

Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Housing Finance Reform

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See also: [*National Housing Trust Fund: Funding*](#)

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac—the two federally chartered companies that provide a secondary market for residential mortgages—have been in conservatorship since September 7, 2008, when the foreclosure crisis precipitated a global financial meltdown. Much to the dismay of many, the companies remain under the control of the federal government because Congress cannot agree on the future housing finance system.

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) established an independent agency, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), to serve both as a regulator and to significantly strengthen federal oversight of Fannie and Freddie. HERA gave the FHFA the power to take the companies into conservatorship if need be. HERA also created the national Housing Trust Fund (HTF) and the Capital Magnet Fund (CMF).

At this time, it is unclear how the Trump administration plans to approach conservatorship and housing finance reform. Because Fannie and Freddie provide the dedicated source of funding for the HTF, their status and viability are of particular interest to low-income housing advocates. NLIHC supports comprehensive reform legislation that would provide significant new funding for the HTF.

WHAT ARE FANNIE MAE AND FREDDIE MAC

The Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) are government sponsored enterprises, known as GSEs. Congress established the GSEs to provide liquidity and create a secondary market for both single-family (one to four units) and multifamily (five or more units) residential mortgages. While Fannie and Freddie were created at different times and for different purposes, they have had effectively identical charters and responsibilities since 1992. Prior to

September 7, 2008, when they were placed in conservatorship, they were privately owned and operated corporations.

Fannie and Freddie do not provide mortgage loans directly to individual borrowers. Rather, they facilitate the secondary mortgage market by buying loans from banks, savings institutions, and other mortgage originators. Lenders then use the sale proceeds to engage in further mortgage lending. For the most part, the GSEs purchase single-family, 30-year fixed rate conventional mortgages that are not insured by the federal government. They also play a major role in financing the multifamily housing market.

The GSEs either hold the mortgages they purchase in their portfolios or package them into mortgage-backed securities (MBSs), which are sold to investors. When the GSEs securitize a mortgage, they are guaranteeing that those investors receive timely payment of principal and interest. The GSEs charge mortgage lenders a guarantee fee (g-fee), generally in the form of monthly payments, to cover projected credit losses if a borrower defaults over the life of the loan.

The GSEs raise money in the capital markets to fund their activities. Their incomes come from the difference between the interest they receive on the mortgages they hold and the interest they pay on their debt, and from g-fees and income earned on non-mortgage investments.

Single-family mortgages. Single-family mortgages must meet certain criteria set by the GSEs to be packaged and sold as securities. As a result, the two GSEs set the lending standards for the conventional, conforming loan single-family mortgage market. This standardization increases the liquidity of mortgages meeting the GSE guidelines, thereby decreasing the interest rates on these mortgages and lowering costs for homebuyers.

Generally, the GSEs provide support for 30-year fixed-rate mortgages on single-family homes. Fannie and Freddie can only purchase mortgages whose principal balance is equal to or less than the conforming loan limit established annually by

FHFA. The limit may also be adjusted to account for the size of a property.

Multifamily mortgages. The GSEs also purchase mortgages on multifamily properties. These mortgages are generally held in portfolio, but they can be securitized and sold to investors. Currently, Freddie and Fannie's combined purchases represent about just over 30% of the multifamily market. In the past, the GSEs have also played a significant role in supporting the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) market.

Housing goals. As GSEs, Fannie and Freddie are required to achieve social goals as well assure safety and soundness in the housing finance system. In exchange for a once-implied, now explicit, federal guarantee, Congress has required that the GSEs meet statutorily-based "housing goals" to help assure affordable homes in the U.S. The GSEs are required to purchase a certain number of mortgages on properties with specific characteristics to ensure that low and moderate income, underserved, and special affordable markets are served.

FHFA updates these goals periodically. In August 2015, FHFA published its final rule establishing the GSEs' housing goals for the 2015-2017 period. As required by HERA, the new goals include a single family purchase dollar goal for low income families, a single-family purchase dollar goal for families residing in low income areas, a single-family purchase dollar goal for very low income families, a single-family goal for the refinancing of mortgages for low income families, and a goal for the purchase of multifamily loans affordable to low income families.

There is also a multifamily subgoal targeting very low income families. The multifamily goals for the 2015-2017 period are higher than those that were set for the 2012-2014 period "to account for the overall size of the multifamily finance market, which has expanded substantially since the proposed rule was issued [in 2014]." In addition, FHFA boosted the subgoal for financing multifamily properties with units affordable to very low income families.

