the TBA contract and the cost basis or the forward price to be paid or received for the underlying agency security. (See Note 6 for further details of our net TBA position as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.)

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the net unamortized premium balance on our agency MBS was $2.3 billion and $2.5 billion, respectively, including interest and principal-only strips.

The following tables summarize our investments in agency MBS as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (dollars in millions):

	September 30, 2015			
Agency MBS	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Fixed rate	$52,354	$653	$(145)	$52,862
Adjustable rate	535	16	—	551
CMO	1,010	31	—	1,041
Interest-only and principal-only strips	317	48	(2)	363
Total agency MBS	$54,216	$748	$(147)	$54,817

	December 31, 2014			
Agency MBS	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Fixed rate	$53,945	$715	$(187)	$54,473
Adjustable rate	659	19	—	678
CMO	1,172	24	(1)	1,195
Interest-only and principal-only strips	372	33	(3)	402
Total agency MBS	$56,148	$791	$(191)	$56,748

Agency MBS	September 30, 2015 Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	Ginnie Mae	Total
Available-for-sale agency MBS:				
Agency MBS, par	$39,898	$11,230	$559	$51,687
Unamortized discount	(33)	(4)	—	(37)
Unamortized premium	1,718	523	8	2,249
Amortized cost	41,583	11,749	567	53,899
Gross unrealized gains	555	139	6	700
Gross unrealized losses	(99)	(46)	—	(145)
Total available-for-sale agency MBS, at fair value	42,039	11,842	573	54,454
Agency MBS remeasured at fair value through earnings:				
Interest-only and principal-only strips, amortized cost [1]	297	20	—	317
Gross unrealized gains	43	5	—	48
Gross unrealized losses	(1)	(1)	—	(2)
Total agency MBS remeasured at fair value through earnings	339	24	—	363
Total agency MBS, at fair value	$42,378	$11,866	$573	$54,817
Weighted average coupon as of September 30, 2015 [2]	3.60%	3.67%	3.05%	3.61%
Weighted average yield as of September 30, 2015 [3]	2.76%	2.77%	2.66%	2.76%

1. The underlying unamortized principal balance ("UPB" or "par value") of our interest-only agency MBS strips was $1.0 billion and the weighted average contractual interest we are entitled to receive was 5.42% of this amount as of September 30, 2015. The par value of our principal-only agency MBS strips was $216 million as of September 30, 2015.
2. The weighted average coupon includes the interest cash flows from our interest-only agency MBS strips taken together with the interest cash flows from our fixed rate, adjustable-rate and CMO agency MBS as a percentage of the par value of our agency MBS (excluding the UPB of our interest-only securities) as of September 30, 2015.
3. Incorporates a weighted average future constant prepayment rate assumption of 9% based on forward rates as of September 30, 2015.

Agency MBS	December 31, 2014 Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	Ginnie Mae	Total
Available-for-sale agency MBS:				
Agency MBS, par	$42,749	$10,566	$107	$53,422
Unamortized discount	(37)	(5)	—	(42)
Unamortized premium	1,880	514	2	2,396
Amortized cost	44,592	11,075	109	55,776
Gross unrealized gains	610	145	3	758
Gross unrealized losses	(127)	(61)	—	(188)
Total available-for-sale agency MBS, at fair value	45,075	11,159	112	56,346
Agency MBS measured at fair value through earnings:				
Interest-only and principal-only strips, amortized cost [1]	348	24	—	372
Gross unrealized gains	30	3	—	33
Gross unrealized losses	(2)	(1)	—	(3)
Total agency MBS measured at fair value through earnings	376	26	—	402
Total agency MBS, at fair value	$45,451	$11,185	$112	$56,748
Weighted average coupon as of December 31, 2014 [2]	3.63%	3.70%	3.52%	3.65%
Weighted average yield as of December 31, 2014 [3]	2.75%	2.73%	1.87%	2.74%

1.

The underlying UPB of our interest-only agency MBS strips was $1.2 billion and the weighted average contractual interest we are entitled to receive was 5.46% of this amount as of December 31, 2014. The par value of our principal-only agency MBS strips was $242 million as of December 31, 2014.

2. The weighted average coupon includes the interest cash flows from our interest-only agency MBS strips taken together with the interest cash flows from our fixed rate, adjustable-rate and CMO agency MBS as a percentage of the par value of our agency MBS (excluding the UPB of our interest-only securities) as of December 31, 2014.

3. Incorporates a weighted average future constant prepayment rate assumption of 9% based on forward rates as of December 31, 2014.

The actual maturities of our agency MBS are generally shorter than the stated contractual maturities. Actual maturities are affected by the contractual lives of the underlying mortgages, periodic contractual principal payments and principal prepayments. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, our weighted average expected constant prepayment rate ("CPR") over the remaining life of our aggregate agency MBS portfolio was 9%. Our estimates differ materially for different types of securities and thus individual holdings have a wide range of projected CPRs.

The following table summarizes our agency MBS classified as available-for-sale as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 according to their estimated weighted average life classification (dollars in millions):

	September 30, 2015				December 31, 2014			
Estimated Weighted Average Life of Agency MBS Classified as Available-for-Sale [1]	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Yield
≥ 1 year and ≤ 3 years	$322	$316	3.67%	2.12%	$289	$280	4.08%	2.62%
> 3 years and ≤ 5 years	19,210	18,870	3.28%	2.40%	22,153	21,820	3.26%	2.40%
> 5 years and ≤10 years	34,856	34,648	3.65%	2.91%	33,271	33,055	3.73%	2.92%
> 10 years	66	65	3.78%	3.37%	633	621	3.28%	3.15%
Total	$54,454	$53,899	3.52%	2.72%	$56,346	$55,776	3.54%	2.72%

1. Excludes interest and principal-only strips.

The weighted average life of our interest-only strips was 5.9 and 6.0 years as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The weighted average life of our principal-only strips was 7.8 and 8.1 years as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in accumulated OCI, a separate component of stockholders' equity. Refer to Note 9 for a summary of changes in accumulated OCI for our available-for-sale securities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

The following table presents the gross unrealized loss and fair values of our available-for-sale securities by length of time that such securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

	Unrealized Loss Position For					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
Securities Classified as Available-for-Sale	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
September 30, 2015	$6,059	$(30)	$7,298	$(115)	$13,357	$(145)
December 31, 2014	$778	$(2)	$11,679	$(186)	$12,457	$(188)

We did not recognize any OTTI charges on our investment securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. As of the end of each respective reporting period, a decision had not been made to sell any of our securities in an unrealized loss position and we did not believe it was more likely than not that we would be required to sell such securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. The unrealized losses on our agency securities were not due to credit losses given the GSE guarantees, but rather were due to changes in interest rates and prepayment expectations. However, as we continue to actively manage our portfolio, we may recognize additional realized losses on our agency securities upon selecting specific securities to sell.

Gains and Losses

The following table is a summary of our net gain (loss) from the sale of agency securities classified as available-for-sale for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Agency Securities Classified as Available-for-Sale	2015	2014	2015	2014
Agency MBS sold, at cost	$(4,575)	$(8,763)	$(22,548)	$(25,640)
Proceeds from agency MBS sold [1]	4,536	8,777	22,523	25,657
Net gain (loss) on sale of agency MBS	$(39)	$14	$(25)	$17
Gross gain on sale of agency MBS	$2	$41	$81	$132
Gross loss on sale of agency MBS	(41)	(27)	(106)	(115)
Net gain (loss) on sale of agency MBS	$(39)	$14	$(25)	$17

1. Proceeds include cash received during the period, plus receivable for agency MBS sold during the period as of period end.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recognized a net unrealized gain of $10 million and $14 million, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 we recognized a net unrealized gain of $4 million and $31 million, respectively, for the change in value of investments in interest and principal-only strips in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Over the same periods, we did not recognize any realized gains or losses on our interest or principal-only securities.

Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we held investments in CMO trusts, which are variable interest entities ("VIEs"). We have consolidated certain of these CMO trusts in our consolidated financial statements where we have determined we are the primary beneficiary of the trusts. All of our CMO securities are backed by fixed or adjustable-rate agency MBS. Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac guarantees the payment of interest and principal and acts as the trustee and administrator of their respective securitization trusts. Accordingly, we are not required to provide the beneficial interest holders of the CMO securities any financial or other support. Our maximum exposure to loss related to our involvement with CMO trusts is the fair value of the CMO securities and interest and principal-only securities held by us, less principal amounts guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

In connection with our consolidated CMO trusts, we recognized agency securities with a total fair value of $1.1 billion and $1.3 billion as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, and debt, at fair value, of $626 million and $761 million, respectively, in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the agency securities had an aggregate unpaid principal balance of $1.0 billion and $1.2 billion, respectively, and the debt had an aggregate unpaid principal balance of $621 million and $742 million, respectively. We re-measure our consolidated debt at fair value through earnings in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded a gain of $7 million and $16 million, respectively, associated with our consolidated debt. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, we recognized a net gain of $6 million and a net loss of $6 million, respectively, associated with our consolidated debt. Our involvement with the consolidated trusts is limited to the agency securities transferred by us upon the formation of the trusts and the CMO securities subsequently held by us. There are no arrangements that could require us to provide financial support to the trusts.

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the fair value of our CMO securities and interest and principal-only securities was $1.4 billion and $1.6 billion, respectively, excluding the consolidated CMO trusts discussed above, or $1.9 billion and $2.1 billion, respectively, including the net asset value of our consolidated CMO trusts. Our maximum exposure to loss related to our CMO securities and interest and principal-only securities, including our consolidated CMO trusts, was $267 million and $274 million as of September 30, 2015 and

December 31, 2014, respectively.

Note 5. Repurchase Agreements and Other Debt

We pledge certain of our securities as collateral under our repurchase and other agreements with financial institutions and secured borrowing facility with the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Des Moines. Interest rates on our borrowings are generally based on LIBOR plus or minus a margin and amounts available to be borrowed are dependent upon the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, type of security and liquidity conditions within the banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries. If the fair value of our pledged securities declines, lenders will typically require us to post additional collateral or pay down borrowings to re-establish agreed upon collateral requirements, referred to as "margin calls." Similarly, if the fair value of our pledged securities increases, lenders may release collateral back to us. As of September 30, 2015, we had met all margin call requirements. For additional information regarding our pledged assets, please refer to Note 7.

Repurchase Agreements

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had $41.0 billion and $50.3 billion, respectively, of repurchase agreements outstanding. The terms and conditions of our repurchase agreements are typically negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Our repurchase agreements with original maturities > 90 days have floating interest rates based on an index plus or minus a fixed spread. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, $40.6 billion and $48.4 billion, respectively, of our repurchase agreements were used to fund purchases of agency securities ("agency repo"), with an average borrowing rate of 0.52% and 0.41%, respectively, and a weighted average remaining term to maturity of 201 and 143 days, respectively. The remainder, or $460 million and $1.9 billion, of our repurchase agreements as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, were used to fund temporary holdings of U.S. Treasury securities ("U.S. Treasury repo").

The following table summarizes our borrowings under repurchase arrangements and weighted average interest rates classified by remaining maturities as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (dollars in millions):

	September 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
Remaining Maturity	Repurchase Agreements	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Average Days to Maturity	Repurchase Agreements	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Average Days to Maturity
Agency repo:						
≤ 1 month	$17,335	0.45 %	14	$14,157	0.37 %	15
> 1 to ≤ 3 months	10,209	0.52 %	59	20,223	0.38 %	61
> 3 to ≤ 6 months	5,167	0.54 %	135	6,654	0.42 %	120
> 6 to ≤ 9 months	1,963	0.59 %	208	1,575	0.50 %	225
> 9 to ≤ 12 months	500	0.64 %	292	2,678	0.54 %	313
> 12 to ≤ 24 months	1,078	0.61 %	634	600	0.57 %	551
> 24 to ≤ 36 months	1,252	0.66 %	812	952	0.60 %	999
> 36 to ≤ 48 months	1,350	0.75 %	1,254	650	0.64 %	1,266
> 48 to < 60 months	1,700	0.73 %	1,560	900	0.68 %	1,542
Total agency repo	40,554	0.52 %	201	48,389	0.41 %	143
U.S. Treasury repo:						
1 day	208	0.38 %	1	1,907	0.09 %	1
> 1 day to ≤ 1 month	252	0.30 %	9	—	— %	—
Total U.S. Treasury repo	460	0.34 %	5	1,907	0.09 %	1
Total	$41,014	0.52 %	199	$50,296	0.40 %	138

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

In April 2015, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Old Georgetown Insurance Co., LLC ("OGI"), was accepted for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines. As a member of the FHLB, OGI has access to a variety of products and services offered by the FHLB, including secured advances. The ability to borrow from the FHLB is subject to OGI's continued creditworthiness, pledging of sufficient eligible collateral to secure advances and compliance with certain agreements with the FHLB. Each advance requires approval by the FHLB and is secured by collateral in accordance with the FHLB’s credit and collateral guidelines, which may be revised from time to time by the FHLB.

As of September 30, 2015, OGI had $3.5 billion of outstanding secured FHLB advances, with a weighted average borrowing rate of 0.27% and a weighted average remaining term to maturity of 3.5 years, consisting of 30 day advances and longer-term floating rate advances with a one month cancellation feature:

	September 30, 2015		
Remaining Maturity	FHLB Advances	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Average Days to Maturity
≤ 1 month	$753	0.27 %	6
> 9 to ≤ 12 months	245	0.35 %	322
> 36 to ≤ 48 months	411	0.26 %	1,419
> 48 to < 60 months	2,093	0.26 %	1,813
Total FHLB advances	$3,502	0.27 %	1,274

Debt of Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, debt of consolidated VIEs, at fair value, was $626 million and $761 million, respectively, and had a weighted average interest rate of LIBOR plus 40 and 43 basis points, respectively, and a principal balance of $621 million and $742 million, respectively. The actual maturities of our debt of consolidated VIEs are generally shorter than the stated contractual maturities. The actual maturities are affected by the contractual lives of the underlying agency MBS securitizing the debt of our consolidated VIEs and periodic principal prepayments of such underlying securities. The estimated weighted average life of the debt of our consolidated VIEs as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was 4.6 and 5.8 years, respectively.

TBA Dollar Roll Financing Transactions

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had outstanding forward commitments to purchase and sell agency securities through the TBA market at a cost of $7.3 billion and $14.6 billion, respectively (see Notes 3 and 6). These transactions, also referred to as "TBA dollar roll transactions," represent a form of "off-balance sheet" financing and serve to either increase, in the case of forward purchases, or decrease, in the case of forward sales, our total "at risk" leverage. We account for such transactions as one or more series of derivative transactions and report our outstanding TBA commitments at their net carrying value of $120 million and $192 million as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, in derivative assets/(liabilities) on our accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Note 6. Derivative and Other Hedging Instruments

In connection with our risk management strategy, we hedge a portion of our interest rate risk by entering into derivative and other hedging instrument contracts. We typically enter into agreements for interest rate swaps and interest rate swaptions and purchase or short TBA and U.S. Treasury securities. We may also purchase or write put or call options on TBA securities or invest in mortgage and other types of derivative instruments, such as interest and principal-only securities. Our risk management strategy attempts to manage the overall risk of the portfolio, reduce fluctuations in our net book value and generate additional income distributable to stockholders. For additional information regarding our derivative instruments and our overall risk management strategy, please refer to the discussion of derivative and other hedging instruments in Note 3.

Prior to September 30, 2011, our interest rate swaps were typically designated as cash flow hedges under ASC 815; however, as of September 30, 2011, we elected to discontinue hedge accounting for our interest rate swaps in order to increase our funding flexibility. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we reclassified $24 million and $79 million, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, we reclassified, $38 million and $121 million, respectively, of net deferred losses from accumulated OCI into interest expense related to our de-designated interest rate swaps and recognized an equal, but offsetting, amount in other comprehensive income. Our total net periodic interest costs on our swap portfolio was $131 million and $369 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and $120 million and $373 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. The difference between our total net periodic interest costs on our swap portfolio and the amount recorded in interest expense related to our de-designated hedges is reported in our accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive income in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net (totaling $107 million and $290 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and $82 million and $252 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively). As of September 30, 2015, the remaining net deferred loss in accumulated OCI related to de-designated interest rate swaps was $61 million and will be reclassified from OCI into interest expense over a remaining weighted average period of 0.8 years. As of September 30, 2015, the net deferred loss expected to be reclassified from OCI into interest expense over the next twelve months was $58 million.

