
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q**

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-39645**

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
5887 Copley Drive
San Diego, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

85-2453154
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

92111
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (858) 560-6330

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value per share	GHLD	The New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required 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 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 x No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes x No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging Growth Company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

As of May 1, 2023, the registrant had 20,629,531 shares of Class A common stock outstanding and 40,333,019 shares of Class B common stock outstanding.

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY
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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Quarterly Report") contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, future events and our financial performance. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as "may," "should," "could," "predict," "potential," "believe," "will likely result," "expect," "continue," "will," "anticipate," "seek," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "projection," "would" and "outlook," or the negative version of those words or other comparable words or phrases of a future or forward-looking nature. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts and are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management's beliefs and certain assumptions made by management, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond our control. Accordingly, we caution you that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, assumptions and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable as of the date made, actual results may prove to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those factors described below under "Summary of Risk Factors" and in Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in this Quarterly Report.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We have based the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report primarily on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors described elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report. We cannot assure you that the results, events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur, and actual results, events or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report or to reflect new information or the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures, or investments we may make.

As used herein, "Guild," "the Company," "we," "us," "our," and similar terms include Guild Holdings Company and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

Below is a summary of the principal factors that make an investment in our Class A common stock speculative or risky. This summary does not address all of the risks that we face. Additional discussion of the risks summarized in this risk factor summary, and other risks that we face, can be found below under Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" and should be carefully considered, together with other information in this Quarterly Report and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), before making an investment decision regarding our Class A common stock.

- A disruption in the secondary home loan market or our ability to sell the loans we originate may continue to have a detrimental effect on our business.
- Macroeconomic and U.S. residential real estate market conditions have and could further materially and adversely affect our clients, origination volume, revenue, and results of operations.

- We are highly dependent on certain U.S. government-sponsored entities and government agencies, and any organizational or pricing changes in these entities, their guidelines or their current roles could materially and adversely affect us.
- Changes in prevailing interest rates or U.S. monetary policies have had and may continue to have a detrimental effect on our business. Our hedging strategies may not be successful in mitigating interest rate risk.
- Our servicing rights are subject to termination with or without cause.
- Our existing and any future indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to operate our business.
- A significant disruption in the technology that supports our origination and servicing platform could harm us.
- Acquisitions and investments have in the past, and may in the future, cause our financial results to differ from expectations and we may not be able to achieve anticipated benefits from such acquisitions or investments.
- Pressure from existing and new competitors may adversely affect us.
- Our failure to maintain or grow our historical referral relationships with our referral partners may materially and adversely affect us.
- Servicing advances can be subject to delays in recovery or may not be recoverable at all.
- From time to time our estimates of the fair value of certain assets prove to be inaccurate and we are required to write them down.
- The success and growth of our business will depend upon our ability to adapt to and implement technological changes and to develop and market attractive products and services.
- Failure or perceived failure to comply with existing or future laws, regulations, contracts, self-regulatory schemes, standards, and other obligations related to data privacy and security (including security incidents) could harm our business.
- Our business may be materially and adversely affected by a cybersecurity breach or other vulnerability involving our computer systems or those of certain of our third-party service providers.
- Operating and growing our business may require additional capital that may not be available.
- We are subject to certain operational risks, including employee or customer fraud, the obligation to repurchase sold loans in the event of a documentation error, and data processing system failures and errors.
- We are periodically required to repurchase mortgage loans, or indemnify purchasers of our mortgage loans, including if these loans fail to meet certain criteria or characteristics.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has created economic, financial and public health disruptions that have and are expected to continue to adversely affect the national economy and the local economies in the communities in which we operate.
- Seasonality may cause fluctuations in our financial results.
- If we fail to protect our brand and reputation, our ability to grow our business and increase the volume of mortgages we originate and service may be adversely affected.
- We may fail to comply with the complex legal and regulatory framework (including state licensing requirements) governing our mortgage loan origination and servicing activities.
- Material changes to the laws, regulations or practices applicable to reverse mortgage programs could adversely affect our reverse mortgage business.
- We are controlled by McCarthy Capital Mortgage Investors, LLC ("MCMI"), and MCMI's interests may conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders.
- We are a "controlled company" and may rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements that provide protection to stockholders of other companies.
- Our directors and executive officers have significant control over our business.
- We are a holding company and depend upon distributions from Guild Mortgage Company LLC ("GMC") to meet our obligations.
- The dual class structure of our common stock may adversely affect the trading market of our Class A common stock.

- We have previously identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and ineffective disclosure controls and procedures.

Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 147,783	\$ 137,891
Restricted cash	6,237	8,863
Mortgage loans held for sale	858,314	845,775
Ginnie Mae loans subject to repurchase right	591,993	650,179
Accounts, notes and interest receivable	62,166	58,304
Derivative assets	12,206	3,120
Mortgage servicing rights, net	1,112,161	1,139,539
Intangible assets, net	31,088	33,075
Goodwill	182,150	176,769
Other assets	177,422	186,076
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,181,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,239,591</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Warehouse lines of credit	\$ 762,062	\$ 713,151
Notes payable	130,000	126,250
Ginnie Mae loans subject to repurchase right	592,234	650,179
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	36,579	34,095
Accrued compensation and benefits	25,913	29,597
Investor reserves	16,671	16,094
Contingent liabilities due to acquisitions	2,218	526
Derivative liabilities	8,206	5,173
Operating lease liabilities	81,897	85,977
Note due to related party	—	530
Deferred compensation plan	92,697	95,769
Deferred tax liabilities	219,764	232,963
Total liabilities	<u>1,968,241</u>	<u>1,990,304</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized; 20,533,160 and 20,583,130 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	205	206
Class B common stock, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 40,333,019 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022	403	403
Additional paid-in capital	43,915	42,727
Retained earnings	1,168,695	1,205,885
Non-controlling interest	61	66
Total stockholders' equity	<u>1,213,279</u>	<u>1,249,287</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,181,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,239,591</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenue		
Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	\$ 92,651	\$ 242,639
Loan servicing and other fees	60,087	53,177
Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights	(54,871)	184,601
Interest income	18,245	15,263
Interest expense	(12,262)	(14,138)
Other income, net	35	220
Net revenue	103,885	481,762
Expenses		
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	111,120	187,329
General and administrative	20,883	(5,630)
Occupancy, equipment and communication	17,430	18,312
Depreciation and amortization	3,738	3,913
Provision for (reversal of) foreclosure losses	1,514	(321)
Total expenses	154,685	203,603
(Loss) income before income tax expense	(50,800)	278,159
Income tax (benefit) expense	(13,605)	70,186
Net (loss) income	(37,195)	207,973
Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest	(5)	15
Net (loss) income attributable to Guild	<u>\$ (37,190)</u>	<u>\$ 207,958</u>
Net (loss) income per share attributable to Class A and Class B Common Stock:		
Basic	\$ (0.61)	\$ 3.41
Diluted	\$ (0.61)	\$ 3.38
Weighted average shares outstanding of Class A and Class B Common Stock:		
Basic	60,900	61,057
Diluted	60,900	61,494

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Class A Shares	Class A Amount	Class B Shares	Class B Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	20,723,912	\$ 207	40,333,019	\$ 403	\$ 42,175	\$ 877,194	\$ 34	\$ 920,013
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,272	—	—	1,272
Dividend equivalents on unvested restricted stock units forfeited	—	—	—	—	(40)	40	—	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	207,958	15	207,973
Balance at March 31, 2022	<u>20,723,912</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>40,333,019</u>	<u>\$ 403</u>	<u>\$ 43,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,085,192</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,258</u>

	Class A Shares	Class A Amount	Class B Shares	Class B Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	20,583,130	\$ 206	40,333,019	\$ 403	\$ 42,727	\$ 1,205,885	\$ 66	\$ 1,249,287
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,756	—	—	1,756
Vesting of restricted stock units	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares of Class A common stock withheld related to net share settlement	(137)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Repurchase and retirement of Class A common stock	(50,166)	(1)	—	—	(567)	—	—	(568)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(37,190)	(5)	(37,195)
Balance at March 31, 2023	<u>20,533,160</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>40,333,019</u>	<u>\$ 403</u>	<u>\$ 43,915</u>	<u>\$ 1,168,695</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,279</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (37,195)	\$ 207,973
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,738	3,913
Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights	54,871	(184,601)
Valuation adjustment of mortgage loans held for sale	(7,382)	40,956
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(6,052)	(40,033)
Amortization of right-of-use assets	5,471	5,583
Provision (relief) for investor reserves	1,902	(2,627)
Provision for (reversal of) foreclosure losses	1,514	(321)
Valuation adjustment of contingent liabilities due to acquisitions	(10)	(28,891)
Gain on sale of mortgage loans excluding fair value of other financial instruments, net	(50,882)	(165,918)
Deferred income taxes	(13,199)	68,676
Other	759	(2,168)
(Benefit from) provision for investor reserves	(1,325)	1,570
Foreclosure loss reserve	(1,547)	237
Stock-based compensation	1,756	1,272
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(2,700,053)	(6,134,863)
Proceeds on sale of and payments from mortgage loans held for sale	2,745,778	7,182,242
Accounts, notes and interest receivable	8,905	33,929
Other assets	4,477	(2,593)
Mortgage servicing rights	(27,493)	(77,615)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	622	(5,540)
Accrued compensation and benefits	(4,212)	(25,291)
Income taxes	1,827	1,507
Contingent liability payments	—	(2,871)
Operating lease liabilities	(5,822)	(5,557)
Deferred compensation plan liability	(5,387)	2,669
Real estate owned, net	(615)	108
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(29,554)	871,746
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of business	(2,920)	—
Issuance of note receivable	(11,250)	—
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	1	168
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,072)	(1,218)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,241)	(1,050)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings on warehouse lines of credit	2,631,998	6,191,467
Repayments on warehouse lines of credit	(2,582,588)	(6,962,097)
Borrowings on MSR notes payable	30,000	—
Repayments on MSR notes payable	(26,250)	(90,000)
Contingent liability payments	—	(7,300)
Net change in notes payable	(530)	(575)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(1)	—
Repurchases of Class A common stock	(568)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	52,061	(868,505)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	7,266	2,191
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	146,754	248,120
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 154,020	\$ 250,311

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period are comprised of the following:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	147,783	\$	243,999
Restricted cash		6,237		6,312
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$	154,020	\$	250,311
Supplemental information				
Cash paid for interest, net	\$	3,002	\$	12,008
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$	(2,233)	\$	—
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities:				
Measurement period adjustments to goodwill	\$	760	\$	(1,710)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands, except as otherwise indicated)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - BUSINESS, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Guild Holdings Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, "Guild" or the "Company") originates, sells, and services residential mortgage loans within the United States.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") applicable to interim financial statements. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim period. The condensed consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2022 was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company follows the same accounting policies for preparing quarterly and annual reports.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, Guild Mortgage Company LLC ("GMC"), and their consolidated subsidiaries and those variable interest entities ("VIE") of which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

Generally, a VIE is a legal entity in which the equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or lack sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. In determining whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, the Company considers qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to: which activities most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and which party controls such activities; the amount and characteristics of the Company's investment; the obligation or likelihood for the Company or other investors to provide financial support; and the similarity with and significance to the Company's business activities and the business activities of the other investors.

The Company consolidates one VIE. At March 31, 2023, the VIE had minimal assets and liabilities.

All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although management is not currently aware of any factors that would significantly change its estimates and assumptions, actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Escrow and Fiduciary Funds

As a loan servicer, the Company maintains segregated bank accounts in trust for investors and escrow balances for mortgagors, which are excluded from the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. These accounts totaled \$735.1 million and \$580.2 million at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Recent Accounting Standards

In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2020-4, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting* ("ASU 2020-04"), which provides temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the US GAAP guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting to ease the financial reporting burdens of the expected market transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates. ASU 2020-04 generally considers contract modifications related to reference rate reform to be an event that does not require contract remeasurement at the modification date nor a reassessment of a previous accounting determination. In January 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-01, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Scope*, which clarifies that the practical expedients in ASU 2020-04 apply to derivatives impacted by changes in the interest rate used for margining, discounting, or contract price alignment. The guidance in ASU 2020-04 is optional and may be elected over time, through December 31, 2022, as reference rate reform activities occur. In December 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-06, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848*, to extend the temporary accounting rules from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024. Once ASU 2020-04 is elected, the guidance must be applied prospectively for all eligible contract modifications. The Company is in the process of transitioning its funding facilities and financing facilities that utilize LIBOR as the reference rate. For contracts to which ASC Topic 470, Debt applies, the Company has applied the optional expedients available from ASU 2020-04 and accounted for the contract modifications related to reference rate reform prospectively. Of the contracts that have been adjusted for the new reference rate, there has not been a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Company expects to amend the remaining borrowings before the June 30, 2023 LIBOR cessation date.

NOTE 2 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Inputs used to measure fair value are prioritized within a three-level fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The categorization of assets and liabilities measured at fair value within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- **Level One** - Level One inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- **Level Two** - Level Two inputs are observable for that asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, observable inputs for the asset or liability other than quoted prices and inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified contractual term, the inputs must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- **Level Three** - Level Three inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that reflect the Company's assessment of the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, and are developed based on the best information available.

The Company updates the valuation of each instrument recorded at fair value on a monthly or quarterly basis, evaluating all available observable information, which may include current market prices or bids, recent trade activity, changes in the levels of market activity and benchmarking of industry data. The assessment also includes consideration of identifying the valuation approach that would be used currently by market participants. If it is determined that a change in valuation technique or its application is appropriate, or if there are other changes in availability of observable data or market activity, the current methodology will be analyzed to determine if a transfer between levels of the valuation hierarchy is appropriate. Such reclassifications are reported as transfers into or out of a level as of the beginning of the quarter that the change occurs.

Fair value is based on quoted market prices, when available. If quoted prices are not available, fair value is estimated based upon other observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used when observable inputs are not available and are based upon judgments and assumptions, which are the Company's assessment of the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. These inputs may include assumptions about risk, counterparty credit quality, the Company's creditworthiness and liquidity and are developed based on the best information available. When a determination is made to classify an asset or liability within Level Three of the valuation hierarchy, the determination is based upon the significance of the unobservable factors to the overall fair value measurement of the asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities classified within Level Three of the valuation hierarchy also typically includes observable factors and the realized or unrealized gain or loss recorded from the valuation of these instruments would also include amounts determined by observable factors.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The Company's fair value measurements are evaluated within the fair value hierarchy, based on the nature of the inputs used to determine the fair value at the measurement date. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had the following assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Trading Securities — Trading securities are classified within Level One of the valuation hierarchy. Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets. Level One trading securities include securities traded on active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Trading securities are included within other assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative Instruments — Derivative instruments are classified within Level Two and Level Three of the valuation hierarchy, and include the following:

Interest Rate Lock Commitments — "IRLCs" are classified within Level Three of the valuation hierarchy. IRLCs represent an agreement to extend credit to a mortgage loan applicant, or an agreement to purchase a loan from a third-party originator, whereby the interest rate on the loan is set prior to funding. The fair value of IRLCs is based upon the estimated fair value of the underlying mortgage loan, including the expected net future cash flows related to servicing the mortgage loan, net of estimated incentive compensation expenses, and adjusted for: (i) estimated costs to complete and originate the loan and (ii) an adjustment to reflect the estimated percentage of IRLCs that will result in a closed mortgage loan under the original terms of the agreement (pull-through rate). The pull-through rate is considered a significant unobservable input and is estimated based on changes in pricing and actual borrower behavior using a historical analysis of loan closing and fallout data. The average pull-through rate used to calculate the fair value of IRLCs as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, was 84.0% and 93.4%, respectively. On a quarterly basis, actual loan pull-through rates are compared to the modeled estimates to confirm the assumptions are reflective of current trends. Generally, a change in interest rates is accompanied by a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for the pull-through percentage, and the impact to fair value of a change in pull-through would be partially offset by the related change in price.

Forward Delivery Commitments — Forward delivery commitments are classified within Level Two of the valuation hierarchy. Forward delivery commitments fix the forward sales price that will be realized upon the sale of mortgage loans into the secondary market. The fair value of forward delivery commitments is primarily based upon the current agency mortgage-backed security market to-be-announced pricing specific to the loan program, delivery coupon and delivery date of the trade. Best efforts sales commitments are also entered into for certain loans at the time the borrower commitment is made. These best-efforts sales commitments are valued using the committed price to the counterparty against the current market price of the IRLC or mortgage loan held for sale.

Option contracts are a type of forward commitment that represents the rights to buy or sell mortgage-backed securities at specified prices in the future. Their value is based upon the underlying current to-be-announced pricing of the agency mortgage-backed security market, and market-based volatility. See Note 6 for additional information on the derivative instruments.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale — "MLHS" are carried at fair value. The fair value of MLHS is based on secondary market pricing for loans with similar characteristics, and as such, is classified as a Level Two measurement. Fair value is estimated through a market approach by using either: (i) the fair value of securities backed by similar mortgage loans, adjusted for certain factors to approximate the fair value of a whole mortgage loan, including the value attributable to servicing rights and credit risk, (ii) current commitments to purchase loans or (iii) recent observable market trades for similar loans, adjusted for credit risk and other individual loan characteristics. The agency mortgage-backed security market is a highly liquid and active secondary market for conforming conventional loans whereby quoted prices exist for securities at the pass-through level and are published on a regular basis. The Company has the ability to access this market and it is the market into which conforming mortgage loans are typically sold.

Mortgage Servicing Rights — "MSRs" are classified within Level Three of the valuation hierarchy due to the use of significant unobservable inputs and the lack of an active market for such assets. The fair value of MSRs is estimated based upon projections of expected future cash flows considering prepayment estimates, the Company's historical prepayment rates, portfolio characteristics, interest rates based on interest rate yield curves, implied volatility, costs to service and other economic factors. The Company obtains valuations from an independent third party on a monthly basis, and records an adjustment based on this third-party valuation. See Note 7 for additional information on the Company's MSRs.

Investment in Warrants — The Company was a party to a joint marketing agreement with a private independent insurance carrier whereby the Company marketed their products and submitted leads for borrowers needing insurance. In connection with satisfying the conditions set forth under such agreement, the Company received warrants that may be exercised to purchase shares of common stock of the private company. The Company's equity investment in the warrants is carried at its estimated fair value, which was determined using the price per share paid by an investor in an equity sale transaction completed by the private company, resulting in a Level Three classification. The warrants are exercisable until June 2025. The Company's investment in the warrants will be revalued at each balance sheet date with changes in the fair value reported in other income, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income each reporting period. The Company's investment in warrants is included within other assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Contingent Liabilities due to acquisitions — Contingent liabilities represent future obligations of the Company to make payments to the former owners of its acquired companies. The Company determines the fair value of its contingent liabilities using a discounted cash flow approach whereby the Company forecasts the cash outflows related to the future payments, which are based on a percentage of net income specified in the purchase agreements. The Company then discounts these expected payment amounts to calculate the present value, or fair value, as of the valuation date. The Company's management evaluates the underlying projections used in determining fair value each period and makes updates to these underlying projections.

