



Fannie and Freddie Increase Their Role in the Multifamily Market

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Executive Summary

- Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two housing-finance government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), provide and secure loans for both single-family homes and multifamily residences
- While largely stable now, the multifamily sector has at times been responsible for over half of the GSEs' losses in the past, leading Freddie Mac to exit the market briefly in the early 1990s.
- The GSEs' multifamily portfolio has been growing rapidly recently, as the GSEs have used exemptions to provide credit beyond their limits, raising concerns about increased risk for taxpayers in this sector.

Context

During the 10 years since the federal government took the two government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship, the multifamily aspect of their portfolio has not typically generated much controversy, perhaps allowing it to go overlooked. But a look at the participation of the GSEs in multifamily lending shows a concerning expansion. Given the GSEs' role in the 2008 financial crisis, focus should be on reducing the GSEs' footprint, yet all indications suggest that their role in this market is growing – and at a disquieting rate.

Multifamily Lending

The GSEs portfolio may be divided into two broad categories: single-family; and multifamily. Single-family represents [homes or detached dwellings occupied by a single family](#). Multifamily represents buildings with [five or more units, intended to be occupied by multiple families](#). The obvious example is your typical urban apartment block, but the category covers more homes than that, from retirement communities and assisted living to the [vast majority of all affordable housing](#). An estimated [19 million](#) households in the US live in multifamily housing.

A number of factors contribute to the perception that the GSEs' role in the multifamily market is more stable and safer than their participation in the single-family market. The total multifamily portfolio is [small by comparison to single-family](#). All multifamily lending conducted via the GSEs [requires the involvement of private capital](#), guaranteeing a degree of risk transfer. Multifamily [default rates are far lower](#). The GSEs interact with a [small pool of established and verified multifamily lenders](#) against the thousands involved in the single-family business.

It is well documented that the GSE multifamily business performed well throughout the 2008 crisis, while much of the private market struggled. The GSEs' presence and performance in this market over the last 30 years has

varied, however. For instance, [according to](#) the Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) Office of the Inspector General,