Derivative and Other Hedging Instrument Assets (Liabilities), at Fair Value

The table below summarizes fair value information about our derivative and other hedging instrument assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

Derivative and Other Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Interest rate swaps	Derivative assets, at fair value	$ —	$ 136
Swaptions	Derivative assets, at fair value	21	75
TBA securities	Derivative assets, at fair value	122	197
Total derivative assets, at fair value		$ 143	$ 408
Interest rate swaps	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	$ (1,523)	$ (880)
TBA securities	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	(2)	(5)
U.S. Treasury futures - short	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	(9)	(5)
Other	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	(2)	—
Total derivative liabilities, at fair value		$ (1,536)	$ (890)
U.S. Treasury securities - long	U.S. Treasury securities, at fair value	$ 787	$ 2,427
U.S. Treasury securities - short	Obligation to return securities borrowed under reverse repurchase agreements, at fair value	(1,309)	(5,363)
Total - U.S. Treasury securities, net at fair value		$ (522)	$ (2,936)

The following tables summarize our interest rate swap agreements outstanding as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (dollars in millions):

	September 30, 2015				
Payer Interest Rate Swaps	Notional Amount [1]	Average Fixed Pay Rate [2]	Average Receive Rate [3]	Net Estimated Fair Value	Average Maturity (Years)
≤ 3 years	$16,725	1.21%	0.29%	$(133)	1.6
> 3 to ≤ 5 years	9,450	1.93%	0.32%	(277)	4.1
> 5 to ≤ 7 years	8,425	2.43%	0.32%	(373)	6.2
> 7 to ≤ 10 years	9,050	2.67%	0.31%	(588)	8.2
> 10 years	1,525	3.21%	0.32%	(152)	13.9
Total Payer Interest Rate Swaps	$45,175	1.95%	0.30%	$(1,523)	4.7

1. Notional amount includes forward starting swaps of $7.8 billion with an average forward start date of 0.6 years and an average maturity of 6.3 years from September 30, 2015.
2. Average fixed pay rate includes forward starting swaps. Excluding forward starting swaps, the average fixed pay rate was 1.72% as of September 30, 2015.
3. Average receive rate excludes forward starting swaps.

Payer Interest Rate Swaps	December 31, 2014 Notional Amount [1]	Average Fixed Pay Rate [2]	Average Receive Rate [3]	Net Estimated Fair Value	Average Maturity (Years)
≤ 3 years	$12,300	1.33%	0.21%	$(87)	2.0
> 3 to ≤ 5 years	8,975	1.63%	0.24%	(4)	4.2
> 5 to ≤ 7 years	7,250	2.47%	0.23%	(139)	6.1
> 7 to ≤ 10 years	10,775	2.48%	0.24%	(223)	8.3
> 10 years	4,400	3.19%	0.23%	(291)	12.6
Total Payer Interest Rate Swaps	$43,700	2.05%	0.23%	$(744)	5.8

1. Notional amount includes forward starting swaps of $12.4 billion with an average forward start date of 1.1 years and an average maturity of 7.9 years from December 31, 2014.
2. Average fixed pay rate includes forward starting swaps. Excluding forward starting swaps, the average fixed pay rate was 1.68% as of December 31, 2014.
3. Average receive rate excludes forward starting swaps.

The following table summarizes our interest rate payer swaption agreements outstanding as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (dollars in millions):

Payer Swaptions	Option			Underlying Payer Swap			
Years to Expiration	Cost	Fair Value	Average Months to Expiration	Notional Amount	Average Fixed Pay Rate	Average Receive Rate (LIBOR)	Average Term (Years)
September 30, 2015							
≤ 1 year	$95	$21	5	$3,650	3.35%	3M	8.2
December 31, 2014							
≤ 1 year	$113	$36	6	$5,600	3.15%	3M	6.4
> 1 to ≤ 2 years	32	10	16	1,200	3.87%	3M	5.1
Total Payer Swaptions	$145	$46	8	$6,800	3.28%	3M	6.2

The following table summarizes our interest rate receiver swaption agreements outstanding as of December 31, 2014 (dollars in millions). We had no interest rate receiver swaptions outstanding as of September 30, 2015.

Receiver Swaptions	Option			Underlying Receiver Swap			
Years to Expiration	Cost	Fair Value	Average Months to Expiration	Notional Amount	Average Fixed Receive Rate	Average Pay Rate (LIBOR)	Average Term (Years)
December 31, 2014							
≤ 1 year	$18	$29	5	$4,250	1.78%	3M	6.4

The following table summarizes our U.S. Treasury securities as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

Maturity	September 30, 2015 Face Amount Net Long / (Short)	Cost Basis	Market Value	December 31, 2014 Face Amount Net Long / (Short)	Cost Basis	Market Value
5 years	$597	$604	$605	$(4,674)	$(4,650)	$(4,645)
7 years	(90)	(89)	(88)	(717)	(717)	(718)
10 years	(1,033)	(1,028)	(1,039)	2,410	2,422	2,427

Total U.S. Treasury securities, net	$(526)	$(513)	$(522)	$(2,981)	$(2,945)	$(2,936)

17

The following tables summarize our TBA securities as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

	September 30, 2015				December 31, 2014			
TBA Securities by Coupon	Notional Amount - Long (Short) [1]	Cost Basis [2]	Market Value [3]	Net Carrying Value [4]	Notional Amount - Long (Short) [1]	Cost Basis [2]	Market Value [3]	Net Carrying Value [4]
15-Year TBA securities:								
2.5%	$(409)	$(414)	$(417)	$(3)	$962	$968	$980	$12
3.0%	143	148	149	1	2,779	2,889	2,888	(1)
3.5%	4	4	4	—	(468)	(495)	(494)	1
4.0%	—	—	—	—	(13)	(14)	(14)	—
Total 15-Year TBAs	(262)	(262)	(264)	(2)	3,260	3,348	3,360	12
30-Year TBA securities:								
3.0%	3,441	3,424	3,480	56	5,254	5,259	5,313	54
3.5%	1,873	1,900	1,954	54	7,902	8,151	8,232	81
4.0%	2,076	2,203	2,215	12	(1,853)	(2,019)	(1,974)	45
4.5%	—	—	—	—	(151)	(163)	(163)	—
Total 30-Year TBAs	7,390	7,527	7,649	122	11,152	11,228	11,408	180
Total net TBA securities	$7,128	$7,265	$7,385	$120	$14,412	$14,576	$14,768	$192

	September 30, 2015				December 31, 2014			
TBA Securities by Issuer	Notional Amount - Long (Short) [1]	Cost Basis [2]	Market Value [3]	Net Carrying Value [4]	Notional Amount - Long (Short) [1]	Cost Basis [2]	Market Value [3]	Net Carrying Value [4]
Fannie Mae	$6,572	$6,698	$6,807	$109	$15,127	$15,316	$15,509	$193
Freddie Mac	256	255	264	9	(715)	(740)	(741)	(1)
Ginnie Mae	300	312	314	2	—	—	—	—
TBA securities, net	$7,128	$7,265	$7,385	$120	$14,412	$14,576	$14,768	$192

1. Notional amount represents the par value (or principal balance) of the underlying agency security.
2. Cost basis represents the forward price to be paid / (received) for the underlying agency security.
3. Market value represents the current market value of the TBA contract (or of the underlying agency security) as of period-end.
4. Net carrying value represents the difference between the market value and the cost basis of the TBA contract as of period-end and is reported in derivative assets / (liabilities), at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets.