Substantial partisan disagreement remains over the affordable housing goals and the role of the federal government in the housing market. Progressives believe the goals are necessary to ensure that people with low incomes and people of color have access

to mortgage markets. Conservatives believe the goals caused the GSEs to participate in overly risky business practices that triggered the foreclosure crisis. It is important to note that the multifamily side of the GSEs' business did not sustain losses during the crisis; unfortunately, the GSE multifamily goals did not lead to the expansion of rental housing affordable to families with extremely low incomes.

Duty-to-serve. HERA also established a "duty-to-serve" for the GSEs, which requires them to lead the industry in developing loan products and flexible underwriting guidelines for manufactured housing, affordable housing preservation, and rural markets. FHFA published its final rule in December 2016 that outlines the GSEs' duty-to-serve.

The final rule requires the GSEs to submit plans for improving the "distribution and availability of mortgage financing in a safe and sound manner for residential properties that serve very low, low, and moderate income families." Each GSE is required to submit to FHFA a three-year duty-to-serve plan, detailing the activities and objectives it will use to meet the rule's requirements. The final rule gives the GSEs duty-to-serve credit for eligible activities that facilitate a secondary market for residential mortgages that originated in underserved markets. The GSEs also receive duty-to-serve credit for qualifying activities that promote residential economic diversity in underserved markets. The rule establishes the manner in which the GSEs would be evaluated for their efforts. FHFA is required to report evaluation findings to Congress annually.

FANNIE MAE, FREDDIE MAC, AND THE HTF

In HERA, Congress established that Fannie and Freddie would serve as the initial sources of funding for the HTF and the CMF. Fannie and Freddie are required to set aside an amount equal to 4.2 basis points for each dollar of total new business purchases. Note that the assessment is on their volume of business, not their profits. Of these amounts, 65% is to go to the NHTF and 35% is to go to the CMF, after the first year when 25% must come off the top for the HOPE Reserve Fund, also created in HERA.

Lawmakers reasoned that requiring Fannie and Freddie to set aside funds for the HTF was part of

the GSEs' mission responsibilities included in their charters. In addition to their affordable housing goals, which could be met through the regular course of business, funding the HTF allowed the GSEs to support housing that extremely low income renters could afford, activity that is not possible through any of their business products.

HERA allows FHFA to temporarily suspend the requirement that the GSEs fund the HTF and the CMF under circumstances related to threats to their financial health. In November 2008 at the height of the financial crisis, the FHFA director suspended this obligation before the GSEs even began setting aside funds. In 2014, FHFA Director Mel Watt lifted the suspension and directed both companies to begin setting aside the required amount starting on January 1, 2015. The first \$174 million in HTF dollars were allocated to states in 2016. This is an important start, but more HTF resources are needed.

FANNIE MAE AND FREDDIE MAC IN CONSERVATORSHIP

Before the financial crisis, Fannie and Freddie had never received any federal funds to support their operations. However, both companies incurred huge financial losses because of the foreclosure crisis. This prompted Congress to place the companies in conservatorship under the FHFA. Today, FHFA has all the authority of each company's directors, officers, and shareholders. Until the conservatorship ends, FHFA operates the companies through appointed management in each company. During conservatorship the GSEs remain critically important to the housing finance system by providing liquidity for new mortgages, helping to resolve the mortgage crisis, and supporting the multifamily market.

Under an agreement between the Department of the Treasury and FHFA, the GSEs together were allowed to draw up to \$200 billion to stay afloat, which bolstered the U.S. housing market. In exchange, the U.S. government became the owner of the companies' preferred stock.

In 2012, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac returned to profitability, and began to make dividend payments to the Treasury. Under the conditions of the conservatorship agreement between Treasury and FHFA, all of Fannie and Freddie's profits are "swept" into the U.S. Treasury. The GSEs'

dividend payments now far exceed the \$188 billion drawdown.

In the last few years, there have been several federal lawsuits in which investors who have speculated on Fannie and Freddie stock are trying to end the government sweep of the GSEs' profits. Hedge funds have taken a gamble on investing in Fannie and Freddie shares with the hope that the courts would strike down the conservatorship agreement. The investors argue that the agreement violates their rights as shareholders, as they have been barred from receiving company dividends. Some lawsuits have already been thrown out of court, while others are pending.