The Company uses a risk-adjusted discount rate to value the contingent liabilities, which is considered a significant unobservable input, and as such, the liabilities are classified as a Level Three measurement. Management's underlying projections adjust for market penetration and other economic expectations, and the discount rate is risk-adjusted for key factors such as uncertainty in the mortgage banking industry due to its reliance on external influences (interest rates, regulatory changes, etc.), upfront payments, and credit risk. An increase in the discount rate will result in a decrease in the fair value of the contingent liabilities. Conversely, a decrease in the discount rate will result in an increase in the fair value of the contingent liabilities. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 the range of the risk adjusted discount rate was 14.8% - 25.0%, with a median of 25.0%, and 14.5% - 25.0%, with a median of 15.0%, respectively. Adjustments to the fair value of the contingent liabilities (other than payments) are recorded as a gain or loss and are included within general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2023:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Trading securities	\$ 80	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 80
Derivative				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	12,206	12,206
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	858,314	—	858,314
Mortgage servicing rights	—	—	1,112,161	1,112,161
Investment in warrants	—	—	961	961
Total assets at fair value	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 858,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,125,328</u>	<u>\$ 1,983,722</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivative				
Forward delivery commitments and best efforts sales commitments	\$ —	\$ 8,206	\$ —	\$ 8,206
Contingent liabilities due to acquisitions	—	—	2,218	2,218
Total liabilities at fair value	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 8,206</u>	<u>\$ 2,218</u>	<u>\$ 10,424</u>

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2022:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Trading securities	\$ 96	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 96
Derivative				
Forward delivery commitments	—	1,602	—	1,602
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	1,518	1,518
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	845,775	—	845,775
Mortgage servicing rights	—	—	1,139,539	1,139,539
Investment in warrants	—	—	961	961
Total assets at fair value	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$ 847,377</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,018</u>	<u>\$ 1,989,491</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivative				
Forward delivery commitments and best efforts sales commitments	\$ —	\$ 5,173	\$ —	\$ 5,173
Contingent liabilities due to acquisitions	—	—	526	526
Total liabilities at fair value	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,173</u>	<u>\$ 526</u>	<u>\$ 5,699</u>

The table below presents a reconciliation of certain Level Three assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022:

	IRLCs	Contingent Liabilities
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 1,518	\$ 526
Net transfers and revaluation gains	10,688	—
Additions	—	1,702
Valuation adjustments	—	(10)
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 12,206	\$ 2,218
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 22,119	\$ 59,500
Net transfers and revaluation losses	(33,970)	—
Payments	—	(10,171)
Valuation adjustments	—	(28,891)
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ (11,851)	\$ 20,438

Changes in the availability of observable inputs may result in reclassifications of certain assets or liabilities. Such reclassifications are reported as transfers in or out of Level Three as of the beginning of the period that the change occurs. There were no transfers between fair value levels during the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Certain assets and liabilities that are not typically measured at fair value on a recurring basis may be subject to fair value measurement requirements under certain circumstances. These adjustments to fair value usually result from write-downs of individual assets. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had the following financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:

Ginnie Mae Loans subject to Repurchase Right— Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA" or "Ginnie Mae") securitization programs allow servicers to buy back individual delinquent mortgage loans from the securitized loan pool once certain conditions are met. If a borrower makes no payment for three consecutive months, the servicer has the option to repurchase the delinquent loan for an amount equal to 100% of the loan's remaining principal balance. Under ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, this buy-back option is considered a conditional option until the delinquency criteria are met, at which time the option becomes unconditional. The Company records these assets and liabilities at their fair value, which is determined to be the remaining unpaid principal balance ("UPB"). The Company's future expected realizable cash flows are the cash payments of the remaining UPB whether paid by the borrower or reimbursed through a claim filed with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). The Company considers the fair value of these assets and liabilities to fall into the Level Two bucket in the valuation hierarchy due to the assets and liabilities having specified contractual terms and the inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the assets' and liabilities' lives.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at March 31, 2023:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Ginnie Mae loans subject to repurchase right	\$ —	\$ 591,993	\$ —	\$ 591,993
Total assets at fair value	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 591,993</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 591,993</u>
Liabilities:				
Ginnie Mae loans subject to repurchase right	\$ —	\$ 592,234	\$ —	\$ 592,234
Total liabilities at fair value	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 592,234</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 592,234</u>

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2022:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Ginnie Mae loans subject to repurchase right	\$ —	\$ 650,179	\$ —	\$ 650,179
Total assets at fair value	\$ —	\$ 650,179	\$ —	\$ 650,179
Liabilities:				
Ginnie Mae loans subject to repurchase right	\$ —	\$ 650,179	\$ —	\$ 650,179
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ —	\$ 650,179	\$ —	\$ 650,179

Fair Value Option

The following is the estimated fair value and UPB of MLHS that have contractual principal amounts and for which the Company has elected the fair value option. The fair value option was elected for MLHS as the Company believes fair value best reflects their expected future economic performance:

	Fair Value	Principal Amount Due Upon Maturity	Difference ⁽¹⁾
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 858,314	\$ 874,064	\$ (15,750)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 845,775	\$ 868,833	\$ (23,058)

⁽¹⁾ Represents the amount of losses included in loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net due to changes in fair value of items accounted for using the fair value option.

NOTE 3 - ACQUISITION

Legacy Mortgage, LLC

On February 13, 2023, the Company acquired certain assets of Legacy Mortgage, LLC ("Legacy") under the terms of an asset purchase agreement to expand the Company's operations in the Southwest region. The total fair value of consideration transferred was \$5.0 million, which consisted of \$3.3 million of cash and the fair value of contingent consideration of \$ 1.7 million.

Legacy is entitled to earn-out payments based on certain performance criteria for three years. The fair value of the earn-out payments on the acquisition date was \$1.7 million.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination, under which the total purchase price is allocated to the net tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of Legacy acquired in connection with the acquisition based on their preliminary fair values and are subject to change during the measurement period. Of the \$5.0 million purchase price, the Company allocated \$0.4 million to net assets and \$4.6 million to goodwill. The goodwill resulting from the purchase price allocation reflects the expected synergistic benefits of expanding the Company's geographic locations and the existing workforce. The acquired goodwill was allocated to the Origination segment and is deductible for tax purposes.

The results of Legacy are included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements since the date of the acquisition and did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Transaction costs associated with this transaction were not material and were expensed as incurred within general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS, NOTES AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE

Accounts, notes and interest receivable consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trust advances	\$ 32,629	\$ 44,164
Foreclosure advances, net	15,090	12,320
Receivables related to loan sales	767	562
Notes receivable	11,250	—
Accrued interest - notes receivable	29	—
Other	2,401	1,258
Total accounts, notes and interest receivable	<u>\$ 62,166</u>	<u>\$ 58,304</u>

Management has established a foreclosure reserve for estimated uncollectible balances of the foreclosure and trust advances. Management believes that substantially all other accounts, notes and interest receivable amounts are collectible and, accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary.

The activity of the foreclosure loss reserve was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance — beginning of period	\$ 8,698	\$ 10,355
Utilization of foreclosure reserve	(1,547)	237
Provision for (reversal of) foreclosure losses	1,514	(321)
Balance — end of period	<u>\$ 8,665</u>	<u>\$ 10,271</u>

Notes Receivable

In March 2023, the Company issued a note receivable to Cherry Creek Financial, LLC in the amount of \$ 11.3 million in connection with the acquisition of Cherry Creek Mortgage, LLC, ("CCM") which closed subsequent to period end (see Note 18). The note bears interest at a variable rate tied to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus an applicable margin. Also, pursuant to the acquisition, CCM will be entitled to earn-out payments that will be first allocated to repay the interest and principal due on the note receivable and the note receivable will mature in April 2027.

NOTE 5 - OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	\$ 27,034	\$ 31,499
Company owned life insurance	38,941	37,871
Property and equipment, net	11,575	12,118
Right-of-use assets	70,931	74,660
Income tax receivable	24,704	26,531
Real estate owned	1,162	306
Land	2,034	2,034
Trading securities	80	96
Investment in warrants	961	961
Total other assets	<u>\$ 177,422</u>	<u>\$ 186,076</u>

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Computer equipment	\$ 29,503	\$ 29,447
Furniture and equipment	25,102	25,072
Leasehold improvements	18,760	18,713
Internal-use software in production	1,797	772
Internal-use software	10,357	10,357
Property and equipment, gross	85,519	84,361
Accumulated depreciation	(73,944)	(72,243)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 11,575	\$ 12,118

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment was \$ 1.8 million and \$ 1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 6 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses forward commitments in hedging the interest rate risk exposure on its fixed and adjustable rate commitments. The Company's derivative instruments are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes; therefore, changes in fair value are recognized in current period earnings. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from the Company's non-designated derivative instruments are included in loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Changes in the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Unrealized hedging gains	\$ 6,052	\$ 40,033

Notional and Fair Value

The notional and fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments were as follows at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	Notional Value	Fair Value	
		Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability
Balance at March 31, 2023			
IRLCs	\$ 1,500,419	\$ 12,206	\$ —
Forward delivery commitments and best efforts sales commitments	\$ 1,668,508	\$ —	\$ 8,206
Balance at December 31, 2022			
IRLCs	\$ 810,514	\$ 1,518	\$ —
Forward delivery commitments and best efforts sales commitments	\$ 1,127,154	\$ 1,602	\$ 5,173

The Company had an additional \$ 206.4 million and \$ 256.3 million of outstanding forward contracts and mandatory sell commitments, comprised of closed loans with equal and offsetting UPB amounts allocated to them, at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. The Company also had \$ 281.5 million and \$ 470.8 million in closed hedge instruments not yet settled at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. See Note 2 for fair value disclosure of the derivative instruments.

The following table presents the quantitative information about IRLCs and the fair value measurements:

Unobservable Input	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	Range (Weighted Average)	
Loan funding probability ("pull-through")	0% -100% (84.0%)	0% - 100% (93.4%)

Counterparty agreements for forward commitments contain master netting agreements. The master netting agreements contain a legal right to offset amounts due to and from the same counterparty. The Company incurred no credit losses due to nonperformance of any of its counterparties during the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

The table below represents financial assets and liabilities that are subject to master netting arrangements categorized by financial instrument:

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (Liabilities)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Recognized Assets (Liabilities) in the Balance Sheet
March 31, 2023			
Forward delivery commitments and best efforts sales commitments	\$ (11,201)	\$ 2,378	\$ (8,823)
Margin calls	617	—	617
Total liabilities	<u>\$ (10,584)</u>	<u>\$ 2,378</u>	<u>\$ (8,206)</u>
December 31, 2022			
Forward delivery commitments	\$ 1,887	\$ (285)	\$ 1,602
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,887</u>	<u>\$ (285)</u>	<u>\$ 1,602</u>
Forward delivery commitments and best efforts sales commitments	\$ (11,399)	\$ 4,959	\$ (6,440)
Margin calls	1,267	—	1,267
Total liabilities	<u>\$ (10,132)</u>	<u>\$ 4,959</u>	<u>\$ (5,173)</u>

NOTE 7 - MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

The activity of mortgage servicing rights was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance — beginning of period	\$ 1,139,539	\$ 675,340
MSRs originated	27,493	77,615
Changes in fair value:		
Due to collection/realization of cash flows	(11,170)	(24,894)
Due to changes in valuation model inputs or assumptions	(43,701)	209,495
Balance — end of period	<u>\$ 1,112,161</u>	<u>\$ 937,556</u>

The following table presents the weighted average discount rate, prepayment speed and cost to service assumptions used to determine the fair value of MSR:

Unobservable Input	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	Range (Weighted Average)	
Discount rate	9.6% - 15.7% (10.6%)	9.6% - 15.7% (10.6%)
Prepayment rate	6.6% - 29.1% (8.3%)	6.6% - 28.6% (7.5%)
Cost to service (per loan)	\$72.1 - \$250.2 (\$90.9)	\$66.7 - \$330.4 (\$92.0)

At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the MSRs had a weighted average life of approximately 8.1 years and 8.5 years, respectively. See Note 2 for additional information regarding the valuation of MSRs.

Actual revenue generated from servicing activities included contractually specified servicing fees, as well as late fees and other ancillary servicing revenue, which were recorded within loan servicing and other fees as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Servicing fees from servicing portfolio	\$ 58,980	\$ 51,564
Late fees	1,668	1,515
Other ancillary servicing revenue, net	(561)	98
Total loan servicing and other fees	<u>\$ 60,087</u>	<u>\$ 53,177</u>

At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the UPB of mortgage loans serviced totaled \$ 79.9 billion and \$78.9 billion, respectively. Conforming conventional loans serviced by the Company are sold to the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA" or "Fannie Mae") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC" or "Freddie Mac") programs on a nonrecourse basis, whereby foreclosure losses are generally the responsibility of FNMA and FHLMC and not the Company. Similarly, certain loans serviced by the Company are secured through GNMA programs, whereby the Company is insured against loss by the Federal Housing Association ("FHA") or partially guaranteed against loss by the Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA").

The key assumptions used to estimate the fair value of MSRs are prepayment speeds, the discount rate and costs to service. Increases in prepayment speeds generally have an adverse effect on the value of MSRs as the underlying loans prepay faster. In a declining interest rate environment, the fair value of MSRs generally decreases as prepayments increase and therefore, the estimated life of the MSRs and related cash flows decrease. Decreases in prepayment speeds generally have a positive effect on the value of MSRs as the underlying loans prepay less frequently. In a rising interest rate environment, the fair value of MSRs generally increases as prepayments decrease and therefore, the estimated life of the MSRs and related cash flows increase. Increases in the discount rate generally have an adverse effect on the value of the MSRs. The discount rate is risk adjusted for key factors such as uncertainty in the mortgage banking industry due to its reliance on external influences (interest rates, regulatory changes, etc.), premium for market liquidity, and credit risk. A higher discount rate would indicate higher uncertainty of the future cash flows. Conversely, decreases in the discount rate generally have a positive effect on the value of the MSRs. Increases in the costs to service generally have an adverse effect on the value of the MSRs as an increase in costs to service would reduce the Company's future net cash inflows from servicing a loan. Conversely, decreases in the costs to service generally have a positive effect on the value of the MSRs. MSR uncertainties are hypothetical and do not always have a direct correlation with each assumption. Changes in one assumption may result in changes to another assumption, which might magnify or counteract the uncertainties.

The following table illustrates the impact of adverse changes on the prepayment speeds, discount rate and cost to service at two different data points at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively:

	Prepayment Speeds		Discount Rate		Cost to Service (per loan)	
	10% Adverse Change	20% Adverse Change	10% Adverse Change	20% Adverse Change	10% Adverse Change	20% Adverse Change
March 31, 2023						
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ (40,761)	\$ (75,713)	\$ (51,606)	\$ (95,678)	\$ (15,573)	\$ (27,645)
December 31, 2022						
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ (36,298)	\$ (70,878)	\$ (50,392)	\$ (96,848)	\$ (11,880)	\$ (24,162)

NOTE 8 - MORTGAGE LOANS HELD FOR SALE

The Company sells substantially all of its originated mortgage loans into the secondary market. The Company may retain the right to service some of these loans upon sale through ownership of servicing rights. A reconciliation of the changes in mortgage loans held for sale to the amounts presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is set forth below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 845,775	\$ 2,204,216
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	2,700,053	6,134,863
Proceeds on sale of and payments from mortgage loans held for sale	(2,745,778)	(7,182,242)
Gain on sale of mortgage loans excluding fair value of other financial instruments, net	50,882	165,918
Valuation adjustment of mortgage loans held for sale	7,382	(40,956)
Balance at the end of period	\$ 858,314	\$ 1,281,799

At March 31, 2023, mortgage loans held for sale included UPB of the underlying loans of \$ 874.1 million and had a fair value of \$ 858.3 million. At December 31, 2022, mortgage loans held for sale included UPB of the underlying loans of \$868.8 million and had a fair value of \$845.8 million.

NOTE 9 - INVESTOR RESERVES

The Company's estimate of the investor reserves considers the current macro-economic environment and recent repurchase trends; however, if the Company experiences a prolonged period of higher repurchase and indemnification activity, then the realized losses from loan repurchases and indemnifications may ultimately be in excess of the liability. The maximum exposure under the Company's representations and warranties would be the outstanding principal balance and any premium received on all loans ever sold by the Company, less any loans that have already been paid in full by the mortgagee, that have defaulted without a breach of representations and warranties, that have been indemnified via settlement or make-whole, or that have been repurchased. Additionally, the Company may receive relief of certain representations and warranty obligations on loans sold to FNMA or FHLMC on or after January 1, 2013 if FNMA or FHLMC satisfactorily concludes a quality control loan file review or if the borrower meets certain acceptable payment history requirements within 12 or 36 months after the loan is sold to FNMA or FHLMC. The activity of the investor reserves was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance — beginning of period	\$ 16,094	\$ 18,437
(Benefit from) provision for investor reserves	(1,325)	1,570
Provision for (relief from) investor reserves	1,902	(2,627)
Balance — end of period	\$ 16,671	\$ 17,380

NOTE 10 - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the origination segment are presented in the following table:

Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	176,769
Measurement period adjustments for Inlanta ⁽¹⁾		760
Goodwill acquired (see Note 3)		4,621
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	182,150

- ⁽¹⁾ During the three months ended March 31, 2023, goodwill increased by \$ 1.5 million due to a measurement period adjustment for certain retention bonuses and decreased by \$0.8 million due to a measurement period adjustment for the partial return of the purchase price required within 90 days of the acquisition based on a provision in the asset purchase agreement related to the Company's acquisition of Inlanta Mortgage, Inc. during December 2022. These adjustments did not impact the Company's statements of income.

Intangible Assets

The following table presents the Company's intangible assets, net as of March 31, 2023:

	Gross Intangibles	Accumulated Amortization	Net Intangibles	Weighted Average Amortization Period (Years)
Referral network	\$ 42,300	\$ 12,337	\$ 29,963	4.0
Non-compete agreements	2,700	1,575	1,125	0.1
	<u>\$ 45,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,912</u>	<u>\$ 31,088</u>	4.1

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$ 2.0 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

NOTE 11 - WAREHOUSE LINES OF CREDIT

Warehouse lines of credit consisted of the following at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. Changes subsequent to March 31, 2023 have been described in the notes referenced with the below table.

	Maturity as of March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
\$345 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽¹⁾	January 2024	\$ 95,618	\$ 47,565
\$150 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽²⁾	August 2023	12,501	10,848
\$300 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽³⁾	June 2023	225,780	189,512
\$200 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽⁴⁾	May 2023	55,471	110,605
\$200 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽⁵⁾	September 2023	7,743	16,131
\$300 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽⁶⁾	June 2023	128,771	81,353
\$100 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽⁷⁾	July 2023	11,176	56,237
\$50 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽⁸⁾	N/A	27,526	—
\$75 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽⁹⁾	March 2025	37,876	40,096
\$200 million master repurchase facility agreement ⁽¹⁰⁾	N/A	161,749	162,454
		<u>764,211</u>	<u>714,801</u>
Prepaid commitment fees		(2,149)	(1,650)
Net warehouse lines of credit		<u>\$ 762,062</u>	<u>\$ 713,151</u>

- ⁽¹⁾ The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR.

- (2) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR, plus the applicable interest rate margin. This line of credit requires a minimum deposit of \$750,000.
- (3) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR, plus the applicable interest rate margin. This facility requires a minimum deposit of \$1.5 million.
- (4) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate plus SOFR, with a floor of 0.25% plus the applicable interest rate margin. Subsequent to March 31, 2023, this facility was amended to extend the maturity date to March 2024 and revise the SOFR floor to 0.375%.
- (5) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR with a floor of 0.40%, plus the applicable interest rate margin.
- (6) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR with a floor of 0.50%, plus the applicable interest rate margin.
- (7) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR with a floor of 0.25%, plus the applicable interest rate margin.
- (8) The variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR, plus the applicable interest rate margin. This facility's maturity date is 30 days from written notice by either the financial institution or the Company.
- (9) The interest rate on this facility is 3.375%. This facility is used for GNMA delinquent buyouts. Each buyout represents a separate transaction that can remain on the facility for up to four years.
- (10) This facility agreement is due on demand and the variable interest rate is calculated using a base rate tied to SOFR with a floor of 0.75%.

The weighted average interest rate for warehouse lines of credit was 7.64% and 3.31% at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. All warehouse lines of credit are collateralized by underlying mortgages and related documents. Existing balances on warehouse lines are repaid through the sale proceeds from the collateralized loans held for sale. The Company had cash balances of \$5.6 million and \$50.7 million in its warehouse buy down accounts as offsets to certain lines of credit at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

The agreements governing the Company's warehouse lines of credit contain covenants that include certain financial requirements, including maintenance of maximum adjusted leverage ratio, minimum net worth, minimum tangible net worth, minimum liquidity, positive quarterly income and limitations on additional indebtedness, dividends, sale of assets, and decline in the mortgage loan servicing portfolio's fair value. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company believes it was in compliance with all debt covenants.

The Company has an optional short-term financing agreement between FNMA and the lender described as "As Soon As Pooled". The Company can elect to assign FNMA Mortgage Backed Security ("MBS") trades to FNMA in advance of settlement and enter into a financing transaction and revenue related to the assignment is deferred until the final pool settlement date. The Company determines utilization based on warehouse availability and cash needs. There was no outstanding balance as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

NOTE 12 - NOTES PAYABLE

Revolving Notes:

The Company has an agreement for a revolving note from one of its warehouse banks, which it can draw upon as needed. The agreement currently expires in August 2027. Borrowings on the revolving note are collateralized by the Company's GNMA MSRs. Monthly interest on the outstanding balance is calculated using a base rate tied to the SOFR rate plus the applicable margin, with a SOFR floor of 0.5%. The revolving note also has an unused facility fee on the average unused balance, which is also paid quarterly. The unused facility fee is waived if the average outstanding balance exceeds 50% of the available facility. The revolving note has a committed amount of \$ 135.0 million and the agreement allows for the Company to increase the committed amount up to a maximum of \$200.0 million. The Company has the option to convert the outstanding balance of the revolving note

into a term note at its discretion. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had no balance and \$20.0 million, respectively, in outstanding borrowings on this credit facility.

The Company has an agreement for a revolving note of up to \$ 100.0 million from one of its warehouse banks, which it can draw upon as needed. The agreement currently expires in June 2023. Borrowings on the revolving note are collateralized by the Company's FHLMC MSRs. Monthly interest on the outstanding balance is calculated using a base rate tied to the SOFR rate plus the applicable margin, with a floor of 0.50%. The revolving note also has an unused facility fee on the average unused balance, which is also paid quarterly. The unused facility fee is waived if the average outstanding balance exceeds 35% of the available combined warehouse and MSR facility. The lender has the option to convert the outstanding balance of the revolving note into a term note at its discretion. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had \$30.0 million and no balance, respectively, in outstanding borrowings on this credit facility.

