

**Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland**  
**The Financing Players in Housing Policy**



**Patrick J. Lawler**  
**Associate Director and Chief Economist**  
**Federal Housing Finance Agency**  
**June 10, 2010**  
**Cleveland, Ohio**



The views expressed are mine and not those of the Federal Housing Finance Agency.



- Availability of subordinate liens—right of refusal for first lien?
- Availability of refinance loans—prepayment fees?
  - Net economic costs
  - Net increase in financial risk

Reconsider tax deductibility?



- Timing of servicing payments poorly aligned with timing of costs
- Overreliance on reps and warranties



- Low risk loans subsidize high risk loans at the Enterprises
- Loans from small lenders subsidize loans from big lenders

# Implicit Guarantees—Private Market Option



Can we simply eliminate implicit guarantees without adding more explicit guarantees?

- Is FHA/GNMA enough to address low-income housing and first time (low FICO, high LTV) home buyers?
- Any reason to aid other borrowers?
  - Market efficiency vs. economic growth
- Market stability—Have investors learned enough lessons to avoid new housing bubbles for a long time?
- If they haven't, can the government price credit risk without subjecting itself to sizeable losses?
- Would the absence of government guarantees promote less risk-taking?
- Is multifamily housing an exception?
- Government role in standardization?

# Selected Issues in GSE Design



- TBTF and systemic risk
- Concerns about cooperatives
- Government insurance funds and risk pricing
- Countercyclical capital requirements

## Can We Design Inherently Safe GSEs?

- Less interest rate risk if asset portfolios are minimal
- Less credit risk if government takes the catastrophic portion and charges for it
- Even less credit risk if most of the rest of it is distributed to private investors

# Possible Securitization Model (Example)



- All single-family MBS use senior/sub structure per Davidson
- Government guarantees senior piece, corresponding to cat risk, for a fee
- GSEs initially retain sub tranches (~2% of UPB?)
- Once a month or so, GSEs required to sell mega Subs without any guarantee
  - Aggregation by originator would facilitate market discipline
  - Aggregation by LTV/FICO could reduce cross subsidies
  - Broad aggregation would maximize liquidity

# Other Possible GSE Features



- Market sales used to calibrate g-fee and cat risk pricing
- GSEs required to retain a small but significant portion (10%?) of sub tranches to help align GSE incentives with government
- Sub tranches must be capitalized at 100%
- GSEs retain total control of loss mitigation (including loan modification)
- Multifamily could remain closer to current model but more focused on securitization



**[WWW.FHFA.GOV](http://WWW.FHFA.GOV)**