Gain (Loss) From Derivative Instruments and Other Securities, Net

The tables below summarize changes in our derivative and other hedge portfolio and their effect on our consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015				
Derivative and Other Hedging Instruments	Notional Amount Long/(Short) June 30, 2015	Additions	Settlement, Termination, Expiration or Exercise	Notional Amount Long/(Short) September 30, 2015	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives [1]

TBA securities, net	$6,941	33,403	(33,216)	$7,128	$ 213
Interest rate swaps	$(44,925)	(1,450)	1,200	$(45,175)	(966)
Payer swaptions	$(5,450)	—	1,800	$(3,650)	(23)
U.S. Treasury securities - short position	$(2,250)	(4,335)	5,284	$(1,301)	(25)
U.S. Treasury securities - long position	$5,192	4,704	(9,121)	$775	29
U.S. Treasury futures contracts - short position	$(730)	(730)	730	$(730)	(23)
					$ (795)

---

1. Excludes a net gain of $7 million from debt of consolidated VIEs and a net gain of $10 million from interest and principal-only securities recognized in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

18

Derivative and Other Hedging Instruments	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Notional Amount Long/(Short) June 30, 2014	Additions	Settlement, Termination, Expiration or Exercise	Notional Amount Long/(Short) September 30, 2014	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives [1]
TBA securities, net	$17,811	44,438	(44,990)	$17,259	$ 33
Interest rate swaps	$(47,900)	(3,625)	11,300	$(40,225)	(26)
Payer swaptions	$(7,650)	(1,500)	3,000	$(6,150)	(14)
Receiver swaptions	$1,750	750	—	$2,500	—
U.S. Treasury securities - short position	$(5,988)	(5,974)	7,263	$(4,699)	(44)
U.S. Treasury securities - long position	$1,250	5,028	(5,055)	$1,223	(8)
U.S. Treasury futures contracts - short position	$(730)	(730)	730	$(730)	—
TBA put option	$(100)	—	100	$—	—
					$ (59)

1. Excludes a net loss of $2 million from investments in REIT equity securities, a net gain of $6 million from debt of consolidated VIEs and a net gain of $4 million from interest and principal-only securities recognized in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Derivative and Other Hedging Instruments	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 Notional Amount Long/(Short) December 31, 2014	Additions	Settlement, Termination, Expiration or Exercise	Notional Amount Long/(Short) September 30, 2015	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives [1]
TBA securities, net	$14,412	97,270	(104,554)	$7,128	$ 337
Interest rate swaps	$(43,700)	(4,950)	3,475	$(45,175)	(1,278)
Payer swaptions	$(6,800)	(500)	3,650	$(3,650)	(27)
Receiver swaptions	$4,250	—	(4,250)	$—	4
U.S. Treasury securities - short position	$(5,392)	(10,732)	14,823	$(1,301)	(89)
U.S. Treasury securities - long position	$2,411	31,915	(33,551)	$775	(35)
U.S. Treasury futures contracts - short position	$(730)	(2,190)	2,190	$(730)	(28)
					$ (1,116)

1. Excludes a net gain of $16 million from debt of consolidated VIEs, a net gain of $14 million from interest and principal-only securities and other miscellaneous net losses of $4 million recognized in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Derivative and Other Hedging Instruments	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Notional Amount Long/(Short) December 31, 2013	Additions	Settlement, Termination, Expiration or Exercise	Notional Amount Long/(Short) September 30, 2014	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives [1]
TBA securities, net	$2,119	134,760	(119,620)	$17,259	$ 637
Interest rate swaps	$(43,250)	(12,325)	15,350	$(40,225)	(993)

Payer swaptions	$(14,250)	(3,750)	11,850	$(6,150)	(160)
Receiver swaptions	$—	2,500	—	$2,500	—
U.S. Treasury securities - short position	$(2,007)	(21,830)	19,138	$(4,699)	(262)
U.S. Treasury securities - long position	$3,927	9,963	(12,667)	$1,223	72
U.S. Treasury futures contracts - short position	$(1,730)	(2,190)	3,190	$(730)	(55)
TBA put option	$—	(150)	150	$—	—
					$ (761)

1. Excludes a net gain of $71 million from investments in REIT equity securities, a net loss of $6 million from debt of consolidated VIEs, a net gain of $31 million from interest and principal-only securities and other miscellaneous net losses of $7 million recognized in gain (loss) on derivative instruments and other securities, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Note 7. Pledged Assets

Our funding agreements require us to fully collateralize our obligations under the agreements based upon our counterparties' collateral requirements and their determination of the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, credit quality and liquidity conditions within the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries. Our derivative contracts similarly require us to fully collateralize our obligations under such agreements, which will vary over time based on similar factors as well as our counterparties' determination of the value of the derivative contract. We are typically required to post initial collateral upon execution of derivative transactions, such as interest rate swap agreements and TBA contracts. If we breach our collateral requirements, we will be required to fully settle our obligations under the agreements, which could include a forced liquidation of our pledged collateral.

Our counterparties also apply a "haircut" to our pledged collateral, which means our collateral is valued at slightly less than market value and limits the amount we can borrow against our securities. This haircut reflects the underlying risk of the specific collateral and protects our counterparty against a change in its value. Our agreements do not specify the haircut; rather haircuts are determined on an individual transaction basis. Additionally, the FHLB of Des Moines may adjust the haircut on our outstanding FHLB advances at any time prior to maturity. As a condition of our membership in the FHLB of Des Moines, we are also obligated to purchase membership and activity-based stock in the FHLB based upon the aggregate amount of advances obtained from the FHLB.

Consequently, our funding agreements and derivative contracts expose us to credit risk relating to potential losses that could be recognized in the event that our counterparties fail to perform their obligations under such agreements. We minimize this risk by limiting our counterparties to major financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings or to registered clearinghouses and U.S. government agencies and we monitor our positions with individual counterparties. In the event of a default by a counterparty we may have difficulty obtaining our assets pledged as collateral to such counterparty and may not receive payments provided for under the terms of our derivative agreements. In the case of centrally cleared instruments, we could be exposed to credit risk if the central clearing agency or a clearing member defaults on its respective obligation to perform under the contract. However, we believe that the risk is minimal due to the clearing exchanges' initial and daily mark to market margin requirements and clearinghouse guarantee funds and other resources that are available in the event of a clearing member default.

Further, each of our International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") Master Agreements also contains a cross default provision under which a default under certain of our other indebtedness in excess of certain thresholds causes an event of default under the ISDA Master Agreement. Threshold amounts vary by lender. Following an event of default, we could be required to settle our obligations under the agreements. Additionally, under certain of our ISDA Master Agreements, we could be required to settle our obligations under the agreements if we fail to maintain certain minimum stockholders' equity thresholds or our REIT status or if we fail to comply with limits on our leverage above certain specified levels. As of September 30, 2015, the fair value of additional collateral that could be required to be posted as a result of the credit-risk-related contingent features being triggered was not material to our financial statements.

As of September 30, 2015, our maximum amount at risk with any counterparty related to our repurchase agreements was 6% of our stockholders' equity and our amount at risk with any counterparty related to our interest rate swap and swaption agreements, excluding centrally cleared swaps, was less than 1% of our stockholders' equity. The following table summarizes certain characteristics of our repurchase agreements outstanding with counterparties representing amounts at risk greater than or equal to 5% of our stockholders' equity as of September 30, 2015 (dollars in millions). As of December 31, 2014, the maximum amount at risk with any counterparty related to our repurchase agreements was less than 5% of our stockholders' equity.

	September 30, 2015				
	Amount Outstanding	Net Counterparty Exposure [1]	Percent of Equity		Weighted Average Days to Maturity
J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC	$4,585	$496	6	%	1,076

1. Represents the net carrying value of the securities pledged under repurchase agreements, including accrued interest plus any cash or assets on deposit to secure the repurchase obligation, less the amount of the repurchase liability, including accrued interest. Payables due to broker counterparties for unsettled securities purchases are not included in the amounts presented above. As of September 30, 2015, we did not have any such payables.

Assets Pledged to Counterparties

The following tables summarize our assets pledged as collateral under our funding, derivative and prime broker agreements by type, including securities pledged related to securities sold but not yet settled, as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

	September 30, 2015				
Assets Pledged to Counterparties	Repurchase Agreements and FHLB Advances [1]	Debt of Consolidated VIEs	Derivative Agreements	Prime Broker Agreements	Total
Agency MBS - fair value	$46,798	$1,088	$247	$531	$48,664
U.S. Treasury securities - fair value	462	—	452	—	914
Accrued interest on pledged securities	130	3	2	2	137
Restricted cash	26	—	1,356	31	1,413
Total	$47,416	$1,091	$2,057	$564	$51,128

1. Includes $256 million of retained interests in our consolidated VIEs pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements.