Term Note:

The Company has a term note agreement with one of its warehouse banks collateralized by the Company's FNMA MSRs. The term note has a committed amount of \$125.0 million and the agreement allows for the Company to increase the committed amount up to a maximum of \$175.0 million. The Company could draw on the committed amount through March 2022 and the note matures in March 2024. Interest on the principal is paid monthly and is based upon a margin plus the highest of the (i) Prime Rate, (ii) Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, or (iii) the Eurodollar Base Rate plus 1.0%. Principal payments of 5% of the outstanding balance as of March 31, 2022 are due quarterly beginning April 15, 2022, with the remaining principal balance due upon maturity. The term note also has an unused facility fee on the average unused balance, which is also paid quarterly. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$100.0 million and \$106.3 million, respectively, on this facility.

The minimum calendar year payments of the Company's term note as of March 31, 2023 are as follows:

2023	\$	18,750
2024		81,250
Total	\$	<u>100,000</u>

NOTE 13 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding during the period using the two-class method. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. Dilutive potential common shares include restricted stock units ("RSUs") for Class A common stock.

The following table sets forth the components of basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Net (loss) income attributable to Guild	\$ (37,190)	\$ 207,958
Weighted-average shares outstanding, Class A Common Stock	20,567	20,724
Weighted-average shares outstanding, Class B Common Stock	40,333	40,333
Weighted-average shares outstanding - basic	60,900	61,057
Add dilutive effects of non-vested shares of restricted stock - Class A	—	437
Weighted-average shares outstanding - diluted	60,900	61,494
Basic (loss) earnings per share:		
Class A and Class B Common Stock	\$ (0.61)	\$ 3.41
Diluted (loss) earnings per share:		
Class A and Class B Common Stock	\$ (0.61)	\$ 3.38

Approximately 0.6 million potential shares of Class A common stock related to unvested RSUs were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2023 because they were anti-dilutive due to the net loss. No shares of Class A common stock were excluded from the calculation of earnings per share as a result of being anti-dilutive for the three months ended March 31, 2022.

Capital Stock

The Company has two classes of common stock: Class A and Class B. The Company's Class A common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "GHLD." There is no public market for the Company's Class B common stock. However, under the terms of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation, the holder of Class B common stock may convert any portion or all of the holder's shares of Class B common stock into an equal number of shares of Class A common stock at any time.

The holders of shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are entitled to dividends when and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors out of legally available funds. Any stock dividend must be paid in shares of Class A common stock with respect to Class A common stock and in shares of Class B common stock with respect to Class B common stock.

The voting powers, preferences and relative rights of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical in all respects, except that the holders of shares of Class A common stock have one vote per share and the holders of shares of Class B common stock have ten votes per share.

Restricted Stock Units

The Company issues RSUs, which represent the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of the Company's Class A common stock. The number of potentially dilutive shares related to RSUs is based on the number of shares, if any, that would be issuable at the end of the respective reporting period, assuming that date was the end of the vesting period.

Share Repurchase Program

On May 5, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$ 20.0 million of the Company's outstanding Class A common stock over the next 24 months from such date. The share repurchase program allows the Company to repurchase shares of its Class A common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The Company is not obligated to purchase any shares under the share repurchase program and the timing of any repurchases will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, stock price, trading volume, market conditions, and other general business considerations. The share

repurchase program may be modified, suspended or terminated by the Company's Board of Directors at any time. The Company intends to fund any repurchases under the share repurchase program with cash on hand. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company repurchased and subsequently retired 50,166 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at an average purchase price of \$ 11.26 per share. As of March 31, 2023, \$13.9 million remained available for repurchase.

NOTE 14 - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's stock-based compensation arrangements include grants of RSUs under the 2020 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The stock-based compensation costs recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$1.8 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, are included in salaries, incentive compensation and benefits. The income tax benefit recognized related to this expense was approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. As of March 31, 2023, there was approximately \$11.2 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested RSUs, which the Company expects to recognize over the next 1.7 years.

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments to Extend Credit

The Company enters into IRLCs with customers who have applied for residential mortgage loans and meet certain credit and underwriting criteria. These commitments expose the Company to market risk if interest rates change and the loan is not economically hedged or committed to an investor. The Company is also exposed to credit loss if the loan is originated and not sold to an investor and the customer does not perform. The collateral upon extension of credit typically consists of a first deed of trust in the mortgagor's residential property. Commitments to originate loans do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements as some commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon. Total commitments to originate loans at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were approximately \$1.5 billion and \$0.8 billion, respectively.

The Company manages the interest rate price risk associated with its outstanding IRLCs and loans held for sale by entering into derivative loan instruments such as forward loan sales commitments, mandatory delivery commitments, options and futures contracts. Total commitments related to these derivatives at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were approximately \$1.7 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

Legal

The Company is involved in various lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. While the ultimate results of these lawsuits cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not expect that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

NOTE 16 - MINIMUM NET WORTH REQUIREMENTS

Certain secondary market investors and state regulators require the Company to maintain minimum net worth and capital requirements. To the extent that these requirements are not met, secondary market investors and/or the state regulators may utilize a range of remedies including sanctions, and/or suspension or termination of selling and servicing agreements, which may prohibit the Company from originating, securitizing or servicing these specific types of mortgage loans.

The Company is subject to the following minimum net worth, minimum capital ratio and minimum liquidity requirements established by the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Seller/Services, and Ginnie Mae for single family issuers.

Minimum Net Worth

The minimum net worth requirement for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is defined as follows:

- Base of \$2,500 plus 25 basis points of outstanding UPB for total loans serviced.

- Adjusted/Tangible Net Worth comprises total equity less goodwill, intangible assets, affiliate receivables and certain pledged assets. The minimum net worth requirement for Ginnie Mae is defined as follows:
- Base of \$2,500 plus 35 basis points of the issuer's total single-family effective outstanding obligations.
- Adjusted/Tangible Net Worth comprises total equity less goodwill, intangible assets, affiliate receivables and certain pledged assets.

Minimum Capital Ratio

- For Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae the Company is also required to hold a ratio of Adjusted/Tangible Net Worth to Total Assets greater than 6%.

Minimum Liquidity

The minimum liquidity requirement for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is defined as follows:

- 3.5 basis points of total Agency servicing.
- Incremental 200 basis points of total nonperforming Agency, measured as 90 plus day delinquencies, servicing in excess of 6% of the total Agency servicing UPB.
- Allowable assets for liquidity may include: cash and cash equivalents (unrestricted); available for sale or held for trading investment grade securities (e.g., Agency MBS, Obligations of Government Sponsored Entities, US Treasury Obligations); and unused/available portion of committed servicing advance lines.

The minimum liquidity requirement for Ginnie Mae is defined as follows:

- Maintain liquid assets equal to the greater of \$1,000 or 10 basis points of the Company's outstanding single-family MBS.

The most restrictive of the minimum net worth and capital requirements require the Company to maintain a minimum adjusted net worth balance of \$86,951 as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with this requirement.

In August 2022, the FHFA and Ginnie Mae revised their minimum financial eligibility requirements. The requirements will be effective at various dates beginning September 30, 2023, for issuers of securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae and seller/servicers of mortgage loans to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The Company is evaluating the impact of the revised requirements.

NOTE 17 - SEGMENTS

ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, establishes the standards for reporting information about segments in financial statements. In applying the criteria set forth in that guidance, the Company has determined that it has two reportable segments — Origination and Servicing.

Origination — The Company operates its loan origination business throughout the United States. Its licensed sales professionals and support staff cultivate deep relationships with referral partners and clients and provide a customized approach to the loan transaction whether it is a purchase or refinance. The origination segment is primarily responsible for loan origination, acquisition and sale activities.

Servicing — The Company services loans out of its corporate office in San Diego, California. Properties of the loans serviced by the Company are disbursed throughout the United States and as of March 31, 2023 the Company serviced at least one loan in forty-nine different states. The servicing segment provides a steady stream of cash flow to support the origination segment and more importantly it allows for the Company to build long standing client relationships that drive repeat and referral business back to the origination segment to recapture the client's next mortgage transaction. The servicing segment is primarily responsible for the servicing activities of all loans in the Company's servicing portfolio, which includes, but is not limited to, collection and remittance of loan payments, managing borrower's impound accounts for taxes and insurance, loan payoffs, loss mitigation and foreclosure activities.

The Company does not allocate assets to its reportable segments as they are not included in the review performed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker for purposes of assessing segment performance and allocating resources. The balance sheet is managed on a consolidated basis and is not used in the context of segment reporting. The Company also does not allocate certain corporate expenses, which are represented by All Other in the tables below.

The following table presents the financial performance and results by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2023:

	Origination	Servicing	Total Segments	All Other	Total
Revenue					
Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	\$ 92,276	\$ 375	\$ 92,651	\$ —	\$ 92,651
Loan servicing and other fees	—	60,087	60,087	—	60,087
Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights	—	(54,871)	(54,871)	—	(54,871)
Interest income (expense)	1,300	7,410	8,710	(2,727)	5,983
Other income, net	(2)	52	50	(15)	35
Net revenue	93,574	13,053	106,627	(2,742)	103,885
Expenses					
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	93,257	7,574	100,831	10,289	111,120
General and administrative	14,494	2,880	17,374	3,509	20,883
Occupancy, equipment and communication	15,174	1,258	16,432	998	17,430
Depreciation and amortization	3,399	142	3,541	197	3,738
Provision for foreclosure losses	—	1,514	1,514	—	1,514
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	(13,605)	(13,605)
Net loss	\$ (32,750)	\$ (315)	\$ (33,065)	\$ (4,130)	\$ (37,195)

The following table presents the financial performance and results by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2022:

	Origination	Servicing	Total Segments	All Other	Total
Revenue					
Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	\$ 238,521	\$ 4,118	\$ 242,639	\$ —	\$ 242,639
Loan servicing and other fees	—	53,177	53,177	—	53,177
Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights	—	184,601	184,601	—	184,601
Interest income (expense)	7,117	(4,267)	2,850	(1,725)	1,125
Other income, net	—	19	19	201	220
Net revenue	245,638	237,648	483,286	(1,524)	481,762
Expenses					
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	174,326	7,258	181,584	5,745	187,329
General and administrative	(11,711)	2,668	(9,043)	3,413	(5,630)
Occupancy, equipment and communication	16,107	1,104	17,211	1,101	18,312
Depreciation and amortization	3,481	162	3,643	270	3,913
Reversal of provision for foreclosure losses	—	(321)	(321)	—	(321)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	70,186	70,186
Net income (loss)	\$ 63,435	\$ 226,777	\$ 290,212	\$ (82,239)	\$ 207,973

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In April 2023, the Company acquired certain assets of Cherry Creek Mortgage, LLC, a privately held Colorado-based lender licensed in 45 states. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand of approximately \$2.6 million. The Company is still evaluating the purchase price accounting for this acquisition.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is intended to highlight and supplement data and information presented elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, including the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in Part I, Item 1. Prior period information has been revised to conform to the current period presentation. The following discussion includes forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and assumptions and involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section in Part II, Item 1A in this Quarterly Report. See also "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Future results could differ significantly from the historical results presented in this section.

Item 303 of Regulation S-K allows registrants to compare the results of the most recently completed quarter to the results of either the immediately preceding quarter or the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. We have elected to compare our results for the three months ended March 31, 2023 to our results for the three months ended December 31, 2022, where applicable, throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Business and Executive Overview

We started our business in 1960 and are among the longest-operating seller servicers in the United States. We are a growth-oriented mortgage company that employs a relationship-based loan sourcing strategy to execute our mission of delivering the promise of homeownership in neighborhoods and communities across the United States. Our business model is centered on providing a personalized mortgage-borrowing experience that is delivered by our knowledgeable loan officers and supported by our diverse product offerings. Throughout these individualized interactions, we work to earn our clients' trust and confidence as a financial advisor that can help them find their way through life's changes and build for the future.

Our operations consist of two distinct but related reportable segments that we refer to as our origination and servicing segments. Management believes that maintaining both an origination segment and a servicing segment provides us with a more balanced business model in both rising and declining interest rate environments, compared to industry participants that predominantly focus on either origination or servicing, instead of both. Typically in an interest rising market environment originations tend to shift to purchase originations rather than refinances. Due to our physical presence and footprint throughout the country we believe that we are in an advantageous position when the market is more purchase focused as compared to our competitors that are more refinance focused and have to significantly change their business model during purchase cycles. In addition, one of our business strategies is to seek to recapture mortgage transactions when our borrowers prepay their loans. Purchase recapture rate is calculated as the ratio of the (i) UPB of our clients that originated a new mortgage with us for the purchase of a home in a given period, to (ii) total UPB of our clients that paid off their existing mortgage as a result of selling their home in the same period. Refinance recapture rate is calculated as the ratio of the (i) UPB of our clients that originated a new mortgage loan for the purpose of refinancing an existing mortgage with us in a given period, to (ii) total UPB of our clients that paid off their existing mortgage as a result of a refinance in the same period. Overall recapture rate for a given period is calculated as the ratio of the (i) UPB of our clients from both purchase and refinance transactions in a given period, to (ii) total UPB of our clients that paid off their existing mortgage and originated a new mortgage in the same period. This calculation excludes clients to whom we did not actively market due to contractual prohibitions or other business reasons.

We operate our origination segment from more than 270 office locations. Our licensed sales professionals and support staff cultivate deep relationships with our referral partners and clients and provide a customized approach to the loan transaction, whether it is a purchase or a refinance. We believe that our servicing segment provides a steady stream of revenue to support our origination segment and, more importantly, positions us to build longstanding client relationships that drive repeat and referral business back to the origination segment to recapture our clients' future mortgage transactions. In particular, the growth of our servicing segment is dependent on the

continued growth of our origination volume because our servicing portfolio consists primarily of originated MSRs.

Executive Summary

This executive summary highlights selected financial information that should be considered in the context of the additional discussions below.

- Originated \$2.7 billion and \$3.0 billion of mortgage loans in the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Mortgage rates rose sharply during 2022 and remained high during the three months ended March 31, 2023. Rising mortgage rates, high home prices and low inventory have caused mortgage demand to drop, which has caused significant declines in origination volume across the U.S. mortgage market.
- Purchase originations accounted for 92.1% and 93.0% of total originations for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. According to the Mortgage Bankers Association's ("MBA") April 2023 Mortgage Finance Forecast, purchase originations accounted for 80.2% and 83.4% of total originations for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.
- Servicing portfolio as of March 31, 2023 was \$79.9 billion of unpaid principal balance ("UPB") compared to \$78.9 billion of UPB as of December 31, 2022, with the average size of the portfolio increasing 1.4% since December 31, 2022.
- Generated \$37.2 million and \$15.0 million of net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.
- Generated \$2.5 million and \$0.1 million of adjusted net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.
- Generated \$1.1 million and \$1.9 million of adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.
- During the three months ended March 31, 2023, we had a 24% purchase recapture rate, a 30% refinance recapture rate and a 26% overall recapture rate, compared to 25%, 20%, and 23% for the three months ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

Please see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for further information regarding our use of non-GAAP measures and reconciliations to net loss, the nearest comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, net loss includes a loss of \$54.9 million and \$29.9 million, respectively, for changes in the fair value of our MSRs. These fair value adjustments are affected by changes in mortgage rates and assumptions used within the valuation model. According to the MBA's April 2023 Mortgage Finance Forecast, average 30-year mortgage rates decreased by 20 basis points and increased by 90 basis points during the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Declines in average mortgage rates generally results in higher prepayment speeds and a subsequent downward adjustment to the fair value of our MSRs for the loans that still exist in our portfolio.

The increase in interest rates during 2023 and 2022 and the limited supply of housing have led to higher levels of competition and lower gain on sale margins. Margins may continue to decrease in the future due to higher interest rates, increasing competition among mortgage providers, which has placed additional pressure on pricing, but such changes will depend on future market demand, capacity and other macroeconomic factors.

Recent Developments

Market and Economic Overview

The Federal Reserve aggressively raised the Federal Funds rate during 2022 by 425 basis points and has increased its key interest rate by an additional 50 basis points through March 31, 2023 in an effort to curb inflation and slow economic growth. While the softer rate hikes in 2023 may keep mortgage rates steady, borrowing costs will most likely remain volatile if the Federal Reserve does not successfully tame inflation. While the Federal Reserve does not directly control mortgage

rates, a higher Federal Funds rate and higher inflation usually lead to increases in the 10-year treasury yield, which leads to higher mortgage rates. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, the 10-year treasury yield decreased 10 basis points and the 30-year mortgage rate decreased 20 basis points. The increases in mortgage rates have led to fewer refinancings and lower prepayment activity in 2022 and 2023. The MBA's April 2023 Mortgage Finance Forecast projects that throughout 2023, the 10-year treasury yield will decrease by 70 basis points and the 30-year mortgage rate will decrease by 110 basis points. The MBA is also forecasting mortgage originations for purchases to decrease 12.9% in 2023 to \$1.4 trillion from \$1.6 trillion in 2022 and are predicting refinance originations will remain slow throughout the remainder of 2023, decreasing by 35.2% to \$450 billion from \$700 billion in 2022.

The housing market continues to face challenges with increasing costs, limited availability of certain construction materials and a shortage of skilled labor that continues to impact housing starts. These factors have led to a limited supply of inventory for both new and existing homes. Home-buying affordability challenges remain as high home prices and mortgage rates cause some buyers to delay purchase plans. As a result of the foregoing market and economic conditions, we have experienced lower origination volume through March 31, 2023. This trend may continue in future periods. We continue to experience intense competition in the mortgage market, and we expect this competition will continue to put pressure on gain on sale margins and profitability.

Recent Acquisitions

In December 2022, we acquired certain assets of Inlanta Mortgage, Inc. ("Inlanta"), a Wisconsin-based independent mortgage banker that served borrowers in 27 states. The acquisition of Inlanta expanded our local presence in the Midwest region. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand of approximately \$3.5 million.

In February 2023, we acquired certain assets of Legacy Mortgage, LLC ("Legacy"), an independent New Mexico-based mortgage banker, which expanded our presence in the Southwest region. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand of approximately \$3.3 million. See Note 3 - Acquisition in Part I, Item 1 for additional information.

In April 2023, we acquired certain assets of Cherry Creek Mortgage, LLC ("CCM"), a privately held Colorado-based lender licensed in 45 states. The acquisition expanded our range of services by offering reverse mortgages to our customers. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand of approximately \$2.6 million. We are still evaluating the purchase price accounting for this acquisition.

Description of Certain Components of Financial Data

The primary components of our revenue and expenses are described below.

Our Components of Revenue

Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net— This represents all income recognized from the time when a loan is originated until the time when a loan is subsequently sold to an investor and includes cash and non-cash components. Each component is described below:

- *Gain (loss) on sale of loans* — Net proceeds from the difference between the quoted loan price committed to the client and the price received from the investor at loan sale, net of miscellaneous investor fees charged.
- *Loan origination fees* — Fees collected from the client, which typically include processing, underwriting, funding, credit report, tax service, flood certification and appraisal fees, net of any associated third-party costs.
- *The fair value of the MSRs at time of sale* — After a loan for which we continue to act as the servicer is sold to an investor, we record the value of the MSR at fair value. Fair value is estimated based on the present value of future cash flows. We utilize a third-party valuation service to determine this estimated value based on variables such as contractual servicing fees, ancillary fees, estimated prepayment speeds, discount rate and the cost to service.
- *Changes in the fair value of IRLC and MLHS* — When the client accepts an interest rate lock, we record the estimated fair value of the loan. We also evaluate several factors to

determine the likelihood of the loan closing and discount the value of any interest rate lock commitments ("IRLCs") we consider having a lower probability of closing. The probability of the loan ultimately closing changes as the stage of the loan progresses from application to underwriting submission, loan approval and funding. Loans that close and are held for sale are commonly referred to as mortgage loans held for sale or "MLHS." MLHS are also recorded at fair value. We typically determine the fair value of our MLHS based on investor committed pricing; however, we determine the fair value of any MLHS that is not allocated to a commitment based on current delivery trade prices.

- *Changes in the fair value of forward delivery commitments* — We enter into forward delivery commitments to hedge against changes in the interest rates associated with our IRLCs and MLHS. Our hedging policies are set by our risk management function and are monitored daily. Typically, when the fair value of an IRLC or MLHS increases, the fair value of any related forward contract decreases.
- *Provision for investor reserves* — At the time a loan is sold to an investor, we make certain representations and warranties. If defects are subsequently discovered in these representations and warranties that cause a loan to no longer satisfy the applicable investor eligibility requirements, we may be required to repurchase that loan. We are also required to indemnify several of our investors for borrowers' prepayments and defaults. We estimate the potential for these losses based on our recent and historical loan repurchase and indemnification experience and our success rate on appeals. We also screen market conditions for any indications of a rise in delinquency rates, which may result in a heightened exposure to loss.
- *Early pay-off fees* — The amount of gain on sale premium received from the investors who purchase our loans that we must return to those investors when loans sold to them are repaid before a specified point in time.

Loan servicing and other fees— Loan servicing and other fees consist of:

- *Loan servicing income* — This represents the contractual fees that we earn by servicing loans for various investors. Fees are calculated based on a percentage of the outstanding principal balance and are recognized into revenue as related payments are received.
- *Other ancillary fees* — We may also collect other ancillary fees from the client, such as late fees and nonsufficient funds fees.
- *Impound interest* — We are required to pay interest to our clients annually based on the average escrow account balances that we hold in trust for the payment of their property taxes and insurance.

Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights— We have elected to recognize MSRs at fair value. This requires that we periodically reevaluate the valuation of our MSRs following our initial analysis at the time of sale. A third party conducts a monthly valuation of our MSRs, and we record any changes to the fair value of our MSRs that result from changes in valuation model inputs or assumptions and collections of servicing cash flows in accordance with such third-party analysis. Changes in the fair value of our MSRs result in an adjustment to the value of our MSRs.

Interest income — Interest income consists primarily of interest earned on MLHS.

Interest expense — Interest expense consists primarily of interest paid on funding and non-funding debt facilities collateralized by our MLHS and MSRs. We define funding debt as all other debt related to operations, such as warehouse lines of credit and our early buyout facility, which we use to repurchase certain delinquent Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA" or "Ginnie Mae") loans. Non-funding debt includes the note agreements collateralized by our MSRs (our "MSR notes payable"). We also record related bank charges and payoff interest expense as interest expense. Payoff interest expense is equal to the difference between what we collect in interest from our clients and what we remit in interest to the investors who purchase the loans that we originate. For loans sold through Agency Mortgage Backed Security, we are required to remit a full month of interest to those investors, regardless of the date on which the client prepays during the payoff month, resulting in additional interest expense.

Other income, net — Other income, net typically includes non-operating gains and losses.

Our Components of Expenses

Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits — Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits expense includes all payroll, incentive compensation and employee benefits paid to our employees, as well as expenses incurred in connection with our use of employment and temporary help agencies. Our loan officers are paid incentive compensation based on origination volume, resulting in a variable pay structure that fluctuates.

General and administrative — General and administrative expense primarily includes costs associated with professional services, attendance at conferences and meetings, office expenses, liability insurance, business licenses and other miscellaneous costs.

In addition, within general and administrative expense, we record any adjustments to the fair value of the contingent liabilities related to our completed acquisitions, commonly known as “earn-out payments.” These payments are estimated based on the present value of future cash flows during the earn-out period.

Occupancy, equipment and communication — Occupancy, equipment and communication includes expenses related to the commercial office spaces we lease, as well as telephone and internet service and miscellaneous leased equipment used for operations.

Depreciation and amortization — We depreciate furniture and equipment on a straight-line basis for a period of up to three years and we record amortization expense related to our leasehold improvements on rented space. That amortization expense is recognized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset. We record costs related to the maintenance of software, which consist of both internal and external costs incurred in connection with software development and testing, as well as any costs associated with the implementation of new software. These costs are amortized over a three-year period. We also record amortization expense related to our acquired intangible assets, which are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Provision for foreclosure losses — We may incur a loss on government loans related to unreimbursed interest and costs associated with foreclosure. We reserve for government loans based on historical loss experience, future expectations, as well as for loan-specific issues related to foreclosure.

Income tax expense — We are subject to federal and state income tax. We record this expense based on our statutory federal and state tax rates. These statutory rates are adjusted for permanent non-deductible differences and reconciliation differences from prior years. We also evaluate material temporary differences to determine whether any additional adjustments to this expense are required.

Key Performance Indicators

Management reviews several key performance indicators to evaluate our business results, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate projections and inform our strategic business decisions. We use these key performance indicators to develop operational goals for managing our business.

Our origination metrics enable us to monitor our ability to generate revenue and expand our market share across different channels. In addition, they help us track origination quality and compare our performance against the nationwide originations market and our competitors. Our servicing metrics enable us to monitor the size of our customer base, the characteristics and related value of our MSRs, the health of the business as measured by the average MSR delinquency rate and help drive our customer retention efforts. We believe that the net additions to our portfolio are indicators of the growth of our mortgage loans serviced and our servicing income.

We believe that these key performance indicators provide useful information to investors and others by allowing for greater transparency with respect to key metrics used by management in its financial and operational decision-making. These metrics may be used by investors in understanding and evaluating our operating results and enhancing the overall understanding of our past performance and future prospects. Summary data for these key performance indicators is listed below. Please refer to “Results of Operations” for additional metrics that management reviews in

conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements.

	Three Months Ended				
(\$ and units in thousands)	Mar 31, 2023		Dec 31, 2022		% Change
Origination Data					
\$ Total in-house origination ⁽¹⁾	\$	2,701,426	\$	2,975,912	\$ (274,486) (9.2)%
# Total in-house origination		9		9	— —%
\$ Retail in-house origination	\$	2,558,801	\$	2,855,174	\$ (296,373) (10.4)%
# Retail in-house origination		8		9	(1) (11.1)%
\$ Retail brokered origination ⁽²⁾	\$	41,704	\$	35,435	\$ 6,269 17.7%
Total originations	\$	2,743,130	\$	3,011,347	\$ (268,217) (8.9)%
Gain on sale margin (bps) ⁽³⁾		343		331	12 3.6%
Gain on sale margin on pull-through adjusted locked volume (bps) ⁽⁴⁾		284		351	(67) (19.1)%
30-year conventional conforming par rate ⁽⁵⁾		6.4 %		6.6 %	(0.2)% (3.0)%
Servicing Data					
UPB (period end)	\$	79,916,577	\$	78,892,987	\$ 1,023,590 1.3 %
Loans serviced (period end)		328		324	4 1.2 %
MSR multiple (period end) ⁽⁶⁾		4.6		4.9	(0.3) (6.1)%
Weighted average coupon rate		3.7%		3.6%	0.1% 2.8%
Loan payoffs ⁽⁷⁾	\$	727,268	\$	858,755	\$ (131,487) (15.3)%
Loan delinquency rate 60-plus days (period end)		1.5%		1.7%	(0.2)% (11.8)%

⁽¹⁾ Includes retail and correspondent loans and excludes brokered loans.

⁽²⁾ Brokered loans are defined as loans we originate in the retail channel that are processed by us but underwritten and closed by another lender. These loans are typically for products we choose not to offer in-house.

⁽³⁾ Represents loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net divided by total in-house origination to derive basis points.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents loan origination fees and gain on sales of loans, net divided by pull-through adjusted locked volume. Pull-through adjusted locked volume is equal to total locked volume multiplied by pull-through rates of 84.0% and 93.4% as of March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively. We estimate the pull-through rate based on changes in pricing and actual borrower behavior using a historical analysis of loan closing data and "fallout" data with respect to the number of commitments that have historically remained unexercised. For additional information regarding our total locked volume and pull-through adjusted locked volume see "*Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 —Revenue—Loan Origination Fees and Gain on Sale of Loans, Net.*"

⁽⁵⁾ Represents the 30-year average conventional conforming note rate published monthly according to the MBA Mortgage Monthly Finance Forecast.

⁽⁶⁾ Represents a metric used to determine the relative value of our MSRs in relation to our annualized retained servicing fee. It is calculated by dividing (a) the fair market value of our MSRs as of a specified date by (b) the weighted average annualized retained servicing fee for our servicing portfolio as of such date. We exclude purchased MSRs from this calculation because our servicing portfolio consists primarily of originated MSRs and, consequently, purchased MSRs do not have a material impact on our weighted average service fee.

⁽⁷⁾ Represents the gross amount of UPB paid off from our servicing portfolio.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement our financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP and to provide investors with additional information regarding our GAAP financial results, we have presented in this Quarterly Report Adjusted Net Loss, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Return on Equity, which are non-GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP financial measures are not based on any standardized methodology prescribed by GAAP and are not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

Adjusted Net Income (Loss). We define Adjusted Net Income (Loss) as earnings attributable to Guild before the change in the fair value measurements related to our MSRs, contingent liabilities related to completed acquisitions due to changes in valuation assumptions, amortization of acquired intangible assets and stock-based compensation. We exclude these items because we believe they are non-cash expenses that are not reflective of our core operations or indicative of our ongoing operations. Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is also adjusted by applying an estimated effective tax rate to these adjustments. In addition we exclude the change in the fair value of MSRs due to changes in model inputs and assumptions from Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted EBITDA below because we believe this non-cash, non-realized adjustment to net revenues is not indicative of our operating performance or results of operations but rather reflects changes in model inputs and assumptions (e.g., prepayment speed, discount rate and cost to service assumptions) that impact the carrying value of our MSRs from period to period.

Adjusted EBITDA. We define Adjusted EBITDA as earnings before interest (without adjustment for net warehouse interest related to loan fundings and payoff interest related to loan prepayments), taxes, depreciation and amortization and net income attributable to the non-controlling interest exclusive of any change in the fair value measurements of the MSRs due to valuation assumptions, contingent liabilities from business acquisitions and stock-based compensation. We exclude these items because we believe they are non-cash expenses that are not reflective of our core operations or indicative of our ongoing operations.

Adjusted Return on Equity. We define Adjusted Return on Equity as annualized Adjusted Net Income as a percentage of average beginning and ending stockholders' equity during the period.

We use these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate our operating performance, to establish budgets and to develop operational goals for managing our business. These non-GAAP financial measures are designed to evaluate operating results exclusive of fair value adjustments that are not indicative of management's operating performance. Accordingly, we believe that these financial measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results, enhancing the overall understanding of our past performance and future prospects.

Our non-GAAP financial measures are not prepared in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered in isolation of, or as an alternative to, measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. There are a number of limitations related to the use of these non-GAAP financial measures rather than net income (loss), which is the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP for Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA, and Return on Equity, which is the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP for Adjusted Return on Equity. These limitations include that these non-GAAP financial measures are not based on a comprehensive set of accounting rules or principles and many of the adjustments to the GAAP financial measures reflect the exclusion of items that are recurring and may be reflected in our financial results for the foreseeable future. In addition, other companies may use other measures to evaluate their performance, all of which could reduce the usefulness of our non-GAAP financial measures as tools for comparison.

The following tables reconcile Adjusted Net Loss and Adjusted EBITDA to net loss and Adjusted Return on Equity to Return on Equity, the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP:

Reconciliation of Net Loss to Adjusted Net Loss
(\$ in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Net loss	\$ (37,195)	\$ (14,999)
Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest	(5)	7
Net loss attributable to Guild	\$ (37,190)	\$ (15,006)
Add adjustments:		
Change in fair value of MSRs due to model inputs and assumptions	43,701	16,878
Change in fair value of contingent liabilities due to acquisitions	(10)	—
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	1,988	1,987
Stock-based compensation	1,756	2,405
Tax impact of adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(12,713)	(6,397)
Adjusted Net Loss	<u>\$ (2,468)</u>	<u>\$ (133)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Calculated using the estimated effective tax rates of 26.8% and 35.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Reconciliation of Net Loss to Adjusted EBITDA
(\$ in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Net loss	\$ (37,195)	\$ (14,999)
Add adjustments:		
Interest expense on non-funding debt	2,757	1,975
Income tax benefit	(13,605)	(8,226)
Depreciation and amortization	3,738	3,909
Change in fair value of MSRs due to model inputs and assumptions	43,701	16,878
Change in fair value of contingent liabilities due to acquisitions	(10)	—
Stock-based compensation	1,756	2,405
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 1,142</u>	<u>\$ 1,942</u>

Reconciliation of Return on Equity to Adjusted Return on Equity
(\$ in thousands, except where in percentages)

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Income Statement Data:		
Net loss attributable to Guild	\$ (37,190)	\$ (15,006)
Adjusted net loss	<u>\$ (2,468)</u>	<u>\$ (133)</u>
Denominator: Average stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,231,283</u>	<u>\$ 1,257,439</u>
Return on Equity	<u>(12.1)%</u>	<u>(4.8)%</u>
Adjusted Return on Equity	<u>(0.8)%</u>	<u>— %</u>

The following table reconciles the valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights from our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income to the change in fair value of MSRs due to model inputs and assumptions included in the reconciliation tables above.

Reconciliation of valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights to change in fair value of MSRs due to model inputs and assumptions

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights	\$ (54,871)	\$ (29,888)
Subtract adjustment:		
Change in fair value of MSRs due to collection/realization of cash flows	(11,170)	(13,010)
Change in fair value of MSRs due to model inputs and assumptions	<u>\$ (43,701)</u>	<u>\$ (16,878)</u>

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022
Consolidated Statements of Income

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Revenue				
Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	\$ 92,651	\$ 98,445	\$ (5,794)	(5.9)%
Loan servicing and other fees	60,087	57,984	2,103	3.6 %
Valuation adjustment of mortgage servicing rights	(54,871)	(29,888)	(24,983)	83.6 %
Interest income	18,245	20,483	(2,238)	(10.9)%
Interest expense	(12,262)	(12,829)	567	(4.4)%
Other income, net	35	107	(72)	(67.3)%
Net revenue	<u>103,885</u>	<u>134,302</u>	<u>(30,417)</u>	<u>(22.6)%</u>
Expenses				
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	111,120	116,292	(5,172)	(4.4)%
General and administrative	20,883	17,932	2,951	16.5 %
Occupancy, equipment and communication	17,430	17,120	310	1.8 %
Depreciation and amortization	3,738	3,909	(171)	(4.4)%
Provision for foreclosure losses	1,514	2,274	(760)	(33.4)%
Total expenses	<u>154,685</u>	<u>157,527</u>	<u>(2,842)</u>	<u>(1.8)%</u>
Loss before income tax benefit	<u>(50,800)</u>	<u>(23,225)</u>	<u>(27,575)</u>	<u>118.7 %</u>
Income tax benefit	<u>(13,605)</u>	<u>(8,226)</u>	<u>(5,379)</u>	<u>65.4 %</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (37,195)</u>	<u>\$ (14,999)</u>	<u>\$ (22,196)</u>	<u>148.0 %</u>
Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>(5)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(171.4)%</u>
Net loss attributable to Guild	<u><u>\$ (37,190)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (15,006)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (22,184)</u></u>	<u><u>147.8 %</u></u>

Revenue

Loan Origination Fees and Gain on Sale of Loans, Net

The table below provides additional detail regarding the loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net for the periods presented:

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Gain on sale of loans	\$ 47,964	\$ 83,499	\$ (35,535)	(42.6)%
Loan origination fees	7,940	11,118	(3,178)	(28.6)%
Fair value of originated MSRs	25,134	35,868	(10,734)	(29.9)%
Fair value adjustment to MLHS and IRLCs	18,150	49,554	(31,404)	(63.4)%
Changes in fair value of forward commitments	(4,635)	(75,397)	70,762	(93.9)%
Provision for investor reserves	(1,902)	(6,197)	4,295	(69.3)%
Total loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	\$ 92,651	\$ 98,445	\$ (5,794)	(5.9)%

The table below provides additional detail regarding the composition of our origination volume and other key performance indicators for the periods presented:

(\$ and units in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Loan origination volume by type:				
Conventional conforming	\$ 1,648,376	\$ 1,811,602	\$ (163,226)	(9.0) %
Government	790,285	853,774	(63,489)	(7.4) %
State housing	210,918	232,680	(21,762)	(9.4) %
Non-agency	51,847	77,856	(26,009)	(33.4) %
Total in-house originations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,701,426	\$ 2,975,912	\$ (274,486)	(9.2) %
Brokered loans	\$ 41,704	\$ 35,435	\$ 6,269	17.7 %
Total originations	\$ 2,743,130	\$ 3,011,347	\$ (268,217)	(8.9) %
In-house loans closed	9	9	—	— %
Average loan amount	\$ 315	\$ 331	\$ (16)	(4.8) %
Purchase	92.1 %	93.0 %	(0.9)%	(1.0) %
Refinance	7.9 %	7.0 %	0.9 %	12.9 %
Service retained ⁽²⁾	87.1 %	89.1 %	(2.0)%	(2.2) %
Service released ⁽³⁾	12.9 %	10.9 %	2.0 %	18.3 %
Gain on sale margin (bps) ⁽⁴⁾	343	331	12	3.6 %
Total locked volume ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 3,879,760	\$ 3,002,680	\$ 877,080	29.2 %
Pull-through adjusted locked volume ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 3,258,998	\$ 2,804,503	\$ 454,495	16.2 %
Gain on sale margin on pull-through adjusted locked volume (bps) ⁽⁷⁾	284	351	(67)	(19.1) %
Weighted average loan-to-value	85.3 %	84.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %
Weighted average credit score	737	737	—	— %
Weighted average note rate	6.4 %	6.4 %	— %	— %
Days application to close	39	44	(5)	(11.4) %
Days close to purchase by investors	16	18	(2)	(11.1) %
Purchase recapture rate	24.0 %	24.8 %	(0.8)%	(3.2) %
Refinance recapture rate	30.1 %	19.8 %	10.3 %	52.0 %

⁽¹⁾ Includes retail and correspondent loans and excludes brokered loans.

⁽²⁾ Represents loans sold for which we continue to act as the servicer.

- (3) Represents loans sold for which we do not continue to act as the servicer.
- (4) Represents loan origination fees and gain on sales of loans, net divided by total in-house origination to derive basis points.
- (5) Total locked volume represents the aggregate dollar value of the potential loans for which we have agreed to extend credit to consumers at specified rates for a specified period of time, subject to certain contingencies that are described in the IRLCs between us and each of those consumers. The total locked volume for a given period is representative of the IRLCs that we have initially entered into during that period.
- (6) Pull-through adjusted locked volume is equal to total locked volume multiplied by pull-through rates of 84.0% and 93.4% as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. We estimate the pull-through rate based on changes in pricing and actual borrower behavior using a historical analysis of loan closing data and "fallout" data with respect to the number of commitments that have historically remained unexercised. The decrease from the prior quarter is primarily due to reassessing our assumptions within the valuation model and is not indicative of a change in our operations.
- (7) Represents loan origination fees and gain on sales of loans, net divided by pull-through adjusted locked volume.

The decrease in gain on sale of loans for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter was primarily driven by a decrease in loan sales of \$370.0 million, or 12.1%. Loan sales decreased during the first quarter of 2023 due to the continued decline in loan origination volume. As mortgage rates have increased throughout 2022 and remained high through March 31, 2023 it has caused affordability issues amongst borrowers. These affordability issues have led to a decrease in demand for mortgage loans and a decline in the refinance market. The decline in industry origination volume has created increased competition amongst mortgage originators to originate loans. This competition has put pressure on gain on sale margins as mortgage originators have lowered their margins to try to attract borrowers.

Gain on sale margin on pull-through adjusted locked volume decreased from 351 basis points for the three months ended December 31, 2022 to 284 basis points for the three months ended March 31, 2023. This is primarily due to the timing gap between when the loans are originated versus sold.

The decrease in loan origination fees for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter is due to the decrease in loan origination volume of 9.2% and a one-time gain of \$1.8 million due to the receipt of insurance proceeds from a prior year insurance claim that was recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2022.

Loan Servicing and Other Fees

The table below provides additional details regarding our loan servicing and other fees for the periods presented.

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Servicing fee income	\$ 58,980	\$ 57,392	\$ 1,588	2.8 %
Other ancillary fees	1,590	1,412	178	12.6 %
Loan modification fees	151	123	28	22.8 %
Interest on impound accounts	(634)	(943)	309	32.8 %
Total loan servicing and other fees	\$ 60,087	\$ 57,984	\$ 2,103	3.6 %

The table below provides additional details regarding our servicing portfolio composition and key performance indicators for the periods presented.

(\$ and units in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Beginning UPB of servicing portfolio	\$ 78,892,987	\$ 77,735,730	\$ 1,157,257	1.5 %
New UPB origination additions ⁽¹⁾	2,701,426	2,975,912	(274,486)	(9.2)%
Less:				
UPB originations sold service released ⁽²⁾	\$ 330,193	\$ 355,484	\$ (25,291)	(7.1)%
Loan payoffs	727,268	858,755	(131,487)	(15.3)%
Loan principal reductions	604,586	593,041	11,545	1.9 %
Loan foreclosures	15,789	11,375	4,414	38.8 %
Ending UPB of servicing portfolio	\$ 79,916,577	\$ 78,892,987	\$ 1,023,590	1.3 %
Average UPB of servicing portfolio	\$ 79,404,782	\$ 78,314,359	\$ 1,090,423	1.4 %
Weighted average servicing fee	0.30 %	0.30 %	— %	— %
Weighted average coupon rate	3.7 %	3.6 %	0.1 %	2.8 %
Weighted average prepayment speed ⁽³⁾	8.4 %	7.5 %	0.9 %	12.0 %
Weighted average credit score	733	733	—	— %
Weighted average loan age (in months)	28.3	26.3	2.0	7.6 %
Weighted average loan-to-value	80.5 %	80.4 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
MSR multiple (period end) ⁽⁴⁾	4.6	4.9	(0.3)	(6.1)%
Loans serviced (period end)	328	324	4.0	1.2 %
Loans delinquent 60-plus days (period end)	4.8	5.5	(0.7)	(12.7)%
Loan delinquency rate 60-plus days (period end)	1.5 %	1.7 %	(0.2)%	(11.8)%

(1) Includes all in-house loans originated in the period, irrespective if it is eventually sold service retained or service released.

(2) Represents loans sold for which we do not continue to act as the servicer of the loan.

(3) Represents the percentage of UPB that will pay off ahead of time in each period, calculated as an annual rate. This estimate is calculated by our third-party valuation provider.