Hedge funds and some civil rights and consumer advocacy groups have been pushing the Trump administration and FHFA to recapitalize and release the GSEs from conservatorship. They have authored several proposals, some that would provide funding for the HTF. While the hedge funds stand to reap financial gains through "recap and release," the civil rights and consumer advocacy organizations argue that the indefinite conservatorship has created uncertainty in the mortgage market, leading mortgages lenders to tighten their credit standards in a way that disproportionately impacts racial minority homebuyers. They also contend that without recap and release, Fannie and Freddie's financial health will deteriorate, jeopardizing their obligation to contribute to the HTF.

However, recap and release will not necessarily increase affordable lending and does not move Congress any closer to passing housing finance reform legislation, which promises to generate billions of new dollars for rental housing affordable to families with extremely low incomes.

HOUSING FINANCE REFORM PROPOSALS

Almost a decade after the financial crisis, policy makers are still grappling with how to reform the housing finance market. While some would like to nationalize the housing finance system and others would like to privatize it, most agree that a hybrid system of private capital backed by federal mortgage insurance is the preferred approach. Because of these philosophical differences, Members of Congress have reached a stalemate in pushing legislative proposals forward. While many Members of Congress and numerous analysts and

pundits have wanted to end the conservatorships, wind down Fannie and Freddie, and establish a new model for the secondary mortgage market, all efforts to do so to date have been unsuccessful.

While there was considerable legislative activity on housing finance reform in the 113th Congress (2013-2014), no legislation was considered by either the full House or Senate. The greatest progress was made in the Senate. Since that time, the momentum around housing finance reform has decreased.

Johnson-Crapo. In 2013, Senators Bob Corker (R-TN) and Mark Warner (D-VA) introduced the “Housing Finance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act” (S. 1217), which laid out a plan to wind down Fannie and Freddie and replace them with a Federal Mortgage Insurance Corporation (FMIC), modeled after the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The FMIC would have offered an explicit government guarantee, purchase and securitize single and multifamily mortgage portfolios, and provide regulatory oversight of the Federal Home Loan Banks. The bill would have assessed a 5-10 basis point user fee on all guaranteed securities that would be used to fund the HTF, the CMF, and a new Market Access Fund (MAF). The bill would have abolished affordable housing goals.

The Corker-Warner bill provided the framework for legislation subsequently offered by Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Chair Tim Johnson (D-SD) and Ranking Member Mike Crapo (R-ID) that was introduced in the spring of 2014. The Johnson-Crapo measure would have replaced the GSEs with a new FMIC. To be eligible for reinsurance under the FMIC, any security must have first secured private capital in a 10% minimum first loss position. The bill also established a new securitization platform to create a standardized security to be used for all securities guaranteed by the new system. The securitization platform would have been regulated by the FMIC.

The bill included a 10 basis point user fee to fund the HTF, the CMF, and the new MAF. The fee was projected to generate \$5 billion a year, and 75% of the funds would go to the HTF. While the bill also got rid of the affordable housing goals, it included a new “flex fee” or “market incentive” to encourage mortgage guarantors and aggregators to do business in underserved areas.

The Johnson-Crapo bill also provided for a secondary market for multifamily housing. It allowed for the Fannie and Freddie multifamily activities to be spun off from the new system established by the bill. The bill would have required that at least 60% of the multifamily units securitized must be affordable for low income households (80% AMI or less). The bill would have also created a pilot program to promote small (50 or fewer units) multifamily development.

The Johnson-Crapo bill was voted out of the Senate Banking Committee on May 15, 2014 by a bipartisan vote of 13-9. The Obama Administration fully endorsed the bill. But the bill was criticized by the right and the left for doing too much or not enough to assure access to mortgages to all creditworthy borrowers, and was never taken up by the full Senate.

Delaney-Carney-Himes. Representatives John Delaney (D-MD), John Carney (D-DE), and Jim Himes (D-CT) introduced the “Partnership to Strengthen Homeownership Act” (H.R. 5055) in 2014, which would have wound down Fannie and Freddie over a five-year period and create a mortgage insurance program run through the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae). Ginnie Mae would become a stand-alone agency, no longer part of HUD. Fannie and Freddie would eventually be sold off as private institutions without any government support.

The bill would have provided a full government guarantee on qualifying mortgage securities backed by mortgages that meet certain eligibility criteria. As proposed, private capital would have had a minimum 5% first-loss risk position. The remaining risk would have been split between Ginnie Mae and private reinsurers, with private capital covering at least 10% of losses. Fannie and Freddie’s multifamily activities would have been spun off and privatized, and receive a government guarantee through Ginnie Mae.