	December 31, 2014				
Assets Pledged to Counterparties	Repurchase Agreements [1]	Debt of Consolidated VIEs	Derivative Agreements	Prime Broker Agreements	Total
Agency MBS - fair value	$51,037	$1,266	$69	$702	$53,074
U.S. Treasury securities - fair value	1,904	—	550	—	2,454
Accrued interest on pledged securities	147	4	2	—	153
Restricted cash	6	—	698	9	713
Total	$53,094	$1,270	$1,319	$711	$56,394

1. Includes $179 million of retained interests in our consolidated VIEs pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements.

As of September 30, 2015, we held $140 million of membership and activity-based stock in the FHLB of Des Moines. FHLB stock is reported at cost, which equals par value, in other assets on our accompanying consolidated balance sheets. FHLB stock can only be redeemed or sold at its par value, and only to the FHLB of Des Moines.

The cash and cash equivalents and agency securities pledged as collateral under our derivative agreements are included in restricted cash and agency securities, at fair value, respectively, on our consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes our securities pledged as collateral under our repurchase agreements and FHLB advances by the remaining maturity of our borrowings, including securities pledged related to sold but not yet settled securities, as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions). For the corresponding borrowings associated with the following amounts and the interest rates thereon, refer to Note 5.

Agency Securities Pledged by Remaining Maturity of Repurchase Agreements and FHLB Advances	September 30, 2015 Fair Value of Pledged Securities	Amortized Cost of Pledged Securities	Accrued Interest on Pledged Securities	December 31, 2014 Fair Value of Pledged Securities	Amortized Cost of Pledged Securities	Accrued Interest on Pledged Securities
Agency MBS:[1]						
≤ 30 days	$18,800	$18,548	$51	$14,659	$14,509	$41
> 30 and ≤ 60 days	5,626	5,582	16	10,906	10,784	30
> 60 and ≤ 90 days	4,820	4,774	13	10,205	10,109	28
> 90 days	17,552	17,375	49	15,267	15,096	43
Total agency MBS	46,798	46,279	129	51,037	50,498	142
U.S. Treasury securities:						
1 day	209	207	—	1,904	1,899	5
> 1 day ≤ 30 days	253	253	1	—	—	—
Total U.S. Treasury securities	462	460	1	1,904	1,899	5
Total	$47,260	$46,739	$130	$52,941	$52,397	$147

1. Includes $256 million and $179 million of retained interests in our consolidated VIEs pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements, as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, none of our borrowings backed by agency MBS were due on demand or mature overnight.

The table above excludes agency securities transferred to our consolidated VIEs. Securities transferred to our consolidated VIEs can only be used to settle the obligations of each respective VIE. However, we may pledge our retained interests in our consolidated VIEs as collateral under our repurchase agreements and derivative contracts. Please refer to Notes 4 and 5 for additional information regarding our consolidated VIEs.

Assets Pledged from Counterparties

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had assets pledged to us from counterparties as collateral under our reverse repurchase and derivative agreements summarized in the tables below (in millions).

Assets Pledged to AGNC	September 30, 2015 Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Derivative Agreements	Total	December 31, 2014 Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Derivative Agreements	Total
Agency MBS - fair value	$—	$—	$—	$—	$ 43	$43
U.S. Treasury securities - fair value	1,309	—	1,309	5,363	47	5,410
Cash	—	—	—	—	28	28
Total	$1,309	$—	$1,309	$5,363	$ 118	$5,481

U.S Treasury securities received as collateral under our reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as securities borrowing transactions and are used to cover short sales of the same securities. We recognize a corresponding obligation to return the borrowed securities at fair value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets based on the value of the underlying borrowed securities as of the reporting date.

Cash collateral received is recognized in cash and cash equivalents with a corresponding amount recognized in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

Certain of our repurchase agreements and derivative transactions are governed by underlying agreements that generally provide for a right of setoff under master netting arrangements (or similar agreements), including in the event of default or in the event of bankruptcy of either party to the transactions. We present our assets and liabilities subject to such arrangements on a gross basis in our consolidated balance sheets.

22

The following tables present information about our assets and liabilities that are subject to such arrangements and can potentially be offset on our consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

Offsetting of Financial and Derivative Assets

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets: Financial Instruments	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets: Collateral Received [2]	Net Amount
September 30, 2015						
Interest rate swap and swaption agreements, at fair value [1]	$21	$ —	$ 21	$(21)	$—	$—
Receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	1,463	—	1,463	(1,459)	(4)	—
Total	$1,484	$ —	$ 1,484	$(1,480)	$(4)	$—
December 31, 2014						
Interest rate swap and swaption agreements, at fair value [1]	$211	$ —	$ 211	$(94)	$(83)	$34
Receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,218	—	5,218	(4,690)	(528)	—
Total	$5,429	$ —	$ 5,429	$(4,784)	$(611)	$34

Offsetting of Financial and Derivative Liabilities

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets: Financial Instruments	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets: Collateral Pledged [2]	Net Amount
September 30, 2015						
Interest rate swap agreements, at fair value [1]	$1,523	$—	$ 1,523	$(21)	$(1,502)	$—
Repurchase agreements and FHLB advances	44,516	—	44,516	(1,459)	(43,057)	—
Total	$46,039	$—	$ 46,039	$(1,480)	$(44,559)	$—
December 31, 2014						
Interest rate swap agreements, at fair value [1]	$880	$—	$ 880	$(94)	$(782)	$4
Repurchase agreements	50,296	—	50,296	(4,690)	(45,606)	—
Total	$51,176	$—	$ 51,176	$(4,784)	$(46,388)	$4

1. Reported under derivative assets / liabilities, at fair value in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Refer to Note 6 for a reconciliation of derivative assets / liabilities, at fair value to their sub-components.
2.

Includes cash and securities pledged / received as collateral, at fair value. Amounts presented are limited to collateral pledged sufficient to reduce the net amount to zero for individual counterparties, as applicable.

23

Note 8. Fair Value Measurements

We determine the fair value of our investment securities and debt of consolidated VIEs based upon fair value estimates obtained from multiple third party pricing services and dealers. In determining fair value, third party pricing sources use various valuation approaches, including market and income approaches. Factors used by third party sources in estimating the fair value of an instrument may include observable inputs such as coupons, primary and secondary mortgage rates, pricing information, credit data, volatility statistics, and other market data that are current as of the measurement date. The availability of observable inputs can vary by instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of instrument, whether the instrument is new and not yet established in the marketplace and other characteristics particular to the instrument. Third party pricing sources may also use certain unobservable inputs, such as assumptions of future levels of prepayment, defaults and foreclosures, especially when estimating fair values for securities with lower levels of recent trading activity. We make inquiries of third party pricing sources to understand the significant inputs and assumptions they used to determine their prices. For further information regarding valuation of our derivative instruments, please refer to the discussion of derivative and other hedging instruments in Note 3.

We review the various third party fair value estimates and perform procedures to validate their reasonableness, including an analysis of the range of third party estimates for each position, comparison to recent trade activity for similar securities, and management review for consistency with market conditions observed as of the measurement date. While we do not adjust prices we obtain from third party pricing sources, we will exclude third party prices for securities from our determination of fair value if we determine (based on our validation procedures and our market knowledge and expertise) that the price is significantly different from observable market data would indicate and we cannot obtain an understanding from the third party source as to the significant inputs used to determine the price.

The validation procedures described above also influence our determination of the appropriate fair value measurement classification. We utilize a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There were no transfers between hierarchy levels during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The three levels of hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs —Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical unrestricted assets and liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs —Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.
- Level 3 Inputs —Instruments with primarily unobservable market data that cannot be corroborated.