(4) Represents a metric used to determine the relative value of our MSRs in relation to our annualized retained servicing fee. It is calculated by dividing (a) the fair market value of our MSRs as of a specified date by (b) the weighted average annualized retained servicing fee for our servicing portfolio as of such date. We exclude purchased MSRs from this calculation because our servicing portfolio consists primarily of originated MSRs and, consequently, purchased MSRs do not have a material impact on our weighted average service fee.

Total loan servicing and other fees increased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter due to the 1.4% increase in our average servicing portfolio and the increase in the number of loans serviced.

Valuation Adjustment of Mortgage Servicing Rights

The table below presents our MSR valuation adjustment for the periods presented.

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
MSR valuation adjustment	\$ (54,871)	\$ (29,888)	\$ (24,983)	83.6 %

The fair value of our MSRs generally increases as interest rates increase and prepayments decrease. Average 30-year mortgage rates decreased by 20 basis points during the three months ended March 31, 2023 and increased by 90 basis points during the three months ended December 31, 2022. Additionally, the weighted average estimated prepayment speed of loans in our servicing portfolio was 8.4% at March 31, 2023 compared to 7.5% at December 31, 2022. A higher

estimated prepayment speed indicates that prepayments will increase in the future, which results in a decrease in the value of the MSR asset.

Interest Income

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Interest income, funding	\$ 9,751	\$ 12,586	\$ (2,835)	(22.5)%
Interest income and earnings credit	8,094	7,449	645	8.7 %
Wire transfer fees	400	448	(48)	(10.7)%
Total interest income	<u>\$ 18,245</u>	<u>\$ 20,483</u>	<u>\$ (2,238)</u>	<u>(10.9)%</u>

Interest income, funding decreased primarily due to the reduction in origination volume and a decline in our daily loan inventory.

Interest Expense

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Interest expense, funding facilities	\$ (7,321)	\$ (8,217)	\$ 896	(10.9)%
Interest expense, other financing	(3,093)	(2,347)	(746)	31.8 %
Bank servicing charges	(1,529)	(1,882)	353	(18.8)%
Payoff interest expense	(319)	(380)	61	(16.1)%
Miscellaneous interest expense	—	(3)	3	NM
Total interest expense	<u>\$ (12,262)</u>	<u>\$ (12,829)</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>	<u>(4.4)%</u>

There were no material changes for interest expense during the three months ended March 31, 2023 as compared to the sequential quarter.

Summary of Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	\$ 111,120	\$ 116,292	\$ (5,172)	(4.4)%
General and administrative	20,883	17,932	2,951	16.5 %
Occupancy, equipment and communication	17,430	17,120	310	1.8 %
Depreciation and amortization	3,738	3,909	(171)	(4.4)%
Provision for foreclosure losses	1,514	2,274	(760)	(33.4)%
Total expenses	\$ 154,685	\$ 157,527	\$ (2,842)	(1.8)%

Salaries, Incentive Compensation and Benefits

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Incentive compensation	\$ 28,736	\$ 36,334	\$ (7,598)	(20.9)%
Salaries	63,651	67,554	(3,903)	(5.8)%
Benefits	18,733	12,404	6,329	51.0 %
Total salaries, incentive compensation and benefits expense	\$ 111,120	\$ 116,292	\$ (5,172)	(4.4)%

Incentive compensation expense decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as compared to the sequential quarter due to the decrease in origination volume of 9.2% and due to a decrease in production bonus compensation expense resulting from the realignment of actual results coming in lower than performance based targets primarily in the fourth quarter of 2022 and first quarter of 2023.

Salaries expense for the three months ended March 31, 2023 decreased compared to the sequential quarter primarily due to reestablishing our accrual for annual non-production bonuses of \$1.7 million and the expense of approximately \$0.9 million in retention bonuses in the three months ended December 31, 2022 related to our acquisition of Inlanta.

Benefits expense increased for the three months ended March 31, 2023; however, the three months ended December 31, 2022 includes a favorable adjustment of \$5.2 million for lower group health insurance costs due to reduced headcount.

General and Administrative

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Contingent liability fair value adjustment	\$ (10)	\$ —	\$ (10)	NM
Professional fees	11,361	10,036	1,325	13.2 %
Advertising and promotions	5,841	3,812	2,029	53.2 %
Office supplies, travel and entertainment	2,779	2,651	128	4.8 %
Miscellaneous	912	1,433	(521)	(36.4)%
Total general and administrative expense	\$ 20,883	\$ 17,932	\$ 2,951	16.5 %

Advertising and promotions increased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter primarily due to holding our annual sales meeting in February 2023.

Occupancy, Equipment and Communication

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022		
Occupancy	\$ 9,978	\$ 9,853	\$ 125	1.3 %
Equipment	2,025	2,118	(93)	(4.4) %
Communication	5,427	5,149	278	5.4 %
Total occupancy, equipment and communication expense	\$ 17,430	\$ 17,120	\$ 310	1.8 %

Occupancy costs generally consist of fixed costs and remain consistent except any increases associated with new acquisitions, expansion into new territories and entry into new material building leases or any decreases associated with downsizing office space due to lower headcount and employees working from home.

The nominal increase in total occupancy, equipment and communication expense for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter was in line with expectations due to minimal new operating leases acquired in connection with acquisitions completed in December 2022 and February 2023.

Provision for Foreclosure Losses

Our 60-plus days delinquency rate decreased from 1.7% at December 31, 2022 to 1.5% at March 31, 2023 as a result of borrowers exiting forbearance through a loan workout or by reinstating their loan and the impact of seasonality as delinquencies tend to decrease in the first quarter of the year. The number of loans in foreclosure decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter, which aligns with the decrease in our 60-plus days delinquency rate; therefore, we decreased our provision for foreclosure losses accordingly. This decrease was partially offset by an increase to our estimated expected per-loan losses. We continue to monitor foreclosure reserves and potential losses regularly to assess if further changes are needed.

Segment Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

We measure the performance of our segments primarily based on their net income (loss). These results do not include unallocated corporate costs. See Note 17, Segments, in Part I, Item 1 for additional information about our segments.

Origination

(\$ and units in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Total in-house originations	\$ 2,701,426	\$ 2,975,912
Funded loans	9	9
Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	\$ 92,276	\$ 98,537
Interest income	1,300	2,932
Other income, net	(2)	—
Net revenue	93,574	101,469
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	93,257	97,826
General and administrative	14,494	11,794
Occupancy, equipment and communication	15,174	14,911
Depreciation and amortization	3,399	3,515
Total expenses	126,324	128,046
Net loss allocated to origination	\$ (32,750)	\$ (26,577)

The decrease in the origination segment's net revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter was primarily due to decline in origination volume of 9.2%.

The increase in general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the sequential quarter was primarily due to holding our annual sales meeting in February 2023.

Servicing

(\$ and units in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
UPB of servicing portfolio (period end)	\$ 79,916,577	\$ 78,892,987
Loans serviced (period end)	328	324
Loan servicing and other fees	\$ 60,087	\$ 57,984
Loan origination fees and gain on sale of loans, net	375	(92)
Other income, net	52	92
Total revenue	60,514	57,984
Valuation adjustment of MSR's	(54,871)	(29,888)
Interest income	7,410	6,698
Net revenue	13,053	34,794
Salaries, incentive compensation and benefits	7,574	7,279
General and administrative	2,880	2,315
Occupancy, equipment and communication	1,258	1,220
Depreciation and amortization	142	171
Provision for foreclosure losses	1,514	2,274
Total expenses	13,368	13,259
Net (loss) income allocated to servicing	\$ (315)	\$ 21,535

We recorded a \$54.9 million downward adjustment to the fair value of our MSR's for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to \$29.9 million in the sequential quarter. See discussion above under "Valuation Adjustment of Mortgage Servicing Rights".

Loan servicing and other fees increased due to the 1.4% increase in the UPB of our average servicing portfolio at March 31, 2023 and an increase in the number of loans serviced.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Cash Flows

Historically, our primary sources of liquidity have included:

- cash flows from our operations, including:
 - sale of whole loans into the secondary market;
 - loan origination fees;
 - servicing fee income; and
 - interest income on MLHS;
- borrowings on warehouse lines of credit to originate mortgage loans; and
- borrowings on our MSR notes payable.

Historically, our primary uses of funds have included:

- cash flows used in our operations, including but not limited to:
 - origination of MLHS;
 - payment of interest expense; and
 - payment of operating expenses, including personnel costs and IT infrastructure;
- repayments on warehouse lines of credit;
- repayments on our MSR notes payable;
- acquisitions of other mortgage businesses;
- share repurchases; and
- payment of dividends.

We are also subject to contingencies that may have a significant effect on the use of our cash. We believe that our cash flows from operations and other available sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our operations and meet our material cash requirements for the next 12 months. We believe we will meet longer-term expected future cash requirements and obligations through a combination of existing cash and cash equivalent balances, cash flow from operations, and amounts available for borrowing under our loan funding facilities.

Debt Obligations

We fund substantially all of the mortgage loans we close through borrowings under our loan funding facilities. Given the uncertainty in the financial markets, our future ability to borrow money to fund our current and future loan production and other cash needs is unknown. Our mortgage origination liquidity could also be affected if our lenders curtail access to uncommitted mortgage warehouse financing capacity or impose higher costs to access such capacity. Our liquidity may be further constrained as there may be less demand by investors to acquire our mortgage loans in the secondary market. In addition, we may be required to use significant amounts of cash to fund advances for loans subject to forbearance requirements or that are delinquent.

In order to originate and aggregate loans for sale into the secondary market, we use our own working capital and borrow or obtain money on a short-term basis, primarily through committed and uncommitted loan funding facilities that we have established with large national and global banks.

Our loan funding facilities are primarily in the form of master repurchase agreements, which we refer to as “warehouse lines of credit.” Loans financed under these facilities are generally financed at approximately 97% to 98% of the principal balance of the loan (although certain types of loans are financed at lower percentages of the principal balance of the loan), which requires us to fund the balance from cash generated from our operations. Once closed, the underlying residential mortgage loan that is held for sale is pledged as collateral for the borrowing or advance that was made under these loan funding facilities. In most cases, the loans will remain in one of the loan funding facilities for only a short time, generally less than one month, until the loans are pooled and sold. During the time the loans are held for sale, we earn interest income from the borrower on the underlying

mortgage loan. This income is partially offset by the interest and fees we must pay under the loan funding facilities.

When we sell a pool of loans in the secondary market, the proceeds received from the sale of the loans are used to pay back the amounts we owe on the loan funding facilities. We rely on the cash generated from the sale of loans to fund future loans and repay borrowings under our loan funding facilities. Delays or failures to sell loans in the secondary market could have an adverse effect on our liquidity position.

As discussed in Note 11, Warehouse Lines of Credit, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, as of March 31, 2023, we had ten different loan funding facilities in different amounts and with various maturities. As of March 31, 2023, the aggregate available amount under our loan facilities was approximately \$1.9 billion, with combined outstanding balances of approximately \$0.8 billion. We assess our financing arrangements to ensure they are aligned with our business needs and make adjustments as necessary.

As discussed in Note 12, Notes Payable, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, as of March 31, 2023, we had three different MSR notes payable in different amounts with different maturities. As of March 31, 2023, the aggregate available amount under our MSR notes payable was \$475.0 million, with combined outstanding balances of \$130.0 million. Subject to certain borrowing base limitations, we had \$205.0 million of borrowing capacity available under our MSR notes payable. The borrowing capacity under our MSR notes payable is restricted by the valuation of our servicing portfolio.

The amount of financing advanced on each individual loan under our loan funding facilities is determined by agreed upon advance rates but may be less than the stated rate due to fluctuations in the market value of the mortgage loans securing the financings. If the lenders providing the funds under our loan funding facilities determine that the value of the loans serving as collateral for our borrowings under those facilities has decreased, they can initiate a margin call to require us to provide additional collateral or reduce the amount outstanding with respect to those loans. Our inability or unwillingness to satisfy such a request could result in the termination of the related facilities and a potential default under our other loan funding facilities. In addition, a large unanticipated margin call could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

The amount owed and outstanding under our loan funding facilities fluctuates significantly based on our origination volume, the amount of time it takes us to sell the loans we originate and the amount of loans we are self-funding with cash. We may from time to time post surplus cash as additional collateral to buy-down the effective interest rates of certain loan funding facilities or to self-fund a portion of our loan originations. As of March 31, 2023, we had posted \$5.6 million in cash as additional collateral. We have the ability to draw back this additional collateral at any time unless a margin call has been made or a default has occurred under the relevant facilities.

We also have an early buyout facility that is included in our warehouse lines of credit. This facility allows us to purchase certain delinquent GNMA loans that we service and finance them on the facility until the loan is cured or subsequently sold. The capacity of this uncommitted facility is \$75.0 million and, as of March 31, 2023, the outstanding balance on the facility was \$37.9 million.

Our loan funding facilities and MSR notes payable generally require us to comply with certain operating and financial covenants and the availability of funds under these facilities are subject to, among other conditions, our continued compliance with these covenants. These financial covenants include, but are not limited to, maintaining a certain (i) minimum tangible net worth, (ii) minimum liquidity and (iii) a maximum ratio of total liabilities or total debt to tangible net worth and satisfying certain pre-tax net income requirements. A breach of these covenants could result in an event of default under our funding facilities, which would allow the related lenders to pursue certain remedies. In addition, each of these facilities includes cross default or cross acceleration provisions that could result in all of our funding facilities terminating if an event of default or acceleration of maturity occurs under any one of them. We were in compliance with each of these covenants as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Our debt obligations are summarized below by facility as of March 31, 2023:

Facility (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding Indebtedness	Total Facility Size	Maturity Date
Warehouse lines of credit	\$ 95,618	\$ 345,000	January 2024
	12,501	150,000	August 2023
	225,780	300,000	June 2023
	55,471	200,000 ⁽¹⁾	May 2023
	7,743	200,000	September 2023
	128,771	300,000 ⁽²⁾	June 2023
	11,176	100,000	July 2023
	27,526	50,000 ⁽³⁾	N/A
	161,749	200,000 ⁽⁴⁾	N/A
	37,876	75,000 ⁽⁵⁾	March 2025
MSR notes payable	100,000	175,000 ⁽⁶⁾	March 2024
	—	200,000 ⁽⁷⁾	August 2027
	30,000	100,000	June 2023

⁽¹⁾ Subsequent to March 31, 2023, this facility was amended to extend the maturity date to March 2024 and revise the SOFR floor to 0.375%.

⁽²⁾ Amounts drawn on the MSR notes payable with this lender reduce the facility size available under the warehouse line of credit with this lender by an equal and offsetting amount.

⁽³⁾ This facility's maturity date is 30 days from written notice from either the financial institution or us.

⁽⁴⁾ This facility agreement is due on demand.

⁽⁵⁾ Each buyout transaction carries a maximum term of four years from the date of repurchase.

⁽⁶⁾ Facility provides for committed amount of \$100.0 million, which can be increased up to \$175.0 million.

⁽⁷⁾ Facility provides for committed amount of \$135.0 million, which can be increased up to \$200.0 million.

Secondary Market Investors

The investors to whom we sell mortgage loans we originate in the secondary market require us to abide by certain operating and financial covenants. These covenants include maintaining (i) a certain minimum net worth, (ii) a certain minimum liquidity, (iii) a certain minimum of total liquid assets, (iv) a certain maximum ratio of adjusted net worth to total assets and (v) fidelity bond and mortgage servicing errors and omissions coverage. A breach of these covenants could result in an event of default and could disallow us to continue selling mortgage loans to one or all of these investors in the secondary market, which in turn could have a significant impact on our liquidity and results of operations. We were in compliance with each of these covenants as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

When we sell loans in the secondary market, we have the option to sell them service released or service retained. The decision whether to sell a loan that we originated service released or service retained is based on factors such as execution and price, liquidity needs and the desire to retain the related client relationship. When we sell a loan service retained, we continue to act as the servicer for the life of the loan. We rely on income from loan servicing and other fees over the life of the loan to generate cash. Certain investors have different rules for the servicer to follow should a loan go into default. As the servicer, we may be legally obligated to make cash payments to the investor who purchased the loan, should the borrower discontinue making payments on the loan. This could have a negative impact to our cash and liquidity; however, we may be able to use other borrower prepayments to cover delinquencies. Should delinquencies significantly increase, or prepayments significantly decrease, we could be forced to use our own cash or borrow on other types of financing in order to make the required monthly payments to the investors who have purchased loans from us. We may also be contractually required to repurchase or indemnify loans with origination defects.

Cash Flows

Our cash flows are summarized below:

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (29,554)	\$ 871,746
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,241)	(1,050)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	52,061	(868,505)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 7,266	\$ 2,191

Operating activities

Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily influenced by changes in the levels of inventory of loans held for sale, as shown below:

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Loans held for sale	\$ (12,539)	\$ 922,417
Other operating sources	(17,015)	(50,671)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (29,554)	\$ 871,746

For the three months ended March 31, 2023 loan originations and loan sales were flat at \$2.7 billion. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 our loan sales exceeded our loan originations with loan sales at \$7.0 billion compared to loan originations at \$6.1 billion. When loan sales are higher than loan originations we typically experience a net cash inflow and when loan originations are higher than loan sales we typically experience a net cash outflow. Therefore, in the first quarter of the prior year we experienced a net cash inflow from our loans held for sale compared to the first quarter in the current year during which our cash used was minimal. The decrease in cash used by other operating sources was primarily due to decreases in valuation adjustments of mortgage servicing rights.

Investing activities

Our investing activities primarily consist of strategic acquisitions and purchases of property and equipment. Cash used in investing activities increased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, primarily due to \$2.9 million of cash used to fund the acquisition of Legacy in February 2023 and the issuance of a note receivable for \$11.3 million for the acquisition of CCM that had not closed as of March 31, 2023.

Financing activities

Our cash flows from financing activities are primarily influenced by changes in the levels of warehouse lines of credit used to fund loan originations, which were consistent with the changes in loan origination volume.

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Warehouse lines of credit	\$ 49,410	\$ (770,630)
Other financing sources	2,651	(97,875)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 52,061	\$ (868,505)

Borrowings under warehouse lines of credit move directionally with our mortgage loans held for sale. When our loan originations are higher than our loan sales, then borrowings on our warehouse lines of credit would typically exceed our repayments on those lines and when our loan sales exceed our loan originations, then our repayments on those lines would typically be higher than our borrowings. As explained above, during the three months ended March 31, 2023 our loan originations and loan sales were essentially flat causing the cash provided by warehouse lines of

credit to be minimal as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2022 where our loan sales exceeded our loan originations which caused there to be a net cash outflow of repayments on our warehouse lines of credit. The decrease in cash used in other financing sources for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, was primarily driven by net borrowings of \$3.8 million compared to net repayments of \$90.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2022 on our MSR notes payable. During the three months ended March 31, 2023 we used \$0.6 million to repurchase shares of our Class A common stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, we made payments of \$7.3 million on acquisition-related contingent liabilities.

Share Repurchase Program

On May 5, 2022, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$20.0 million of our outstanding Class A common shares over the next 24 months. The share repurchase program allows us to repurchase our Class A common shares from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under the share repurchase program and the timing of any repurchases will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, stock price, trading volume, market conditions, and other general business considerations. The share repurchase program may be modified, suspended or terminated by our Board of Directors at any time. We intend to fund any repurchases under the share repurchase program with cash on hand. Through March 31, 2023, we repurchased and subsequently retired 594,030 shares of our Class A common stock at an average purchase price of \$10.71 per share. As of March 31, 2023, \$13.9 million remained available for repurchase.

Material Cash Requirements

Our material cash requirements include servicing our debt obligations as described above and the following contractual obligations.

Repurchase and indemnification obligations

In the ordinary course of business, we are exposed to liability with respect to certain representations and warranties that we make to the investors who purchase the loans that we originate. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to repurchase mortgage loans, or indemnify the purchaser of such loans for losses incurred, if there has been a breach of these representations and warranties, or in the case of early payment defaults. In addition, in the event of an early payment default, we are contractually obligated to refund certain premiums paid to us by the investors who purchased the related loan. See Note 15, Commitments and Contingencies to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1.

Interest rate lock commitments, loan sale and forward commitments

We enter into IRLCs with borrowers who have applied for residential mortgage loans and who meet certain credit and underwriting criteria. These commitments expose us to market risk if interest rates change during the period of time in which the loan is not economically hedged or committed to be sold to an investor. We are also exposed to credit loss if a loan for which we entered into an IRLC is originated and is not sold to an investor and the related client does not perform. The collateral upon extension of credit typically consists of a first deed of trust in the mortgagor's residential property. Commitments to originate loans do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements as some commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon. Total commitments to originate loans, adjusted for pull-through, were approximately \$1.3 billion and \$0.8 billion as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Certain of these estimates significantly influence the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and they require us to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Although we believe that the judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements were appropriate

given the circumstances at the time they were made, actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Our critical accounting estimates primarily relate to the fair value estimates of our MSRs, IRLCs, goodwill and contingent liabilities due to acquisitions. See Note 1 – Business, Basis of Presentation, and Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 ("2022 Annual Report") for information on our critical accounting policies related to these critical accounting estimates.

