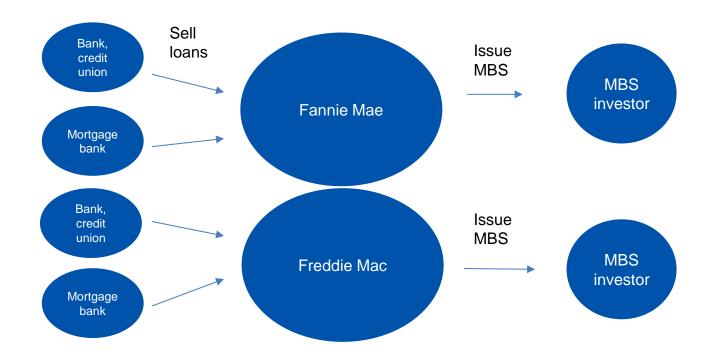






Fannie/Freddie system today



Key features of this system

- Fannie and Freddie retain credit risk; they distribute much of it via credit risk transfer (CRT). Historically, they kept all of it.
- Fannie and Freddie's mortgage-backed securities (MBS) investors do not worry about credit risk. In the past this was due to implied guarantee; today it is due to preferred stock purchase agreements.



(Re-)Creating a Market for Mortgage Credit Risk

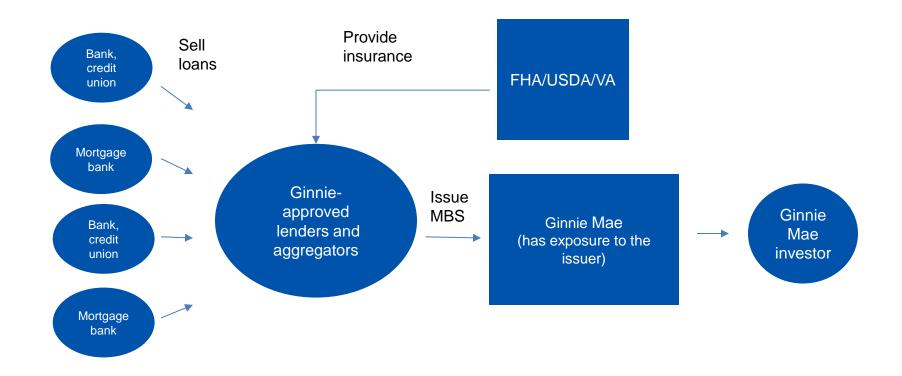
What do investors need to develop a liquid, robust market for mortgage credit risk?

- 1. Data standards
- 2. Disclosures
- 3. Security uniformity
- 4. Reliable reps and warrants
- 5. Standardization around credit risk transfer structures
- 6. Enforceability of contracts and investor protections





Ginnie Mae system today



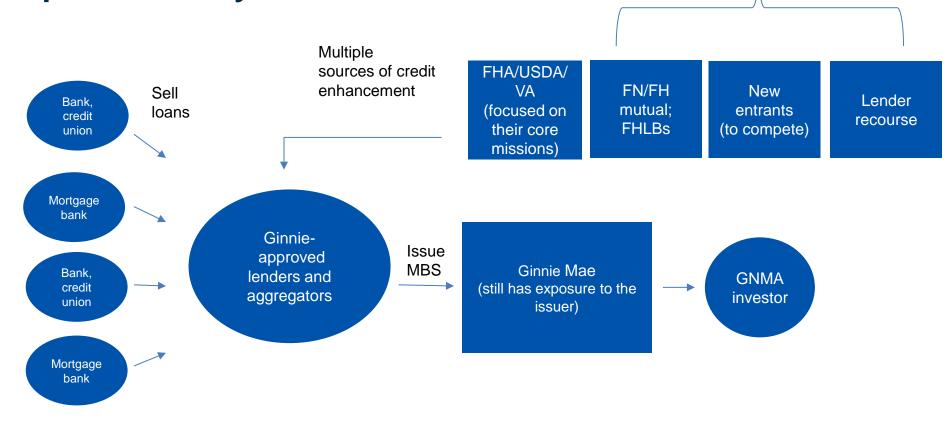
Key features of this system

- Ginnie has exposure to the issuer (and indirectly to the guarantors).
- FHA/USDA/VA provide loan-level credit enhancement on Ginnie pools.
- Ginnie Mae MBS investor gets full-faith-and-credit MBS.