The following table provides a summary of our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

	September 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:						
Agency securities	$—	$53,729	$—	$—	$55,482	$—
Agency securities transferred to consolidated VIEs	—	1,088	—	—	1,266	—
U.S. Treasury securities	787	—	—	2,427	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—	136	—
Swaptions	—	21	—	—	75	—
REIT equity securities	34	—	—	68	—	—
TBA securities	—	122	—	—	197	—
Total	$821	$54,960	$—	$2,495	$57,156	$—
Liabilities:						
Debt of consolidated VIEs	$—	$626	$—	$—	$761	$—
Obligation to return U.S. Treasury securities borrowed under reverse repurchase agreements	1,309	—	—	5,363	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	1,523	—	—	880	—
TBA securities	—	2	—	—	5	—
U.S. Treasury futures	9	—	—	5	—	—
Other	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	$1,318	$2,153	$—	$5,368	$1,646	$—

We elected the option to account for debt of consolidated VIEs at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in earnings during the period in which they occur, because we believe this election more appropriately reflects our financial position as both the consolidated agency securities and consolidated debt are presented in a consistent manner, at fair value, on our consolidated balance sheets. We estimate the fair value of the consolidated debt based on the fair value of the agency MBS transferred to consolidated VIEs, less the fair value of our retained interests, which are based on valuations obtained from third-party pricing services and non-binding dealer quotes derived from common market pricing methods using "Level 2" inputs.

Excluded from the table above are financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, payables and borrowings under repurchase agreements and FHLB advances, which are presented in our consolidated financial statements at cost. The cost basis of these instruments is determined to approximate fair value due to their short duration or, in the case of longer-term repo and FHLB advances, due to floating rates of interest based on an index plus or minus a fixed spread which is consistent with fixed spreads demanded in the market. We estimate the fair value of these instruments using "Level 2" inputs.

Note 9. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we are authorized to designate and issue up to 10.0 million shares of preferred stock in one or more classes or series. Our Board of Directors has designated 6.9 million shares as 8.000% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Stock") and 8,050 shares as 7.750% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series B Preferred Stock"). As of September 30, 2015, we had 3.1 million shares of authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors may designate additional series of authorized preferred stock ranking junior to or in parity with the Series A or Series B Preferred Stock or designate additional shares of the Series A or Series B Preferred Stock and authorize the issuance of such shares.

In April 2012, we completed a public offering in which 6.9 million shares of our Series A Preferred Stock were sold to the underwriters at a price of $24.2125 per share for proceeds, net of offering expenses, of $167 million. In May 2014, we completed a public offering in which 7.0 million depositary shares were sold to the underwriters at a price of $24.2125 per depositary share for proceeds, net of offering expenses, of $169 million. Each depositary share represents a 1/1,000th interest in a share of our Series B Preferred Stock.

Our Series A and Series B Preferred Stock have no stated maturity, are not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption and rank on parity with each other. Under certain circumstances upon a change of control, our Series A and Series B Preferred Stock are convertible to shares of our common stock. Holders of our Series A Preferred Stock and depository shares underlying our Series B Preferred Stock have no voting rights, except under limited conditions, and are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at a rate of 8.000% and 7.750% per annum, respectively, of their $25.00 per share and $25.00 per depositary share liquidation preference, respectively, before holders of our common stock are entitled to receive any dividends. Shares of our Series A Preferred Stock and depository shares underlying our Series B Preferred Stock are each redeemable at $25.00 per share, plus accumulated and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared) exclusively at our option commencing on April 5, 2017 and May 8, 2019, respectively, or earlier under certain circumstances intended to preserve our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Dividends are payable quarterly in arrears on the 15th day of each January, April, July and October. As of September 30, 2015, we had declared all required quarterly dividends on our Series A and Series B Preferred Stock.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

Our Board of Directors adopted a program that authorizes repurchases of our common stock up to a specified amount. In October 2015, our Board of Directors extended its authorization through December 31, 2016. Shares of our common stock may be purchased in the open market, including through block purchases, or through privately negotiated transactions, or pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The timing, manner, price and amount of any repurchases will be determined at our discretion and the program may be suspended, terminated or modified at any time for any reason. Among other factors, we intend to only consider repurchasing shares of our common stock when the purchase price is less than our estimate of our current net asset value per common share. Generally, when we repurchase our common stock at a discount to our net asset value, the net asset value of our remaining shares of common stock outstanding increases. In addition, we do not intend to repurchase any shares from directors, officers or other affiliates. The program does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares, and all repurchases will be made in accordance with Rule 10b-18, which sets certain restrictions on the method, timing, price and volume of stock repurchases.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we repurchased approximately 2.4 million and 6.3 million shares, respectively, of our common stock at an average repurchase price of $19.08 and $19.57 per share, respectively, including expenses, totaling $45 million and $124 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we repurchased approximately 3.4 million shares of our common stock at an average repurchase price of $22.10 per share, including expenses, totaling $74 million. We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2014. As of September 30, 2015, the total remaining amount authorized for repurchases of our common stock was $868 million.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table summarizes changes to accumulated OCI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale MBS	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Swaps	Total Accumulated OCI Balance
Three Months Ended September 30, 2015			
Balance as of June 30, 2015	$ 89	$ (85)	$ 4
OCI before reclassifications	428	—	428
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI	39	24	63
Balance as of September 30, 2015	$ 556	$ (61)	$ 495
Three Months Ended September 30, 2014			
Balance as of June 30, 2014	$ 225	$ (213)	$ 12
OCI before reclassifications	(239)	—	(239)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI	(14)	38	24
Balance as of September 30, 2014	$ (28)	$ (175)	$ (203)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			
Balance as of December 31, 2014	$ 570	$ (140)	$ 430
OCI before reclassifications	(39)	—	(39)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI	25	79	104
Balance as of September 30, 2015	$ 556	$ (61)	$ 495
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014			
Balance as of December 31, 2013	$ (1,087)	$ (296)	$ (1,383)
OCI before reclassifications	1,076	—	1,076
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI	(17)	121	104
Balance as of September 30, 2014	$ (28)	$ (175)	$ (203)

The following table summarizes reclassifications out of accumulated OCI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated OCI	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Where Net Income is Presented
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
(Gain) loss amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI for available-for-sale MBS upon realization	$39	$(14)	$25	$(17)	Gain (loss) on sale of agency securities, net
Periodic interest costs of interest rate swaps previously designated as hedges under GAAP, net	24	38	79	121	Interest expense
Total reclassifications	$63	$24	$104	$104	

Note 10. Subsequent Events

On October 13, 2015, our Board of Directors declared a monthly dividend of $0.20 per common share, which will be paid on November 9, 2015, to common stockholders of record as of October 30, 2015.

27

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is designed to provide a reader of American Capital Agency Corp.'s consolidated financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of management. Our MD&A is presented in five sections:

- Executive Overview
- Financial Condition
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Forward-Looking Statements

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

American Capital Agency Corp. ("AGNC," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our") was organized on January 7, 2008 and commenced operations on May 20, 2008 following the completion of our initial public offering. Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "AGNC." We are externally managed by American Capital AGNC Management, LLC (our "Manager"), an affiliate of American Capital, Ltd. ("American Capital").

We operate so as to qualify to be taxed as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). As such, we are required to distribute annually 90% of our taxable net income. As long as we qualify as a REIT, we will generally not be subject to U.S. federal or state corporate taxes on our taxable net income to the extent that we distribute all of our annual taxable net income to our stockholders. It is our intention to distribute 100% of our taxable net income, after application of available tax attributes, within the limits prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code, which may extend into the subsequent taxable year.

We earn income primarily from investing on a leveraged basis in agency mortgage-backed securities ("agency MBS"). These investments consist of residential mortgage pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") for which the principal and interest payments are guaranteed by a government-sponsored enterprise, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), or by a U.S. Government agency, such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") (collectively referred to as "GSEs"). We may also invest in other assets reasonably related to agency securities and up to 10% of our assets in AAA non-agency and commercial mortgage-backed securities (collectively referred to as "AAA non-agency securities").

Our principal objective is to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for distribution to our stockholders through regular monthly dividends from the combination of our net interest income and net realized gains and losses on our investments and hedging activities while preserving our net book value (also referred to as "net asset value", "NAV" and "stockholders' equity"). We fund our investments primarily through borrowings structured as repurchase agreements ("repo").

Our Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy is designed to:

- manage an investment portfolio consisting primarily of agency securities with up to 10% of our portfolio consisting of AAA non-agency securities that seeks to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns;
- capitalize on discrepancies in the relative valuations in the agency and AAA non-agency securities market;
- manage financing, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks;
- preserve our net book value;
- provide regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders;
- continue to qualify as a REIT; and
- remain exempt from the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act").