In return for insuring securities, Ginnie Mae would have charged a fee of 10 basis points on the total principal balance of insured mortgages. The bill would apply 75% of this fee revenue to the HTF, 15% to the CMF, and 10% to the MAF. This is identical to how the Johnson-Crapo and Waters (below) bills treat the HTF. However, unlike other the other bills, this measure would have added Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgages

in the determining the base upon which the 10 basis point fee is assessed, generating an additional \$1 billion.

Housing Opportunities Move the Economy (HOME) Forward Act. House Committee on Financial Services Ranking Member Maxine Waters (D-CA) released draft housing finance reform legislation, the “Housing Opportunities Move the Economy (HOME) Forward Act,” in 2014. The measure would have wound down Fannie and Freddie over a five-year period and replaced them with a newly created lender-owned cooperative, the Mortgage Securities Cooperative (MSC). The MSC would have been the only entity that could issue government guaranteed securities and would have been lender-capitalized based on mortgage volume. The bill would have also created a new regulator, the National Mortgage Finance Administration (NMFA). Under the bill, private capital would have to have been in a first loss position to reduce taxpayer risk.

The HOME Forward Act would have preserved Fannie and Freddie’s multifamily business and transferred it to a new multifamily platform at the MSC. The bill also assessed a 10 basis point user fee to fund the HTF, the CMF, and the MAF. It does not continue the housing goals. The bill was never introduced.

PATH Act. House Committee on Financial Services Chair Jeb Hensarling (R-TX) introduced the “Protecting American Taxpayers and Homeowners (PATH) Act” (H.R. 2767) in 2013. The bill called for a five-year phase out of Fannie and Freddie. As part of this wind-down, the bill would have repealed the authorization of the current affordable housing goals, as well as the HTF and CMF. The bill would have established a new non-government, non-profit National Mortgage Market Utility (Utility) that would have been regulated by FHFA and required to think of and develop common best practice standards for the private origination, servicing, pooling, and securitizing of mortgages. The Utility would have also operated a publicly accessible securitization outlet to match loan originators with investors. The Utility would not have been allowed to originate, service, or guarantee any mortgage or MBS.

The bill would have also made changes to FHA, including making it a separate agency, no longer part of HUD. The bill would have limited FHA’s

activities to first-time homebuyers with any income and low and moderate-income borrowers, and would have lowered the FHA conforming loan limit for high-cost areas. The bill was voted out of the Financial Services Committee on July 23, 2013 by a partisan vote of 30-27. Two Republicans and all Democrats opposed the bill. The bill was not taken up by the full House, blocked by then Speaker of the House John Boehner (R-OH). It was opposed by virtually every segment of the housing industry.

HOUSING FINANCE REFORM IN THE 115TH CONGRESS

It is unclear whether there will be enough political will to move comprehensive reforms forward in the 115th Congress. The Trump administration, however, will likely have to address the issue in some way in 2017. Currently all of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac’s profits are swept into the Treasury each quarter, and their capital buffers will be reduced to zero by January 1, 2018. Even though Fannie and Freddie have now returned to the Treasury far more than they received in federal assistance during the housing collapse of 2008, the lack of capital buffers in 2018 will require them to need another draw from the Treasury when they next experience a down quarter. This could prompt FHFA to suspend payments to the HTF.

NLIHC will continue to advocate for comprehensive reform, since it offers the best chance of substantial new funding for HTF in the coming years. When Congress does finally tackle housing finance reform, it is critical that low income housing advocates remain vigilant and protect the gains made in the Johnson-Crapo, Waters, and Delaney-Carney-Himes bills to robustly fund the HTF.

WHAT TO SAY TO LEGISLATORS

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac play important roles in both the single-family and the affordable multifamily markets. These functions, as well as the contributions to the HTF, need to be part of any future secondary market. The HTF must be retained and funded in any future housing finance system.

With respect to the potential housing finance reform proposals, advocates should urge their legislators to:

- Oppose any legislation that would eliminate or prohibit funding for the HTF.

- Support legislation that provides a robust source of funding for the HTF similar to the Johnson-Crapo and Waters, and Delaney-Carney-Himes bills.
- Support housing finance reform legislation that assures access to the market for all creditworthy borrowers, as well as assuring compliance with federal fair housing laws.
- Oppose efforts to recapitalize and release Fannie and Freddie from conservatorship before Congress passes comprehensive housing finance reform legislation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Federal Housing Finance Agency, www.fhfa.gov

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, www.fanniemae.com

Federal National Mortgage Association, www.freddiemac.com