Proposed new system



Key features of this system

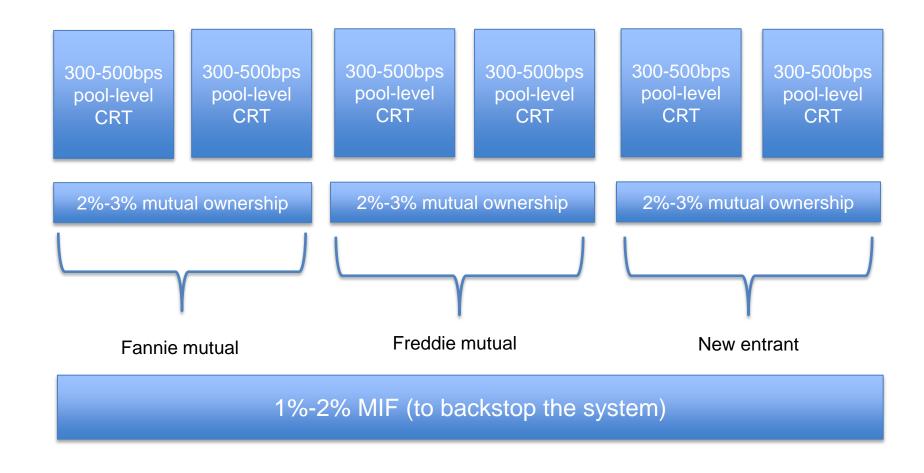
- Ginnie still has exposure to the issuer.
- Credit enhancement could be provided by FHA, VA, USDA, Fannie, or Freddie mutuals, FHLBs, new entrants (such as a new mutual). FHFA has regulatory oversight of all nongovernment participants.
- Ginnie Mae MBS investor still gets full-faith-and-credit MBS.



FHFA regulates



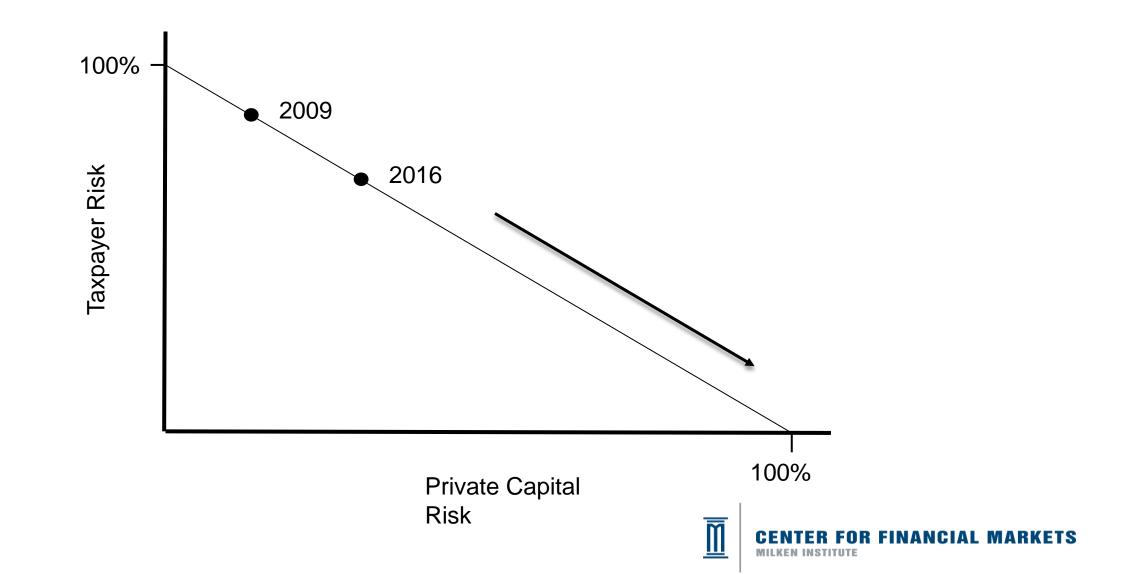
Sources of capital







Gradually Reducing the Taxpayer's Share of Mortgage Credit Risk





For More Information

Detailed Papers on these topics may be found at:

http://www.milkeninstitute.org/centers/markets/housing

Specific Papers:

- Why Housing Reform Still Matters (MB, ED June 2016)
- Toward a New Secondary Mortgage Market (MB, ED Sept. 2016)
- (Re-)Creating a Market for Mortgage Credit Risk (ED Oct 2015)
- Home Ownership, Wealth Creation, and Financial Stability (ED Oct 2016)