There have not been any material changes to the methods we used and judgments we made relating to critical accounting estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2023 from those disclosed in our 2022 Annual Report.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide information for this item.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We are required to maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer ("certifying officers"), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, including our certifying officers, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud due to inherent limitations of internal controls. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Our certifying officers, with the participation of our management, have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of March 31, 2023. Based upon and as of the date of the evaluation, our certifying officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2023.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified during the quarter ended March 31, 2023 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our certifying officers, believes that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and are effective at the reasonable assurance level. However, our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are, and from time to time may become, involved in legal and regulatory proceedings or subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of our business. We operate within highly regulated industries on a federal, state and local level and are routinely subject to various examinations and legal and regulatory proceedings in the normal and ordinary course of business. We are not presently a party to any legal or regulatory proceedings that in the opinion of our management, if determined adversely to us, would individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Class A common stock involves risks. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information included in this Quarterly Report, including the financial statements and the related notes included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report. Our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow and prospects could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks or uncertainties. In that case, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently see as immaterial may also adversely affect our business. Some statements in this Quarterly Report, including statements included in the following risk factors, constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Risks Related to Our Business

A disruption in the secondary home loan market or our ability to sell the loans that we originate may continue to have a detrimental effect on our business.

Demand in the secondary market for home loans and our ability to sell the mortgages that we originate depend on many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions, the willingness of lenders to provide funding for and purchase home loans and changes in regulatory requirements. Our inability to sell the mortgages that we originate in the secondary market in a timely manner and on favorable terms could be detrimental to our business. In particular, we sell the majority of the mortgages that we originate to the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie MAC" and, together with Fannie Mae, the "GSEs") and Ginnie Mae, and the gain recognized from these sales represents a significant portion of our revenues and net earnings. If it is not possible or economical for us to continue selling mortgages to the GSEs or other loan purchasers, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Macroeconomic and U.S. residential real estate market conditions have and may continue to materially and adversely affect our revenue and results of operations.

Our business has been, and will continue to be, affected by a number of factors that are beyond our control, including the health of the U.S. residential real estate industry, which is seasonal, cyclical, and affected by changes in general economic conditions. Furthermore, our clients' and potential clients' income, and thus their ability and willingness to make home purchases and mortgage payments, may be negatively affected by macroeconomic factors such as rising inflation rates and the responses by central banking authorities to control such inflation, rising interest rates, unemployment, wage deflation, changes in property values and taxes, recent and potential future disruptions in access to bank deposits and lending commitments due to bank failures, and the availability and cost of credit. In addition, continuing low inventory levels of homes for sale and housing generally, together with high home prices have depressed and may continue to depress home loan purchase activity. These macroeconomic factors have and may continue to adversely affect our origination volume.

Increased delinquencies could also increase the cost of servicing existing mortgages and could be detrimental to our business. Lower servicing fees could result in decreased cash flow, and also

could decrease the estimated value of our MSRs, resulting in recognition of losses when we write down those values. In addition, an increase in delinquencies lowers the interest income we receive on cash held in collection and other accounts and increases our obligation to advance certain principal, interest, tax, and insurance obligations owed by the delinquent mortgage loan borrower.

We are highly dependent on certain U.S. government-sponsored entities and government agencies, and any organizational or pricing changes in these entities or their current roles could materially and adversely affect our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial portion of the loans we originate are loans eligible for sale to the GSEs, and government insured or guaranteed loans, such as loans backed by the FHA, the VA and the USDA, eligible for Ginnie Mae securities issuance. The future of GSEs is uncertain, including with respect to how long they will continue to be in existence, the extent of their roles in the market and what forms they will have, and whether they will be government agencies, government-sponsored agencies or private for-profit entities. If the operation of the GSEs is discontinued or reduced, if there is a significant change in their organization or capital structure, financial condition, activity levels or roles in the primary or secondary mortgage markets or in their pricing and underwriting criteria or if we lose approvals with those agencies or our relationships with those agencies is otherwise adversely affected, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Changes in prevailing interest rates or U.S. monetary policies have had and may continue to have a detrimental effect on our business. Our hedging strategies may not be successful in mitigating interest rate risk.

Our profitability is directly affected by changes in interest rates. The market value of closed loans held for sale and interest rate locks generally changes along with interest rates. Increasing interest rates currently being experienced in the U.S. have adversely impacted our origination volume because refinancing an existing loan is less attractive for homeowners and qualifying for a purchase loan is more difficult for some borrowers. Furthermore, increasing interest rates have also adversely affect our margins due to increased competition among originators. On the other hand, decreasing interest rates may cause a large number of borrowers to refinance, which could result in the loss of future net servicing revenues with an associated write-down of the related MSRs. As such, volatility in prevailing interest rates have had and may continue to have a detrimental effect on our financial performance and results of operations. Many factors beyond our control impact interest rates, including economic conditions, governmental monetary policies, inflation, recession, changes in unemployment, the money supply, and disorder and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets. Changes in monetary policies of the Federal Reserve System could influence not only consumer demand for mortgages but also the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities.

We pursue hedging strategies to mitigate our exposure to adverse changes in interest rates, including with respect to loans held for sale and interest rate locks. Hedging interest rate risk, however, is a complex process, requiring sophisticated models and constant monitoring, and is not a perfect science. Due to interest rate fluctuations, hedged assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. The effect of this unrealized appreciation or depreciation will generally be offset by income or loss on the derivative instruments that are linked to the hedged assets and liabilities. If we engage in derivative transactions, we will be exposed to credit and market risk. If a counterparty fails to perform, counterparty risk exists to the extent of the fair value gain in the derivative. Interest rate risk exists to the extent that interest rates change in ways that are significantly different from what we expected when we entered into the derivative transaction. In addition, we may not engage in hedging strategies with respect to all or a portion of our exposure to changes in interest rates at any given time, or may engage in hedging strategies to a degree or in a manner that is different from that of other companies in our industry. Failure to effectively manage interest rate risk could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our servicing rights are subject to termination with or without cause.

The servicing agreements under which we service mortgage loans for GSE and non-GSE loan purchasers require that we comply with certain servicing guidelines and abide by certain financial and restrictive covenants. Under the terms of our master servicing agreements with the GSEs and non-GSEs that purchase the loans we originate, the loan purchasers generally retain the right to

terminate us as servicer of the loans we service on their behalf, with or without cause. If we were to have our MSRs terminated on a material portion of our servicing portfolio, or if our costs related to servicing mortgages were increased by the way of additional fees, fines or penalties or an increase in related compliance costs, this could materially and adversely affect our business.

Our mortgage loan origination and servicing activities rely on our loan funding facilities to fund mortgage loans and otherwise operate our business. If one or more of those facilities are terminated other than in the ordinary course, we may be unable to find replacement financing at commercially favorable terms, or at all, which could be detrimental to our business.

We fund substantially all of the mortgage loans we close through borrowings under our loan funding facilities and funds generated by our operations. Our borrowings are in turn generally repaid with the proceeds we receive from mortgage loan sales. We depend upon several lenders to provide the primary funding facilities for our loans. In the ordinary course of our business, we manage the number and size of our mortgage warehouse lines of credit in light of various factors, including origination volumes and broader macroeconomic conditions. As of March 31, 2023, we had ten warehouse lines of credit pursuant to master repurchase agreements, which provide us with an aggregate maximum borrowing capacity of approximately \$1.9 billion. Our mortgage origination liquidity could also be affected if our lenders curtail access to uncommitted mortgage warehouse financing capacity or impose higher costs to access such capacity. Additionally, as of March 31, 2023, we were party to (i) a term loan credit agreement with one of our warehouse banks, which agreement is collateralized by our Fannie Mae MSRs and provides for a term loan facility of \$100.0 million (which can be increased to up to \$175.0 million), (ii) a loan and security agreement with one of our warehouse banks, which agreement is collateralized by our Ginnie Mae MSRs and provides for a revolving facility of up to \$135.0 million (which can be increased to up to \$200.0 million) and (iii) a loan and security agreement with one of our warehouse banks, which agreement is collateralized by our Freddie Mac MSRs and provides for a revolving facility of up to \$100.0 million.

We believe that we maintain appropriate financing arrangements for our business needs; however, in the event that any of our loan funding facilities is terminated or is not renewed, or if the principal amount that may be drawn under our funding agreements were to decrease significantly, we may be unable to find replacement financing on commercially favorable terms, or at all, which could be detrimental to our business. Our liquidity may be further constrained as there may be less demand by investors to acquire our mortgage loans in the secondary market. Further, if we are unable to refinance or obtain additional funds for borrowing, our ability to maintain or grow our business could be limited.

Our ability to refinance existing debt and borrow additional funds to fund our current and future loan production, servicing advances and other cash needs is unknown and is affected by a variety of factors, including:

- limitations imposed under existing and future financing facilities that contain restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions that may limit our ability to raise additional debt;
- a decline in liquidity in the credit markets;
- prevailing interest rates;
- the financial strength of the lenders from whom we borrow;
- the decision of lenders from whom we borrow to reduce their exposure to mortgage loans due to a change in such lenders' strategic plan, future lines of business or otherwise;
- the amount of eligible collateral pledged on advance facilities, which may be less than the borrowing capacity of the facility;
- the large portion of our loan funding facilities that is uncommitted;
- more stringent financial covenants in our refinanced facilities, with which we may not be able to comply; and
- accounting changes that impact calculations of covenants in our debt agreements.

If the refinancing or borrowing guidelines become more stringent and those changes result in increased costs to comply or decreased origination volume, those changes could be detrimental to our business.

Our loan funding facilities contain covenants that include certain financial requirements, including maintenance of maximum adjusted leverage ratio, minimum net worth, minimum tangible net worth, minimum current ratio, minimum liquidity, positive quarterly income, and other customary debt covenants, as well as limitations on additional indebtedness, dividends, sales of assets, and declines in the mortgage loan servicing portfolio's fair value. A breach of these covenants can result in an event of default under these facilities and as such allow the lenders to pursue certain remedies. In addition, our loan facilities include cross default or cross acceleration provisions that could result in most, if not all, of our loan facilities terminating if an event of default or acceleration of maturity occurs under one facility. If we are unable to satisfy, or obtain waivers for, the continuing covenants, we may lose the ability to borrow under all of our financing facilities, which could be detrimental to our business.

Our business depends on our ability to maintain and improve the technology infrastructure that supports our origination and servicing platform, and any significant disruption in service on our platform could harm our business, brand, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

Our ability to serve our clients depends on the reliable performance of our technology infrastructure. Interruptions, delays or failures in these systems, whether due to adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, power loss, computer viruses, cybersecurity attacks, physical break-ins, terrorism, hardware failures, errors in our software or otherwise, could be prolonged and could affect the security or availability of our platform and our ability to originate and service mortgages. Furthermore, we may incur significant expense maintaining, updating, and adapting our technology infrastructure, and our disaster recovery planning may be insufficient to prevent or mitigate these and other events or occurrences. The reliability and security of our systems, and those of certain third parties, is important not only to facilitating our origination and servicing of mortgages, but also to maintaining our reputation and ensuring the proper protection of our confidential and proprietary information and the data of mortgage borrowers and other third parties that we possess or control or to which we have access. Operational failures or prolonged disruptions or delays in the availability of our systems could harm our business, brand, reputation, operating results, financial condition, and prospects.

Acquisitions and investments have in the past, and may in the future, cause our financial results to differ from our expectations or the expectations of the investment community and we may not be able to achieve anticipated benefits from such acquisitions or investments.

We have acquired and may in the future acquire or make investments in, complementary or what we view as strategic businesses, services or products. The ultimate success of these acquisitions and investments, as applicable will depend, in part, on our ability to successfully combine and integrate the acquired companies into our business, and realize the synergies and anticipated strategic, financial and other benefits from the acquisitions, as well as on changes in macroeconomic and U.S. residential real estate market conditions. If we are unable to achieve these objectives within the anticipated time frame, or at all, the value of our Class A common stock may decline.

The integration of any acquired company may result in material challenges, including, without limitation:

- coordinating geographically separate organizations with increased operations in jurisdictions in which we previously did not operate and subject to regulations and regulatory authorities to which we previously were not subject;
- undisclosed liabilities that were not discovered during the diligence process;
- managing a larger combined business;

- retaining key management and other employees and maintaining employee morale, and retaining existing business relationships with customers, real estate professionals and other counterparties;
- the possibility of faulty assumptions underlying expectations regarding the integration process and/or our inability to integrate future acquisitions in the same manner, or with the same degree of success, as we have integrated past acquisitions;
- unanticipated issues in integrating information technology, communications and other systems;
- that the business and assets we acquire might not perform at levels we expect, and we may not be able to achieve the anticipated synergies;
- the possibility that we incur additional indebtedness to pay for such acquisition, thereby increasing our leverage and diminishing our liquidity, or issue equity, which could result in dilution to our stockholders;
- the failure of such acquired company to continue to grow under our ownership;
- the impact from revisions to forecasted amounts on the fair value of contingent liabilities related to our completed acquisitions, or disputes that may arise out of earn-outs, escrows, and other arrangements related to an acquisition of a company; and
- unforeseen expenses, costs, liabilities or delays associated with such acquisition.

Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Pressure from existing and new competitors may adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

We operate in a highly competitive industry that could become even more competitive due to economic, legislative, regulatory, and technological changes. We face significant competition for clients from bank and nonbank competitors, including national and regional banks, mortgage banking companies, financial technology companies, and correspondent lenders. Many of our competitors are significantly larger and have significantly more resources, greater name recognition, and more extensive and established retail footprints than we do.

Our ability to compete successfully will depend on a number of factors, including our ability to build and maintain long-term client relationships while ensuring high ethical standards and sound lending and servicing practices, the scope, relevance and pricing of products and services that we offer, our clients' satisfaction with our products and services, industry and general economic trends, and our ability to keep pace with technological advances in the industry.

Our failure to compete effectively in our markets could restrain our growth or cause us to lose market share, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Although we have expanded our presence in the Northeast, Midwest and Southwest United States with our acquisition of RMS in 2021, Inlanta in December 2022, Legacy Mortgage, LLC in February 2023 and Cherry Creek Mortgage, LLC in April 2023, respectively, we may face a competitive disadvantage as a result of our concentration primarily in the Northwest United States and will be unable, as compared to our more geographically diversified peers, to spread our operating costs across a broader market. Furthermore, a cyclical decline in the industry's overall loan origination volume, or decreased demand for loans due to a higher interest rate environment, which we believe will continue throughout the balance of 2023 as the Federal Reserve combats rising inflation, have led, and may in the future lead, to increased competition for remaining loan originations. Any increase in these competitive pressures could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our failure to maintain or grow our historical referral relationships with our referral partners may materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

A substantial portion of our mortgage origination leads are sourced through an established network of referral partners with which we have longstanding relationships. We rely on being a

preferred provider to realtors, builders, and other partners with whom we have relationships. Our failure to maintain or grow these relationships could significantly decrease our origination volume and materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects. In addition, changes in the real estate and home construction industries, or in the relationships between those industries and the mortgage industry, could adversely affect our business and operating results, financial condition, and prospects. For example, in recent years, there has been an increase in products and services designed to facilitate home sales without the involvement of realtors, and if the role of realtors in the sales process declines, our business could be adversely affected if we are unable to adapt to that development in a manner that preserves our loan origination leads.

We are required to make servicing advances that can be subject to delays in recovery or may not be recoverable in certain circumstances.

During any period in which our clients are not making payments on loans we service, including during defaults, delinquencies, forbearances, and in certain circumstances where a client prepays a loan, we generally are required under our servicing agreements to advance our own funds to pay principal and interest, property taxes and insurance premiums, legal expenses, and other expenses. In addition, in the event a loan serviced by us defaults or becomes delinquent, or to the extent a mortgagee under such loan is allowed to enter into a forbearance by applicable law or regulation, the repayment to us of any advance related to such events may be delayed until the loan is repaid or refinanced or liquidation occurs. Any delay or impairment in our ability to collect an advance may materially and adversely affect our liquidity, and delays in reimbursements of us, or our inability to be reimbursed, for advances could be detrimental to our business. Market disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the response, including through the Coronavirus Air, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"), enacted on March 27, 2020, and the temporary period of forbearance that was previously offered for clients unable to pay on certain mortgage loans, may also increase the number of defaults, delinquencies or forbearances related to the loans we service, increasing the advances we make for such loans, which we may not recover in a timely manner or at all. In addition, any regulatory actions that lengthen the foreclosure process could increase the amount of servicing advances that we are required to make, lengthen the time it takes for us to be reimbursed for such advances, and increase the costs incurred during the foreclosure process. While we have in the past utilized prepayments and payoffs to make advances, such sources, and other sources of liquidity available to us, may not be sufficient in the future, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected as a result. As of March 31, 2023, loans representing approximately 0.8% of the loans in our servicing portfolio were in forbearance.

A substantial portion of our assets are measured at fair value. From time to time our estimates of their value prove to be inaccurate and we are required to write them down.

We record the value of our MSRs, IRLCs, MLHS, the contingent liabilities related to our completed acquisitions, and our inventory of loans for which we have repurchase rights at fair value. Fair value determinations require many assumptions and complex analyses for which we cannot control many of the underlying factors. From time to time our estimates prove to be incorrect and we are required to write down the value of these assets, which could adversely affect our earnings, financial condition, and liquidity.

In particular, our estimates of the fair value of our MSRs are based on the cash flows projected to result from the servicing of the related mortgage loans and continually fluctuate due to a number of factors, including prepayment rates and other market conditions that affect the number of loans that ultimately become delinquent or are repaid or refinanced. These estimates are calculated by a third party using complex financial models that account for a high number of variables that drive cash flows associated with MSRs and anticipate changes in those variables over the life of the MSR. As such, the accuracy of our estimates of the fair value of our MSRs are highly dependent upon the reasonableness of the results of such models and the variables and assumptions that we build into them. If loan delinquencies or prepayment speeds are higher than anticipated or other factors perform worse than modeled, the recorded value of certain of our MSRs may decrease, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The success and growth of our business will depend upon our ability to adapt to and implement technological changes and to develop and market attractive products and services.

The mortgage industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new products and services. We seek to differentiate ourselves by the range of mortgage programs we offer and rely on our internally-developed technology to make our platform available to our loan officers, evaluate mortgage applicants, service loans and enable greater operational efficiency. Our future success and growth depend, in part, upon our ability to develop new products and services that satisfy changing client demand and use technology to provide a desirable client experience and to create additional efficiencies in our operations. If we fail to predict demand and develop, commercialize, and achieve acceptance of attractive products and services, our business and prospects could be adversely affected. In addition, the implementation of technological changes and upgrades to maintain current systems and integrate new ones may also cause service interruptions, transaction processing errors and system conversion delays, may cause us to fail to comply with applicable laws, and may cause us to incur additional expenses, which may be substantial. Failure to keep pace successfully with technological change affecting the mortgage industry and avoid interruptions, errors and delays could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Adverse events to our clients could occur, which can result in substantial losses that could adversely affect our financial condition.

A client's ability or willingness to repay his or her mortgage may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including a loss of or change in employment or income, weak macro-economic conditions, increases in payment obligations to other lenders and deterioration in the value of the home that serves as collateral for the loan. Increases in delinquencies or defaults related to these and other factors may adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations and may also cause decreased demand in the secondary market for loans originated through Guild. In addition, higher risk loans incur greater servicing costs because they require more frequent interaction with clients and closer monitoring and oversight. We may not be able to pass along these additional servicing costs associated with higher-risk loans to our clients and they could result in substantial losses that could adversely affect our financial condition.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by a cybersecurity breach or other vulnerability involving our computer systems or those of certain of our third-party service providers upon which we rely, resulting in consequences such as regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers; and other adverse consequences.

In the ordinary course of our business, we and the third parties upon which we rely, may collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share (collectively, process) proprietary, confidential, and sensitive data, such as financial information.

Cyber-attacks, malicious internet-based activity, online and offline fraud, and other similar activities threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our sensitive information and information technology systems, and those of the third parties upon which we rely. Such threats are prevalent and continue to rise, are increasingly difficult to detect, and come from a variety of sources, including traditional computer "hackers," threat actors, "hacktivists," organized criminal threat actors, personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation states, and nation-state-supported actors. Some actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we, and the third parties upon which we rely, may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including retaliatory cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to distribute our services.

Our systems and those of certain of our third-party service providers could be vulnerable to hardware and cybersecurity issues. We and the third parties upon which we rely may be subject to a

variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through phishing attacks), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), denial-of-service attacks (such as credential stuffing), credential harvesting, personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunications failures, earthquakes, fires, floods, and other similar threats. In particular, severe ransomware attacks are becoming increasingly prevalent and can lead to significant interruptions in our operations, loss of sensitive data and income, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments.

To the extent we or our systems rely on third-party service providers through either a connection to, or an integration with, those third-parties' systems, the risk of cybersecurity attacks and loss, corruption or unauthorized publication of our information or the confidential information of our clients, employees, and others, may increase. We may rely on third-party service providers and technologies to operate critical business systems to process sensitive data in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, cloud-based infrastructure, data center facilities, encryption and authentication technology, employee email, content delivery to customers, and other functions. Our ability to monitor these third parties' information security practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. Other third-party risks may include data location uncertainty, and the possibility of data storage in inappropriate jurisdictions where laws or security measures may be inadequate. Any damage or failure that causes an interruption in the operations of our third-party service providers could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects. While we may be entitled to damages if our third-party service providers fail to satisfy their privacy or security-related obligations to us, any award may be insufficient to cover our damages, or we may be unable to recover such award. In addition, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties' infrastructure in our supply chain or our third-party partners' supply chains have not been compromised.