The size and composition of our investment portfolio depends on investment strategies implemented by our Manager, the availability of investment capital and overall market conditions, including the availability of attractively priced investments and suitable financing to appropriately leverage our investment portfolio. Market conditions are influenced by, among other things, current levels of and expectations for future levels of interest rates, mortgage prepayments, market liquidity, housing prices, unemployment rates, general economic conditions, government participation in the mortgage market and evolving regulations or legal settlements that impact servicing practices or other mortgage related activities.

Our Risk Management Strategy

We use a variety of strategies to hedge a portion of our exposure to market risks, including interest rate, prepayment and extension risks, to the extent that our Manager believes is prudent, taking into account our investment strategy, the cost of the hedging transactions and our intention to qualify as a REIT. As a result, we may not hedge certain interest rate, prepayment or extension risks if our Manager believes that bearing such risks enhances our return relative to our risk/return profile, or the hedging transaction would negatively impact our REIT status.

- Interest Rate Risk. We hedge a portion of our exposure to potential interest rate mismatches between the interest we earn on our longer term investments and the interest we pay on our shorter term borrowings. Because a majority of our funding is in the form of repurchase agreements, our financing costs fluctuate based on short-term interest rate indices, such as LIBOR. Because our investments are assets that primarily have fixed rates of interest and could mature in up to 40 years, the interest we earn on those assets generally does not move in tandem with the interest that we pay on our repurchase agreements; therefore, we may experience reduced income or losses due to adverse rate movements. In order to attempt to mitigate a portion of such risk, we utilize certain hedging techniques to attempt to lock in a portion of the net interest spread between the interest we earn on our assets and the interest we pay on our financing costs.

Additionally, because prepayments on residential mortgages generally accelerate when interest rates decrease and slow when interest rates increase, mortgage securities typically have "negative convexity." In other words, certain mortgage securities in which we invest may increase in price more slowly than similar duration bonds, or even fall in value, as interest rates decline. Conversely, certain mortgage securities in which we invest may decrease in value more quickly than similar duration bonds as interest rates increase. In order to manage this risk, we monitor, among other things, the "duration gap" between our mortgage assets and our hedge portfolio as well as our convexity exposure. Duration is the estimated percentage change in market value of our mortgage assets or our hedge portfolio that would be caused by a parallel change in short and long-term interest rates. Convexity exposure relates to the way the duration of our mortgage assets or our hedge portfolio changes when the interest rate or prepayment environment changes.

The value of our mortgage assets may also be adversely impacted by fluctuations in the shape of the yield curve or by changes in the market's expectation about the volatility of future interest rates. We analyze our exposure to non-parallel changes in interest rates and to changes in the market's expectation of future interest rate volatility and take actions to attempt to mitigate these risks.

- Prepayment Risk. Because residential borrowers have the option to prepay their mortgage loans at par at any time, we face the risk that we will experience a return of principal on our investments faster than anticipated. Prepayment risk generally increases when interest rates decline. In this scenario, our financial results may be adversely affected as we may have to invest that principal at potentially lower yields.

- Extension Risk. Because residential borrowers have the option to make only scheduled payments on their mortgage loans, rather than prepay their mortgage loans, we face the risk that a return of capital on our investment will occur slower than anticipated. Extension risk generally increases when interest rates rise. In this scenario, our financial results may be adversely affected as we may have to finance our investments at potentially higher costs without the ability to reinvest principal into higher yielding securities.

The principal instruments that we use to hedge a portion of our exposure to interest rate, prepayment and extension risks are interest rate swaps and options to enter into interest rate swaps ("interest rate swaptions"). We also utilize forward contracts for the purchase or sale of agency MBS securities in the "to-be-announced" market on a generic pool basis ("TBA securities") and U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Treasury futures contracts, primarily through short sales. We may also purchase or write put or call options on TBA securities and invest in mortgage and other types of derivative instruments, such as interest and principal-only securities.

Our hedging instruments are generally not designed to protect our net book value from "spread risk" (also referred to as "basis risk"), which is the risk of an increase of the market spread between the yield on our investment securities and the benchmark yield on U.S. Treasury securities and interest rate swap rates. The inherent spread risk associated with our agency securities and the resulting fluctuations in fair value of these securities can occur independent of interest rates and may relate to other factors impacting the mortgage and fixed income markets, such as actual or anticipated monetary policy actions by the Federal Reserve ("Fed"), liquidity, or changes in required rates of return on different assets. Consequently, while we use interest rate swaps and other supplemental hedges to attempt to protect our net book value against moves in interest rates, such instruments typically will not protect our net book value against spread risk and, therefore, the value of our agency securities and our net book value could decline.

The risk management actions we take may lower our earnings and dividends in the short term to further our objective of maintaining attractive levels of earnings and dividends over the long term. In addition, some of our hedges are intended to provide protection against larger rate moves and as a result may be relatively ineffective for smaller changes in interest rates. There can be no certainty that our Manager's projections of our exposures to interest rates, prepayments, extension or other risks will be accurate or that our hedging activities will be effective and, therefore, actual results could differ materially.

Income from hedging transactions that we enter into to manage risk may not constitute qualifying gross income under one or both of the gross income tests applicable to REITs. Therefore, we may have to limit our use of certain advantageous hedging techniques, which could expose us to greater risks than we would otherwise want to bear, or implement those hedges through a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"). Implementing our hedges through a TRS could increase the cost of our hedging activities because a TRS is subject to tax on income and gains.

Trends and Recent Market Impacts

The first three quarters of 2015 were challenging for the entire fixed income market as global economic weakness, particularly in Europe and China, created uncertainty for the U.S. economic and interest rate outlook. This uncertainty fueled interest rate volatility and wider spreads between most fixed income securities and benchmark interest rates, including agency MBS. Against this backdrop, we prioritized risk management, operating with lower leverage and a smaller net duration gap (the difference between the estimated interest rate sensitivity of our assets and our liabilities and hedges), thereby preserving our ability to take advantage of potential future opportunities that we believe could enhance our longer-term earnings potential.

First Quarter Highlights

During the first quarter, U.S. interest rates declined, consistent with the general decline in interest rates across the globe. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury note fell 24 basis points ("bps") to end the first quarter at 1.93%. Despite the modest aggregate decline in interest rates, intra-quarter swings were extreme by historical standards. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury note fell 50 bps in January, increased 60 bps in February and early March, and ended the quarter with another 30 bps decline.

Prior to the first quarter of 2015, we made several changes to the composition of our asset and hedge portfolios that were intended to mitigate the negative impact of interest rate volatility. In particular, we reduced our exposure to higher coupon, generic agency MBS, reduced leverage and increased our hedges, shortening our net duration gap to less than one year. In the first quarter, we further reduced our “at risk” leverage to 6.4x as of March 31, 2015, compared to 6.9x as of December 31, 2014. Our asset composition, inclusive of our net TBA position, was largely unchanged over the quarter with ≤ 15-year fixed rate securities representing 37% and 30-year fixed rate securities representing 58% of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2015. Our hedge ratio (defined as the ratio of our interest rate swaps, swaptions and net U.S. Treasury position outstanding to our repurchase agreements, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, other debt and net TBA position outstanding) increased to 78% as of March 31, 2015 from 76% as of December 31, 2014, modestly reducing our net duration gap. Together, these actions muted the month-to-month fluctuations in our net book value and limited our aggregate net book value change to a loss of $(0.21) per common share or -0.8% for the first quarter, despite the considerable intra-quarter moves in interest rates. As a result, economic return for the first quarter was 1.7%, based upon $0.66 in dividends per common share and the $(0.21) decline in our net book value per common share.

Second Quarter Highlights

During the second quarter, interest rates reversed course, more than reversing the decline in the first quarter, with the yield curve steepening appreciably during the quarter. The 10-year U.S. Treasury note ended the quarter at 2.33%, 40 bps higher than March 31, 2015 and 16 bps higher than December 31, 2014. The spread between 2- and 10-year U.S. Treasury rates increased 32 bps to 169 bps as of June 30, 2015. Despite the yield curve steepening, option adjusted spreads (“OAS”), or the spread between agency MBS and other benchmark interest rates adjusted for the cost of the embedded prepayment optionality inherent in agency MBS, widened significantly during the second quarter.