As a result of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, our workforce shifted from in-person to remote work environment. We have since transitioned to a hybrid work environment in which a portion of our workforce may work in-person. Many employees utilize network connections, and computers and devices outside our premises or network, including working at home, while in transit and in public locations. This transition to a prolonged hybrid work environment may exacerbate certain risks to our business, including increasing the stress on, and our vulnerability to disruptions of, our technology infrastructure and computer systems, increased risk of phishing, ransomware, and other cybersecurity attacks, and increased risk of unauthorized dissemination of personal or confidential information.

Future or past business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our systems could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities' systems and technologies.

Any or all of the issues described above could adversely affect our ability to attract new clients and continue our relationship with existing clients and could subject us to governmental or third-party lawsuits, investigations, regulatory fines or other actions or liability, thereby harming our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects. These disruptions could jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure, including personal or confidential information of our clients, employees and others, which may result in significant liability and damage our reputation. Certain data privacy and security obligations may require us to implement and maintain specific security measures or industry-standard or reasonable security measures to protect our information technology systems and sensitive information. Applicable data privacy and security obligations may require us to notify relevant stakeholders of security incidents. Such disclosures are costly, and the disclosure or the failure to comply with such requirements could lead to adverse consequences.

While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against security incidents, it is difficult or impossible to defend against every risk being posed by changing technologies as well as criminals intent on committing cyber-crime and any measures we employ may not be successful

in preventing, detecting or stopping attacks. The increasing sophistication and resources of cyber criminals and other non-state threat actors and increased actions by nation-state actors make keeping up with new threats difficult and could result in a breach of security. Controls employed by our information technology department and our third-party service providers, including cloud vendors, could prove inadequate and we may be unable in the future to detect vulnerabilities in our information technology systems because such threats and techniques change frequently, are often sophisticated in nature, and may not be detected until after a security incident has occurred. We may expend significant resources or modify our business activities to try to protect against security incidents. Further, we may experience delays in developing and deploying remedial measures designed to address any such identified vulnerabilities.

Our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims.

Operating and growing our business may require additional capital, and if capital is not available to us, our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects may suffer.

Operating and growing our business is expected to require further investments in our technology and operations. We may be presented with opportunities that we want to pursue, and unforeseen challenges may present themselves, either of which could cause us to require additional capital. If our cash needs exceed our expectations or we experience rapid growth, we could experience strain in our cash flow, which could adversely affect our operations in the event we were unable to obtain other sources of liquidity. If we seek to raise funds through equity or debt financing, those funds may prove to be unavailable, may only be available on terms that are not acceptable to us or may result in significant dilution to you or higher levels of leverage. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to pursue our business objectives and to respond to business opportunities, challenges or unforeseen circumstances could be significantly limited, and our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to certain operational risks, including, but not limited to, employee or customer fraud, the obligation to repurchase sold loans in the event of a documentation error, and data processing system failures and errors.

Employee errors and employee and client misconduct could subject us to financial losses or regulatory sanctions and seriously harm our reputation. Misconduct by our employees could include, among other things, improper use of confidential information and fraud. It is not always possible to prevent employee errors and misconduct or documentation errors, and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. In addition, we rely heavily upon information supplied by third parties, including the information contained in credit applications, property appraisals, title information and valuation, and employment and income documentation, in deciding which loans we will originate as well as the terms of those loans. If any of the information upon which we rely is misrepresented, either fraudulently or inadvertently, and the misrepresentation is not detected prior to the mortgage being funded, the value of that mortgage may be significantly lower than expected, or we may fund a mortgage that we would not have funded or on terms we would not have extended. Whether a misrepresentation is made by the mortgage applicant or another third party, we generally bear the risk of loss associated with such misrepresentation. A loan subject to a material misrepresentation is typically unsellable or subject to repurchase if it is sold prior to detection of the misrepresentation. The sources of the misrepresentations are often difficult to identify, and it is often difficult to recover any of the monetary losses we may suffer. These risks could adversely affect our business, results of operation, financial condition, and reputation.

We are periodically required to repurchase mortgage loans that we have sold, or indemnify purchasers of our mortgage loans, if these loans fail to meet certain criteria or characteristics or under other circumstances.

At the time a loan is sold to an investor, we make certain representations and warranties. If defects are subsequently discovered in these representations and warranties that cause a loan to no longer satisfy the applicable investor eligibility requirements, we may be required to repurchase that loan. We are also required to indemnify several of our investors for borrowers' prepayments and defaults. In addition, with respect to delinquent Ginnie Mae mortgage loans that we service, we are required to repurchase such loans prior to foreclosing and liquidating the mortgaged properties securing such loans. As of March 31, 2023, Ginnie Mae accounted for 28.6% of the UPB of our servicing portfolio.

As of March 31, 2023, we have a reserve of \$16.7 million for repurchase and indemnification obligations. Actual repurchase and indemnification obligations could materially exceed the reserves we have recorded in our financial statements. There can be no guarantee that future losses will not be in excess of the recorded liability.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created economic, financial and public health disruptions that have and are expected to continue to adversely affect the national economy and the local economies in the communities in which we operate.

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected the national economy and the local economies in the communities in which we operate. Although the impact of COVID-19 on our business has been immaterial so far, we expect that the pandemic and governmental programs created as a response to the pandemic, will continue to affect certain aspects of our business. Such effects, if they continue for a prolonged period, may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

The COVID-19 pandemic is also affecting our mortgage servicing operations. In March 2020, the federal government enacted the CARES Act, which allowed borrowers with federally backed loans to request a temporary mortgage forbearance. Nevertheless, servicers of mortgage loans are contractually bound to advance monthly payments to investors, insurers, and taxing authorities regardless of whether the borrower actually makes those payments. As a result of the CARES Act forbearance requirements and the subsequent extension of federal forbearance programs, we have recorded, and expect to record additional, increases in delinquencies in our servicing portfolio, which may require us to finance substantial amounts of advances of principal and interest, property taxes, insurance premiums and other expenses to protect investors' interests in the properties securing the loans. While Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac issued guidance limiting the number of payments a servicer must advance in the case of a forbearance, we expect that a borrower who has experienced a loss of employment or a reduction of income may not repay the forborne payments at the end of the forbearance period, or at all.

Seasonality may cause fluctuations in our financial results.

The mortgage origination industry can be seasonal. We typically experience an increase in our mortgage origination activity during the second and third quarters and reduced activity in the first and fourth quarters as homebuyers tend to purchase their homes during the spring and summer in order to move to a new home before the start of the school year. Accordingly, our loan origination revenues vary from quarter to quarter and comparisons of sequential quarters may not be meaningful.

If we fail to protect our brand and reputation, our ability to grow our business and increase the volume of mortgages we originate and service may be adversely affected.

Maintaining strong brand recognition and a reputation for trustworthiness and for delivering a superior client experience is important to our business. If we fail to protect our brand and deliver on these expectations, or if negative public opinion relating to Guild or other mortgage industry participants resulting from actual or alleged conduct in mortgage origination, servicing or other activities, government oversight or regulation, litigation or other matters should occur, these events could harm our reputation and damage our ability to attract and retain clients or maintain our referral network, which could adversely affect our business. Our reputation may also be negatively

impacted by our environmental, social and governance practices and disclosures, including climate change practices and disclosures.

We could be forced to incur greater expense marketing our brand or maintaining our reputation in the future to preserve our position in the market and, even with such greater expense, we may not be successful in doing so. Many of our competitors have more resources than we do and can spend more advertising their brands and services. If we are unable to maintain or enhance consumer awareness of our brand cost-effectively and maintain our reputation, or otherwise experience negative publicity, our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to certain risks associated with investing in real estate and real estate related assets, including risks of loss from adverse weather conditions, man-made or natural disasters, pandemics, terrorist attacks and the effects of climate change, which may cause disruptions in our operations and could materially and adversely affect the real estate industry generally and our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Weather conditions and man-made or natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, pandemics, floods, droughts, fires, and other environmental conditions can adversely impact properties that we own or that collateralize loans we own or service, as well as properties where we conduct business. Future adverse weather conditions and man-made or natural disasters could also adversely impact the demand for, and value of, our assets, as well as the cost to service or manage such assets, directly impact the value of our assets through damage, destruction or loss, and thereafter materially impact the availability or cost of insurance to protect against these events. Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the ongoing war, have caused and may continue to cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in disruptions in U.S. financial markets and negatively impact the U.S. economy in general. It is not possible to predict the broader consequences of this conflict, which could include further sanctions, embargoes, regional instability, geopolitical shifts and adverse effects on macroeconomic conditions, currency exchange rates and financial markets, all of which could impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Potentially adverse consequences of global warming and climate change, including rising sea levels and increased intensity of extreme weather events, could similarly have an impact on our properties and the local economies of certain areas in which we operate. Although we believe the properties collateralizing our loan assets or underlying our MSR assets are appropriately covered by insurance, we cannot predict at this time if we or our borrowers will be able to obtain appropriate coverage at a reasonable cost in the future, or if we will be able to continue to pass along all of the costs of insurance. There also is a risk that one or more of our property insurers may not be able to fulfill their obligations with respect to claims payments due to a deterioration in its financial condition or may even cancel policies due to increasing costs of providing insurance coverage in certain geographic areas.

Certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, that result from events described above such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornados, terrorism, acts of war, and pandemics, may also be uninsurable or not economically insurable. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors, including terrorism or acts of war, also might make the insurance proceeds insufficient to repair or replace a property if it is damaged or destroyed. Under these circumstances, the insurance proceeds received might not be adequate to restore our economic position with respect to the affected real property. Any uninsured loss could result in the loss of cash flow from, and the asset value of, the affected property, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Regulatory Environment

Our mortgage loan origination and servicing activities are subject to a highly complex legal and regulatory framework, and non-compliance with or changes in laws and regulations governing our industry could harm our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects.

The mortgage industry is subject to a highly complex legal and regulatory framework. In addition to the licensing requirements for each of the jurisdictions in which we originate or service loans, we must comply with a number of federal, state, and local consumer protection and other laws including, among others, the Truth in Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act ("ECOA"), Fair Credit Reporting Act, Fair Housing Act ("Housing Act"), Telephone Consumer Protection Act, Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, Electronic Fund Transfer Act of 1978, Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Military Lending Act, Homeowners Protection Act, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, CARES Act, federal, state and local laws designed to discourage predatory lending and servicing practices, prohibit unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, protect customer privacy, and regulate debt collection and consumer credit reporting, and state foreclosure laws. These and other laws and regulations directly affect our business and require constant compliance monitoring, internal and external audits, and examinations by federal and state regulators. Changes to the laws, regulations, and guidelines relating to the origination and servicing of mortgages, including those already adopted and those that may in the future be adopted, their interpretation or the manner in which they are enforced, could render our current business practices non-compliant or make compliance more difficult or expensive.

As a non-depository lending and servicing institution, we are subject to the regulatory authority of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), including, without limitation, its authority to conduct investigations, bring enforcement actions, impose monetary penalties, require remediation of practices, pursue administrative proceedings or litigation, and obtain cease and desist orders for violations of applicable federal consumer financial laws. The CFPB has been active in investigations and enforcement actions, and has issued civil money penalties to parties when the CFPB has determined that such parties have violated the laws and regulations it enforces. Our failure to comply with the federal consumer protection laws and regulations to which we are subject, whether that failure is actual or alleged, could expose us to enforcement actions or potential litigation liabilities. Additional regulatory uncertainty now exists as a result of a decision issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit on October 19, 2022, striking down a CFPB rulemaking as a result of its conclusion that the funding structure for the CFPB violates the Appropriations Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Because all CFPB rulemakings depend on the expenditure of CFPB funds, there is a risk that prior CFPB activities, including the promulgation of regulations impacting the mortgage market and upon which lenders, such as Guild, have relied in conducting their activities, may also be deemed unconstitutional.

It is possible that we are not, and will not in the future be, in full compliance with current and future laws and regulations, or interpretations of the foregoing. Our failure, or the failure of our loan officers, other employees, correspondent sellers or others with whom we have business relationships, to operate in compliance with any of the laws, regulations, and guidelines relating to the origination, servicing, and collection of mortgages could result in, among other things, the loss of licenses and approvals required for us to engage in the business of originating, servicing, and collecting mortgage loans, governmental investigations and enforcement actions, damage to our brand and reputation, civil and criminal liability and administrative penalties, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects.

The Financial Stability Oversight Council ("FSOC") has recommended that federal and state regulators strengthen the prudential regulation of nonbank mortgage origination and servicing companies and has issued guidance describing the process FSOC would follow if it were to consider making a determination to subject a nonbank financial company to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and prudential standards. The FSOC has also been conducting a review of the secondary mortgage market focused on the regulation of the GSEs. Additionally, the Conference of State Bank Supervisors ("CSBS") has issued a proposal for enhancing regulatory prudential standards for nonbank mortgage servicers subject to licensing and supervision by state financial regulators. The CSBS prudential regulatory proposal includes standards for capital, liquidity, risk management, data standards and integrity, data protection and cyber risk, corporate governance, servicing transfer requirements, and change of control requirements. To the extent that the FSOC and other regulators move forward with new prudential reforms of nonbank mortgage originators or servicers (including designating nonbank mortgage companies for heightened prudential regulation by the Federal Reserve), the markets they serve, or the secondary mortgage

market, it could materially affect the operating costs, competitiveness, business plan, and prospects of our business.

Failure to comply with fair lending laws and regulations could lead to a wide variety of sanctions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Anti-discrimination statutes, such as the Housing Act, ECOA, and other fair lending laws and regulations prohibit creditors from discriminating against loan applicants and borrowers based on certain characteristics, such as race, religion, and national origin. The Department of Justice and other federal agencies, including the CFPB, are responsible for enforcing these laws and regulations. In 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed that the “disparate impact” theory applies to cases brought under the Housing Act, while emphasizing that a causal relationship must be shown between a specific policy of the defendant and a discriminatory result that is not justified by a legitimate objective of the defendant. As a result, various federal regulatory agencies and departments take the position that these laws apply not only to intentional discrimination, but also to neutral practices that have a disparate impact on a group that shares a characteristic that a creditor may not consider in making credit decisions (i.e., creditor or servicing practices that have a disproportionately negative effect on a protected class of individuals). Although it is still unclear whether the theory applies under the ECOA, regulatory agencies and private plaintiffs can be expected to continue to apply it to both the Housing Act and ECOA in the context of mortgage loan lending and servicing. Compliance with anti-discrimination prohibitions, and particularly the disparate impact theory, creates a significant administrative burden and potential liability for failure to comply. In addition, regulatory agencies and consumer advocacy groups are becoming more aggressive in asserting fair lending, fair housing and other claims that the practices of lenders and loan servicers result in a disparate impact on protected classes. A successful regulatory challenge to our performance under these fair lending laws and regulations could result in a wide variety of sanctions, including damages, injunctive or equitable relief, and civil money penalties. In addition to reputational harm, such sanctions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Beyond exposure to potential fair lending or servicing claims under disparate impact theory, lenders face increasing regulatory, enforcement and litigation risk under the FHA and ECOA from claims of “redlining” and “reverse redlining.” Redlining is the practice of avoiding providing services to individuals living in communities of color because of the race or national origin of the people who live in those communities. Reverse redlining is targeting an applicant in a certain neighborhood for a higher cost products or services. In late 2021, the Department of Justice launched a “combating redlining initiative” and partnership with other federal and state agencies, including the CFPB, to crack down on discriminatory lending practices, making clear they are a high priority across the financial services regulatory ecosystem. In addition, the CFPB recently announced that it intends to use its authority under the Consumer Financial Protection Act to identify, prohibit, and prosecute discrimination as an unfair, deceptive, or abusive act or practices to target discriminatory conduct, even where fair lending laws such as the ECOA may not apply. More restrictive laws and regulations may be adopted in the future, and governmental bodies or courts may interpret existing laws or regulations in a more restrictive manner, which could make compliance more difficult or expensive. Any such changes in laws, regulations or interpretations could have a detrimental effect on our business.

We are subject to state licensing and operational requirements. Our failure to obtain and maintain the appropriate state licenses would prohibit us from originating or servicing mortgages in those states and adversely affect our operations.

Because we are not a federally chartered depository institution, we do not benefit from exemptions to state mortgage lending, loan servicing or debt collection licensing and regulatory requirements. In most states in which we operate, a regulatory agency or agencies regulates and enforces laws relating to mortgage servicing companies and mortgage origination companies such as us. These rules and regulations generally require that we seek and maintain certain licenses and comply with certain business practice standards, including requirements as to the form and content of contracts and other documentation and the licensing of our employees. As a nonbank mortgage lender, we are subject to licensure, regulation, and supervision by every state and district in which we do business. States examine nonbank mortgage lenders and servicers periodically, depending on state law requirements and other factors such as the lender’s size and compliance history. These

examinations may include a review of the nonbank lender's compliance with all federal and state consumer protection laws, compliance management system, and internal controls. Complying with this regulatory framework requires a meaningful dedication of management and financial resources. Changes to existing state legislation or the adoption of new state legislation, as well as our entry into new markets in states in which we had not previously operated, could increase our compliance costs. This could render business in any one state or states cost-prohibitive and could materially affect our business and our growth strategy. Any failure to comply with these licensing and operational requirements could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects.

Changes in the guidelines of the GSEs, FHA, VA, USDA, and Ginnie Mae could adversely affect our business.

We are required to follow specific guidelines and eligibility standards that impact the way we service and originate GSE and U.S. government agency loans, including guidelines and standards with respect to credit standards for mortgage loans, our staffing levels, and other servicing practices, and the servicing and ancillary fees that we may charge. In addition, we are required to meet certain minimum financial requirements relating to our net worth, capital ratio, and liquidity in order to sell the loans that we originate to certain investors, including the GSEs. A change in these guidelines could require us to expend additional resources to originate and service mortgages or make it more difficult for us to do so profitably or at all, and a failure to meet applicable financial requirements could materially impair our ability to originate and service loans, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects. In August 2022, the Federal Housing Finance Agency and Ginnie Mae announced updated minimum financial eligibility requirements for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Seller/Serviceers, and Ginnie Mae for single family issuers. The updated minimum financial eligibility requirements modify the definitions of tangible net worth and eligible liquidity, modify their minimum standard measurement and include a new risk-based capital ratio, among other changes. In September 2022, at the direction of the FHFA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac announced similar revisions to minimum financial eligibility requirements. The majority of the requirements are effective on September 30, 2023 with origination liquidity and certain other capital requirements effective as of December 31, 2023. On October 21, 2022, Ginnie Mae extended the compliance date for its risk-based capital requirements to December 31, 2024. Certain of these new capital requirements may impact liquidity in Ginnie Mae markets and while the ultimate impact remains uncertain, such requirements could have the effect of devaluing certain Ginnie Mae MSRs. If we misjudge the magnitude of the costs and benefits of these updated minimum financial eligibility requirements and their impacts on our business, our financial results could be negatively impacted.

In addition, changes in the nature or extent of the guarantees provided by the GSEs, Ginnie Mae, the USDA or the VA, or the insurance provided by the FHA, or coverage provided by private mortgage insurers, could also have broad adverse market implications. Any future increases in guarantee fees or changes to their structure or increases in the premiums we are required to pay to the FHA or private mortgage insurers for insurance, or to the VA or the USDA for guarantees, could increase mortgage origination costs and insurance premiums for our clients. These industry changes could result in reduced demand for our mortgage services, resulting in reduced origination volume and profitability for us, which could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects.

Material changes to the laws, regulations or practices applicable to reverse mortgage programs operated by FHA and HUD could adversely affect our reverse mortgage business.

We acquired Cherry Creek Mortgage LLC in April 2023 and as a result now originate reverse mortgage loan products. The reverse mortgage industry is largely dependent upon the FHA and HUD, and there can be no guarantee that these entities will retain Congressional authorization to continue the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage ("HECM") program or that they will not make material changes to the laws, regulations, rules or practices applicable to reverse mortgage programs. The vast majority of reverse mortgage loan products we originate are HECMs, which are FHA-insured loans that must comply with the FHA's and other regulatory requirements. Guild may also originate non-HECM reverse mortgage products, for which there is a limited secondary market. The FHA regulations governing the HECM products have changed from time to time. For example, FHA has

added disbursement limits that restrict the amount of loan proceeds that a borrower can receive during the first year of the loan, implemented collateral risk assessment guidelines that require HECM lenders to obtain a second property appraisal if FHA determines that additional support for the collateral value is needed, and added credit-based underwriting criteria designed to assess borrowers' ability and willingness to meet their financial obligations. Our reverse mortgage business is also subject to state statutory and regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, licensing requirements, required disclosures and permissible fees. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to the origination of reverse mortgages, we could be subject to adverse regulatory actions, including potential fines, penalties or sanctions, and our business, reputation, and financial condition could be adversely affected. We continue to evaluate our reverse mortgage business and the future loan production under such business remains uncertain.

We are subject to stringent and evolving laws, regulations, rules, contractual obligations, policies and other obligations related to data privacy and security. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse business consequences.

In the ordinary course of our business, we and the third parties upon which we rely, may collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share (collectively, process) personal data and other sensitive information, including proprietary and confidential business data, trade secrets, intellectual property, sensitive third-party data and financial information. Our data processing activities may subject us to numerous data privacy and security obligations, such as various laws, regulations, guidance, industry standards, external and internal privacy and security policies, contractual requirements, and other obligations relating to data privacy and security.

Federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous data privacy and security laws, including data breach notification laws, personal data privacy laws, financial privacy laws (e.g., the GLBA), consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the FTCA), and other similar laws (e.g., wiretapping laws). For example, the TCPA imposes various consumer consent requirements and other restrictions on certain telemarketing activity and other communications with consumers by phone, fax or text message. TCPA violations can result in significant financial penalties, including penalties or criminal fines imposed by the Federal Communications Commission or fines of up to \$1,500 per violation imposed through private litigation or by state authorities. As another example, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 ("CCPA") requires businesses to provide specific disclosures in privacy notices and honor requests of California residents to exercise certain privacy rights. The CCPA provides for civil penalties of up to \$7,500 per violation and allows private litigants affected by certain data breaches to recover significant statutory damages. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, which became operative on January 1, 2023, expanded the CCPA's requirements to apply to personal information of business representatives and employees and established a new regulatory agency to implement and enforce the law. Other states, such as Virginia, Colorado, Utah and Connecticut, have also passed comprehensive privacy laws, and similar laws are being considered in several other states, as well as at the federal and local levels. These developments may further complicate compliance efforts, and may increase legal risk and compliance costs for us, the third parties upon whom we rely, and our customers.

We may be bound by contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, and our efforts to comply with such obligations may not be successful. For example, certain privacy laws, such as the CCPA, allow our customers to impose specific contractual restrictions on their service providers. We may also be contractually subject to industry standards adopted by industry groups and may become subject to such obligations in the future. We may publish privacy policies, marketing materials and other statements, such as compliance with certain certifications or self-regulatory principles, regarding data privacy and security. If these policies, materials or statements are found to be deficient, lacking in transparency, deceptive, unfair, or misrepresentative of our practices, we may be subject to investigation, enforcement actions or other adverse consequences.

Obligations related to data privacy and security are quickly changing, becoming increasingly stringent, and creating regulatory uncertainty. Additionally, these obligations may be subject to

differing applications and interpretations, which may be inconsistent or conflict among jurisdictions. Preparing for and complying with these obligations requires us to devote significant resources. These obligations may necessitate changes to our services, information technologies, systems, and practices and to those of any third parties that process personal data on our behalf. We may at times fail (or be perceived to have failed) in our efforts to comply with our data privacy and security obligations. Moreover, despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties on whom we rely may fail to comply with such obligations, which could negatively impact our business operations. If we or the third parties on which we rely fail, or are perceived to have failed, to address or comply with applicable data privacy and security obligations, we could face significant consequences, including but not limited to: government enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar); litigation (including class-action claims); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; bans on processing personal data; and orders to destroy or not use personal data. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers; inability to process personal data or to operate in certain jurisdictions; limited ability to develop or commercialize our services; expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry; adverse publicity; or substantial changes to our business model or operations.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

We are controlled by MCMI, and MCMI's interests may conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders.

MCMI holds all of our issued and outstanding Class B common stock and controls approximately 95.2% of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock. As a result, MCMI controls any action requiring the general approval of our stockholders, including the election of our Board of Directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and the approval of any merger or sale of substantially all of our assets. So long as MCMI continues to directly or indirectly own a significant amount of our equity, even if such amount is less than a majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock, MCMI will continue to be able to substantially influence the outcome of votes on all matters requiring approval by the stockholders. The interests of MCMI could conflict with or differ from our interests or the interests of our other stockholders. For example, the concentration of ownership held by MCMI could delay, defer or prevent a change of control of our Company or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination that may otherwise be attractive to us or our other stockholders.

We are a "controlled company" within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") rules and, as a result, we are permitted to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements that provide protection to stockholders of other companies.

Because MCMI controls a majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock, we are considered a controlled company under the applicable rules of the NYSE. As a controlled company, we are permitted to elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements of the NYSE, including the requirements that:

- a majority of our Board of Directors consist of independent directors;
- we have a nominating and corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors; and
- we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors.

These requirements will not apply to us as long as we remain a controlled company. Accordingly, investors in our Class A common stock may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of the NYSE. We have currently elected not to rely on the exemptions above, however we may choose to do so at any time.

Our directors and executive officers have significant control over our business.

Our directors and executive officers beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, approximately 34.9% of the outstanding shares of our Class A common stock and 100% of the outstanding shares of our Class B common stock (to the extent the Chairman of our Board of Directors may be deemed to beneficially own all of the shares of our Class B common stock beneficially owned by MCMI), representing an aggregate of approximately 96.9% of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock. As a result, in addition to their day-to-day management roles, our executive officers and directors will be able to exercise significant influence on our business as stockholders, including influence over election of members of the Board of Directors and the authorization of other corporate actions requiring stockholder approval.

We are a holding company and depend upon distributions from GMC to meet our obligations.

We are a holding company with no material assets other than our ownership of equity interests in GMC, which is our wholly owned subsidiary. Our ability to pay dividends and to pay taxes and cover other expenses depends on the financial results and cash flows of GMC. As the sole member of GMC, we intend to cause GMC to make distributions to us in amounts sufficient to meet our obligations. Certain laws and regulations, however, may result in restrictions on GMC's ability to make distributions to us. To the extent that we need funds and GMC is restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of any of its financing arrangements, we may not be able to obtain funds on terms acceptable to us or at all and as a result could suffer an adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

Risks Related to our Class A Common Stock

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock by our existing stockholders in the public market could cause the price of our Class A common stock to fall.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could significantly reduce the market price of our Class A common stock. If our existing stockholders sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock (including shares of our Class B common stock that would convert to Class A common stock in connection with such sales) in the public market, the trading price of our Class A common stock could substantially decline. Furthermore, if MCMI or our executive officers and directors were to sell a substantial portion of the shares they hold, it could cause the price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our issuance of capital stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our equity incentive plans or otherwise would dilute all other stockholders.

We may issue capital stock in the future. Any such issuance would result in dilution to all other stockholders. In the future, we may issue stock, including as a grant of equity awards to employees, directors, and consultants under our equity incentive plans, to raise capital through equity financings or to acquire or make investments in companies, products or technologies for which we may issue equity securities as consideration or for financing purposes. Any such issuances of capital stock in the future may cause stockholders to experience significant dilution of their ownership interests and the per share value of our Class A common stock to decline.

We do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

Although we have paid some special dividends in the past, we do not anticipate declaring or paying regular cash dividends on our Class A common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we anticipate that most or all of our future earnings will be retained to support our operations and finance the growth and development of our business. Any future determination to declare and pay cash dividends, if any, will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on a variety of factors, including applicable laws, our financial condition, results of operations, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, general business or financial market

conditions, and other factors our Board of Directors may deem relevant. Investors should not purchase our Class A common stock with the expectation of receiving cash dividends.

Certain provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and of Delaware law may prevent or delay an acquisition of Guild, which could decrease the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation, bylaws, and Delaware law contain provisions that are intended to deter coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids by making such practices or bids unacceptably expensive to the bidder and to encourage prospective acquirers to negotiate with our Board of Directors rather than to attempt a hostile takeover. These provisions include, among others, those establishing:

- a dual class common stock structure, which provides MCMI with the ability to control the outcome of matters requiring stockholder approval, even if it beneficially owns significantly less than a majority of the shares of our outstanding common stock;
- the division of our Board of Directors into three classes of directors, with each class serving a staggered three-year term, which could have the effect of making the replacement of incumbent directors more time-consuming and difficult;
- the inability of our stockholders to call a special meeting;
- the inability of our stockholders to act by written consent after MCMI and its affiliated private equity funds cease to beneficially own a majority of the combined voting power of our capital stock;
- rules regarding how stockholders may present proposals or nominate directors for election at stockholder meetings;
- the right of our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval;
- the inability of stockholders to remove directors without cause after MCMI, any other investment funds affiliated with MCMI, and any company or other entity controlled by, controlling or under common control with MCMI or any such investment fund (other than any portfolio company) cease to beneficially own a majority of the combined voting power of our capital stock; and
- the ability of our directors, not our stockholders, to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

In addition, because we have not elected to be exempt from Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), this provision could also delay or prevent a change of control that stockholders may favor. Section 203 of the DGCL provides that, subject to limited exceptions, a person that acquires, or is affiliated with a person that acquires, more than 15% of the outstanding voting stock of a Delaware corporation (an "interested stockholder") must not engage in any business combination with that corporation, including by merger, consolidation or acquisitions of additional shares, for a three-year period following the date on which the person became an interested stockholder, unless (i) prior to such time, the board of directors of such corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder; (ii) upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of such corporation at the time the transaction commenced (excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting stock owned by the interested stockholder) the voting stock owned by directors who are also officers or held in employee benefit plans in which the employees do not have a confidential right to tender or vote stock held by the plan); or (iii) on or subsequent to such time the business combination is approved by the board of directors of such corporation and authorized at a meeting of stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of such corporation not owned by the interested stockholder.

We believe these provisions protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our Board of Directors and by

providing our Board of Directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. These provisions are not intended to make Guild immune from takeovers. However, these provisions will apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that our Board of Directors determines is not in the best interests of Guild and its stockholders. These provisions may also prevent or discourage attempts to remove and replace incumbent directors.

Our Board of Directors has the ability to issue blank check preferred stock, which may discourage or impede acquisition attempts or other transactions.

Our Board of Directors has the power, subject to applicable law, to issue series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of the series, impede the completion of a merger, tender offer or other takeover attempt. For instance, subject to applicable law, a series of preferred stock may impede a business combination by including class voting rights, which would enable the holder or holders of such series to block a proposed transaction. Our Board of Directors will make any determination to issue shares of preferred stock based on its judgment as to our and our stockholders' best interests. Our Board of Directors, in so acting, could issue shares of preferred stock having terms which could discourage an acquisition attempt or other transaction that some, or a majority, of the stockholders may believe to be in their best interests or in which stockholders would have received a premium for their stock over the then-prevailing market price of the stock.

Our certificate of incorporation contains an exclusive forum provision that may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors and officers.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that, unless the Board of Directors otherwise determines, the state courts in the State of Delaware or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal court for the District of Delaware, will be the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of Guild, any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer of Guild to Guild or Guild's stockholders, any action asserting a claim against Guild or any director or officer of Guild arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or Guild's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or any action asserting a claim against Guild or any director or officer of Guild governed by the internal affairs doctrine under Delaware law (collectively, the "covered actions"). This exclusive forum provision applies to all covered actions, including any covered action in which the plaintiff chooses to assert a claim or claims under federal law in addition to a claim or claims under Delaware law, although stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. This exclusive forum provision does not apply to actions that do not assert any covered Delaware state law claims, such as, for example, any action asserting solely federal securities law claims, and the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' organizational documents has been challenged in legal proceedings and it is possible that, in connection with claims arising under federal securities laws or otherwise, a court could find this exclusive forum provision to be inapplicable or unenforceable.

This exclusive forum provision may limit the ability of Guild's stockholders to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such stockholders find favorable for disputes with Guild or Guild's directors or officers, which may discourage such lawsuits against Guild and Guild's directors and officers. Alternatively, if a court were to find this exclusive forum provision inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings described above, Guild may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions or forums, which could materially and adversely affect Guild's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The dual class structure of our common stock may adversely affect the trading market for our Class A common stock.

We cannot predict the potential effects our dual class structure may have on our Class A common stock, such as a lower or more volatile market price. In 2017, S&P Dow Jones and FTSE Russell announced that they would begin excluding most newly public companies with multiple classes of shares of common stock from being added to certain indices, including the Russell 2000, the S&P 500, the S&P MidCap 400 and the S&P SmallCap 600. As a result, our dual class capital structure would make us ineligible for inclusion in any of these indices, and mutual funds, exchange-

traded funds and other investment vehicles that attempt to passively track these indices likely will not invest in our stock. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that other stock indices will not take a similar approach to S&P Dow Jones or FTSE Russell in the future. It is unclear what effect, if any, these policies will have on the valuations of publicly traded companies excluded from these indices. Given the sustained flow of investment funds into passive strategies that seek to track certain indices, however, it is possible that exclusion from such indices could make our Class A common stock less attractive to investors. As a result, the market price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Being a Public Company

Our quarterly and annual operating results or other operating metrics may fluctuate significantly and may not meet expectations of research analysts, which could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our quarterly and annual operating results and other operating metrics have fluctuated in the past and may in the future fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control and may be difficult to predict. Period-to-period variability or unpredictability of our results could result in our failure to meet our expectations or those of any analysts that cover us or investors with respect to revenue or other operating results for a particular period. If we fail to meet or exceed such expectations for these or any other reasons, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline significantly, and we could face litigation, including securities class action litigation.

We have in the past identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. Any failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures in the future may have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for evaluating and reporting on our system of internal control. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. As a public company, we are required to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley Act") and other rules that govern public companies. In particular, we are required to certify our compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires us to furnish annually a report by management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm is required to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Also, as a publicly-traded company, we are required to maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file with, or submit to, the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, we identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting and, due to such material weakness, also concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures for the period were not effective. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weakness we reported was that we did not have a sufficient complement of personnel with requisite experience in the design and operation of controls and did not perform an effective risk assessment, including risk of fraud. This resulted in ineffective general information technology controls over user access and change management within the general ledger and loan systems. The deficiencies also contributed to ineffective monitoring of consistent operation of internal control over financial reporting and ineffective evaluation of the reliability of information used in controls.

During fiscal year 2022, we developed and executed measures designed to address the above-described material weakness and enhance our internal controls over financial reporting. These measures included the following: (1) investing in and continuing to hire additional finance,

accounting and IT resources with appropriate knowledge and expertise to effectively design, operate and document financial reporting processes and internal controls, (2) enhancing risk assessment, including over source systems to identify the appropriate complement of controls to address access and other information technology specific risks, (3) designing and implementing controls to formalize roles and review responsibilities to align with our team's skills and experience, including over segregation of duties and information technology solutions, (4) implementing and monitoring our approach to remediation of control activities, (5) engaging third party specialists to conduct a comprehensive review, update and enhancement of the design and documentation of key business processes to ensure the components of internal control over financial reporting are present and functioning, and (6) reporting regularly to the audit committee on the progress and results of the remediation plan, including the identification, status, and resolution of internal control deficiencies.

Management has concluded, through testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the newly designed controls that the previously identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting were remediated as of December 31, 2022. However, we cannot assure you that in the future those controls and procedures will be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or errors or to facilitate the fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements or that our disclosure controls and procedures will remain effective. As a result, investors, counterparties and consumers may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial and other reports filed with, or submitted to, the SEC, our access to capital markets and perceptions of our creditworthiness could be adversely affected, and the market price of our Class A common stock could decline. In addition, we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources. These events could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

General Risk Factors

Our existing and any future indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to operate our business, our financial condition or the results of our operations.

Our existing and any future indebtedness could have important consequences, including:

- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to payments on our indebtedness, which would reduce the amount of cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures or other corporate purposes;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic, industry and market conditions;
- subjecting us to restrictive covenants that may reduce our ability to take certain corporate actions or obtain further debt or equity financing;
- limiting our ability to plan for and respond to business opportunities or changes in our business or industry; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt or better debt servicing options.

Failure to make payments or comply with other covenants under our existing debt instruments could result in an event of default. If an event of default occurs and the lender accelerates the amounts due, we may need to seek additional financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. In that event, we may not be able to make accelerated payments, and the lender could seek to enforce security interests in the collateral securing such indebtedness, which includes substantially all of our assets.

Our risk management strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposures in all market environments or against all types of risk.

We have devoted significant resources to develop our risk management policies and procedures and expect to continue to devote such resources to the risk management program in the future. Nonetheless, our risk management strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk, including market, interest rate, credit, liquidity, operational, cybersecurity, legal, regulatory and compliance risks, as well as other

risks that we may not have identified or anticipated. As our products and services change and grow and the markets in which we operate evolve, our risk management strategies may not always adapt to those changes in a timely or effective manner. Some of our methods of managing risk are based upon our use of observed historical market behavior and management's judgment. As a result, these methods may not predict future risk exposures, which could be different or significantly greater than the historical measures indicate. Although we employ a broad and diversified set of risk monitoring and risk mitigation techniques, those techniques and the judgments that accompany their application cannot anticipate every economic and financial outcome or the timing of such outcomes. Any of these circumstances could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to attract, integrate and retain qualified personnel, our ability to develop and successfully grow our business could be harmed.

Our business depends on our ability to retain our key executives and management and to hire, develop and retain qualified loan officers and other employees. Our ability to expand our business depends on our being able to hire, train and retain sufficient numbers of employees to staff our in-house servicing centers, as well as other personnel. Our success in recruiting highly skilled and qualified personnel can depend on factors outside of our control, including the strength of the general economy and local employment markets and the availability of alternative forms of employment. If the services of any of our key personnel should become unavailable for any reason, we may not be able to identify and hire qualified persons on terms acceptable to us, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

Furthermore, staffing reductions that occurred during 2022 could create an additional risk of claims being made on behalf of affected employees. Any alleged violation of applicable wage laws or other labor-or employment-related laws could result in complaints by current or former employees, adverse media coverage, investigations and damages or penalties which could have a materially adverse effect on our reputation, business, operating results and prospects. In addition, responding to any such proceeding may result in a significant diversion of management's attention and resources, significant defense costs and other professional fees.

We may from time to time be subject to litigation, which may be extremely costly to defend, could result in substantial judgment or settlement costs and could subject us to other remedies.

From time to time, we have been, and may continue to be, involved in various legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, actions related to our lending and servicing practices as well as alleged violations of the local, state and federal laws to which our business is subject. Claims may be expensive to defend and may divert management's time away from our operations, regardless of whether they are meritorious or ultimately lead to a judgment against us. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully defend or resolve any current or future litigation matters, and the resolution of such matters may result in significant financial payments by, or penalties imposed upon, us, restrictions on our business and operations, or other remedies, in which case those litigation matters could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

Changes in tax laws may adversely affect our tax rate, cash flow and financial performance.

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which, among other things, imposed a 15% minimum tax on book income of certain large corporations, a 1% excise tax on net stock repurchases and several tax incentives to promote clean energy. Further proposed tax changes that may be enacted in the future could impact our current or future tax structure and effective tax rates. The Biden administration has previously proposed other legislation that would further broaden the tax base and limit tax deductions in certain situations. It is unclear at this time if any of these proposals will be enacted in the future. These provisions could have a material, adverse impact on our tax rate, cash flow and financial results. There can be no assurance that future tax law changes will not increase the rate of the corporate income tax

significantly, impose new limitations on deductions, credits or other tax benefits, or make other changes that may adversely affect our business, cash flows or financial performance.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table provides information with respect to repurchases of shares of our Class A common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2023:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in thousands) ⁽²⁾
January 1, 2023 to January 31, 2023	16,346	\$ 10.83	16,346	\$ 14,241
February 1, 2023 to February 28, 2023	13,727	\$ 11.56	13,727	\$ 14,080
March 1, 2023 to March 31, 2023	20,093	\$ 11.31	20,093	\$ 13,851
Total	50,166	\$ 11.26	50,166	

⁽¹⁾ Average price paid per share includes costs associated with the repurchases.

⁽²⁾ On May 5, 2022, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program for the repurchase of up to \$20.0 million of our outstanding Class A common stock over a period of 24 months from such date. As of March 31, 2023, \$13.9 million remained available for repurchase. The share repurchase program allows us to repurchase shares of our Class A common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under the share repurchase program and the timing of any repurchases will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, stock price, trading volume, market conditions, and other general business considerations. The share repurchase program may be modified, suspended or terminated by our Board of Directors at any time.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS**EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Guild Holdings Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-39645) filed on October 26, 2020)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Guild Holdings Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-39645) filed on October 26, 2020)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1#	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following financial information from Guild's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 formatted in Inline XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) includes: (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Filed herewith.

This certification is not deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the Exchange Act.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this Quarterly Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GUILD HOLDINGS COMPANY

Dated: May 9, 2023

By: /s/ Mary Ann McGarry
Name: Mary Ann McGarry
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: May 9, 2023

By: /s/ Desiree A. Kramer
Name: Desiree A. Kramer
Title: Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Mary Ann McGarry, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Guild Holdings Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 9, 2023

By:

/s/ Mary Ann McGarry

Mary Ann McGarry
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Desiree A. Kramer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Guild Holdings Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 9, 2023

By: _____ /s/ Desiree A. Kramer
Desiree A. Kramer
Chief Financial Officer

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ Mary Ann McGarry
Mary Ann McGarry
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Desiree A. Kramer
Desiree A. Kramer
Chief Financial Officer