Our "at risk" leverage declined during the second quarter to 6.1x and our hedge ratio increased to 84% as of June 30, 2015, while our net duration gap extended to approximately one year, largely as a result of higher interest rates and a steeper yield curve. Following moderate portfolio rebalancing actions taken during the quarter, inclusive of our net

TBA position, ≤ 15-year fixed rate securities decreased to 34% and 30-year fixed rate securities increased to 61% of our investment portfolio as of June 30, 2015.

Although we entered the second quarter with a very conservative portfolio composition and our lowest "at risk" leverage level since 2008, the combination of higher interest rates, a steeper yield curve and wider mortgage spreads led to a decline in our net book value of $(1.53) per common share to $24.00 per common share as of June 30, 2015 from $25.53 per common share as of March 31, 2015. Our economic return for the second quarter was a loss of -3.6%, based on $0.62 in dividends per common share and the decline in our net book value per common share.

Third Quarter Highlights

During the third quarter, interest rates declined and the yield curve flattened moderately. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury note fell 27 bps to 2.06%, while the yield on the 2-year U.S. Treasury remained unchanged during the quarter. More importantly, the spreads on most fixed income instruments, such as corporate, high yield and emerging market debt, widened relative to Treasury and swap benchmark rates. The spread on agency MBS relative to our interest rate swap hedges also widened materially during the quarter, driving a $(1.00) per common share decline in our net book value to $23.00 per common share as of September 30, 2015. Including $0.60 in dividends per common share, economic return for the quarter was a loss of -1.7%.

Given the cumulative spread widening during the second and third quarters, we chose to increase our “at risk” leverage to 6.8x as of September 30, 2015, with the majority of our asset purchases concentrated in 30 year MBS, as we continued to reduce our position in shorter duration, lower yielding ≤ 15 year MBS. Inclusive of our net TBA position, ≤ 15-year fixed rate securities declined to 29% and 30-year fixed rate securities increased to 66% of our investment portfolio as of September 30, 2015. Our net duration gap decreased to less than half a year during the quarter, with an increase in our hedge ratio to 96% of our funding liabilities as of September, 30, 2015 and the significant decline in swap rates and corresponding reduction in our asset duration.

Net spread and dollar roll income during the third quarter (a non-GAAP measure further defined below) decreased to $0.41 per common share for the third quarter, compared to $0.70 and $0.65 per common share for the second and first quarters, respectively. Excluding “catch-up” premium amortization due to changes in forecasted prepayment rates, net spread and dollar roll income decreased to $0.51 per common share for the third quarter from $0.60 and $0.70 per common share for the second and first quarters, respectively. The sequential quarterly decline was due to the combination of lower leverage and higher funding costs, with the latter consisting of higher repo costs, a higher percentage of interest rate swaps outstanding relative to our agency borrowings and weaker funding levels in the dollar roll market.

As we look forward, if spreads on agency MBS continue to widen or if interest rate volatility returns to more normal levels, we would expect to opportunistically reposition our portfolio toward more normal risk levels, which would likely mean increasing leverage and/or increasing our net duration gap, potentially improving our expected return on equity.

For the estimated impact of changes in interests rates and mortgage spreads on our net book value please refer to "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" under Item 3 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Share Repurchases

During the second and third quarters, we repurchased approximately 4.0 million and 2.4 million shares of our common stock, respectively, at an average price of $19.86 and $19.08, respectively, per common share, including expenses, totaling $79 million and $45 million, respectively. Our decision to repurchase shares of our common stock is based on a variety of factors, including our price to net book value ratio, an assessment of the overall MBS landscape, our views on interest rates and our overall expectations about the drivers and sustainability of share price weakness among other factors. Since commencing a stock repurchase program in the fourth quarter of 2012, we have repurchased 52.7 million shares of our outstanding common stock for total consideration of approximately $1.1 billion, including expenses. As of September 30, 2015, we had $0.9 billion available under our current Board of Director authorization for repurchases of our common stock. In October 2015, our Board of Directors extended its authorization through December 31, 2016.

Modification to Investment Guidelines

In October 2015, our Board of Directors approved limited investments of up to 10% of our assets in AAA non-agency and commercial mortgage-backed securities. We believe this modification to our investment guidelines offers incremental return potential with limited credit exposure, while ensuring that our investment portfolio remains highly liquid.

31

Market Information

The following table summarizes interest rates and prices of generic fixed rate agency mortgage-backed securities as of each date presented below:

Interest Rate/Security Price [1]	Sept. 30, 2014	Dec. 31, 2014	Mar. 31, 2015	June 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2015 vs. June 30, 2015		Sept. 30, 2015 vs Dec. 31, 2014	
LIBOR:									
1-Month	0.16%	0.17%	0.18%	0.19%	0.19%	—	bps	+0.02	bps
3-Month	0.24%	0.26%	0.27%	0.28%	0.33%	+0.05	bps	+0.07	bps
6-Month	0.33%	0.36%	0.40%	0.44%	0.53%	+0.09	bps	+0.17	bps
U.S. Treasury Security Rate:									
2-Year U.S. Treasury	0.58%	0.67%	0.56%	0.64%	0.64%	—	bps	-0.03	bps
3-Year U.S. Treasury	1.06%	1.08%	0.88%	0.99%	0.92%	-0.07	bps	-0.16	bps
5-Year U.S. Treasury	1.78%	1.65%	1.37%	1.63%	1.37%	-0.26	bps	-0.28	bps
10-Year U.S. Treasury	2.51%	2.17%	1.93%	2.33%	2.06%	-0.27	bps	-0.11	bps
30-Year U.S. Treasury	3.21%	2.75%	2.54%	3.10%	2.88%	-0.22	bps	+0.13	bps
Interest Rate Swap Rate:									
2-Year Swap	0.83%	0.89%	0.81%	0.89%	0.76%	-0.13	bps	-0.13	bps
3-Year Swap	1.31%	1.29%	1.11%	1.24%	0.99%	-0.25	bps	-0.30	bps
5-Year Swap	1.95%	1.77%	1.53%	1.77%	1.40%	-0.37	bps	-0.37	bps
10-Year Swap	2.65%	2.29%	2.03%	2.44%	2.01%	-0.43	bps	-0.28	bps
30-Year Swap	3.20%	2.70%	2.39%	2.92%	2.53%	-0.39	bps	-0.17	bps
30-Year Fixed Rate MBS Price:									
3.0%	$98.59	$101.22	$102.25	$99.58	$101.34	+$1.76		+$0.12	
3.5%	$102.23	$104.28	$105.05	$103.02	$104.31	+$1.29		+$0.03	
4.0%	$105.41	$106.75	$106.92	$105.91	$106.67	+$0.76		-$0.08	
4.5%	$107.91	$108.56	$109.08	$108.09	$108.41	+$0.32		-$0.15	
15-Year Fixed Rate MBS Price:									
2.5%	$100.55	$101.81	$102.71	$101.17	$101.94	+$0.77		+$0.13	
3.0%	$102.98	$103.91	$104.83	$103.57	$104.11	+$0.54		+$0.20	
3.5%	$105.11	$105.61	$106.09	$105.44	$105.61	+$0.17		$—	
4.0%	$105.69	$106.06	$105.59	$105.06	$104.77	-$0.29		-$1.29	

1. Price information is for generic instruments only and is not reflective of our specific portfolio holdings. Price information is as of 3:00 p.m. (EST) on such date and can vary by source. Prices and interest rates in the table above were obtained from Barclays. LIBOR rates were obtained from Bloomberg.

The following table summarizes recent prepayment trends for our portfolio:

Annualized Monthly Constant Prepayment Rates [1]	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015
AGNC portfolio	8%	9%	8%	9%	12%	11%	12%	13%	13%	11%

1. Weighted average actual one-month annualized CPR released at the beginning of the month based on securities held/outstanding as of the preceding month-end.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, our investment portfolio consisted of $54.8 billion and $56.7 billion of agency MBS, respectively, and a $7.4 billion and $14.8 billion net long TBA position, at fair value, respectively (dollars in millions).

	September 30, 2015				December 31, 2014			
Agency MBS and Net TBA Securities	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Average Coupon	%	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Average Coupon	%
Fixed rate:								
≤ 15-year								
≤ 15-year agency MBS	$18,128	$18,437	3.24 %	29 %	$22,694	$23,021	3.20 %	32 %
15-year net (short) long TBA securities	(263)	(264)	2.21 %	— %				