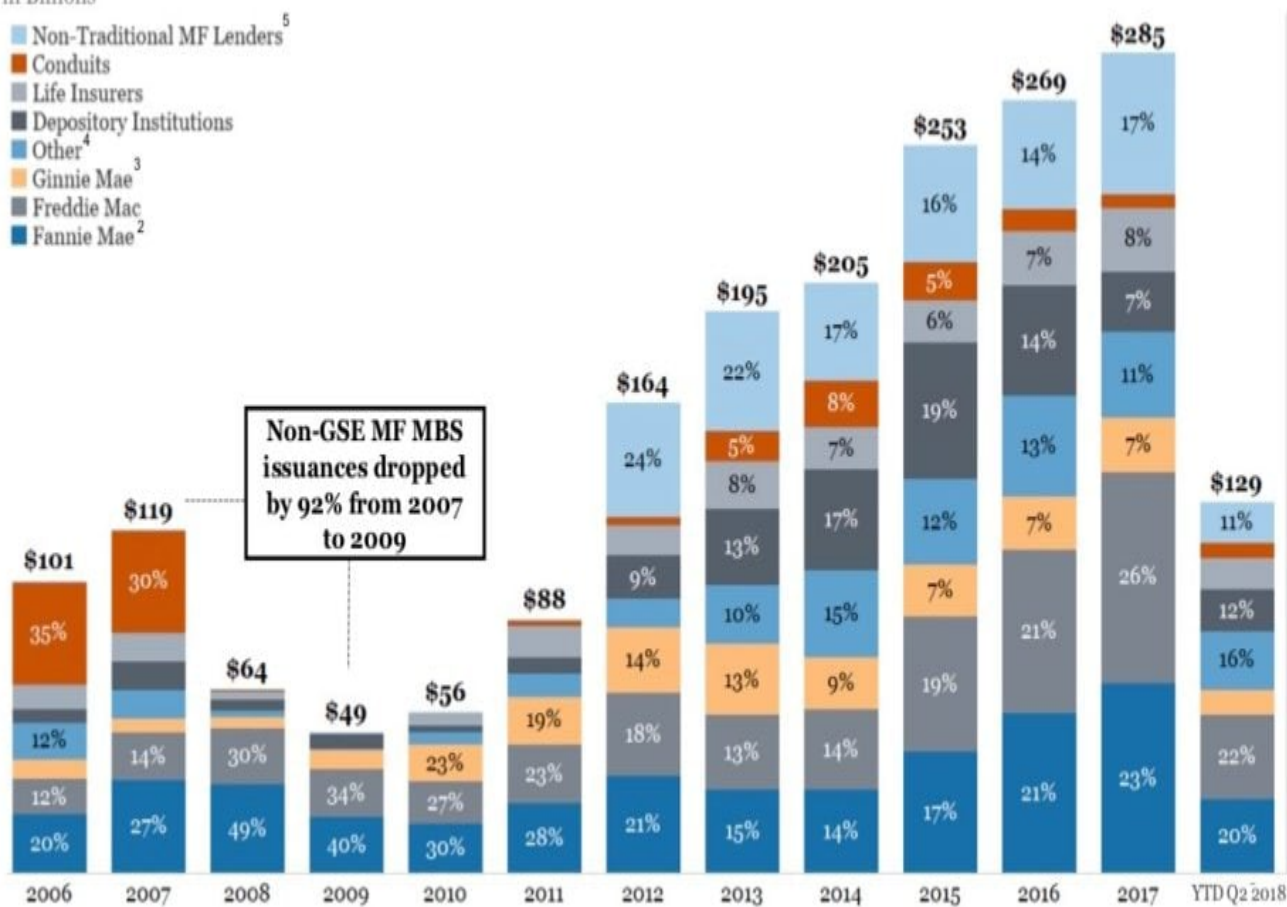
[A]fter experiencing significant default losses from multifamily mortgages, Freddie Mac largely withdrew from the multifamily market from about the fall of 1990 to late 1993 (though it continued to fund the refinancing of loans in its portfolio). By way of example, Freddie Mac's multifamily mortgages represented less than 3% of its portfolio and 51% of its credit losses in 1991. While Fannie Mae remained in the multifamily market during this period, its multifamily mortgages represented almost 6% of its portfolio and 30% of credit losses. Freddie Mac returned to the multifamily market with a revamped program in late 1993.

Statistical Analysis



Estimated Competitive Multifamily Market Acquisitions by Participant¹

Total \$ in Billions



Fannie Mae Volume (\$B) 2006 - Q2 2018

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	YTD Q2 2018
\$20	\$32	\$31	\$20	\$17	\$24	\$34	\$29	\$29	\$42	\$55	\$66	\$26

Source: Fannie Mae

The chart above makes several important facts clear. First, the volume of multifamily lending has vastly increased, from the pre-crisis \$101 billion in 2006 to \$285 billion in 2017. Even were the percentage involvement of the GSEs in this market to remain at a consistent level, the sheer volume of business would require the GSEs to greatly expand their multifamily exposure. Worse, GSE involvement is not remaining steady; in 2017 the GSEs represented 49 percent of new multifamily acquisitions (securing new loans against multifamily properties) and will very likely exceed 50 percent for the first time in 2018. The pre-crisis (2006) GSE multifamily market share was only 22 percent of all new acquisitions. As a percentage of the total market, [according to](#) the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the “GSEs and their securitized vehicles currently hold or guarantee 44 percent of multifamily loans, now a higher percentage than banks.”

Multifamily Governance

How has the GSEs’ participation in the multifamily market been allowed to increase so greatly? The Federal Housing Finance Agency’s (FHFA) current strategic goal for the GSEs in the multifamily sector is to provide liquidity for the market “[without impending participation of private capital](#).” The ability of the GSEs to involve themselves is however bound by a [\\$35B cap on multifamily](#) per Enterprise.

The GSEs’ actual acquisitions however far exceed this cap because of the various exemptions allowed by FHFA. These exemptions generally fall into four buckets: (1) affordable housing projects (with a scaled approach to credits, based on the market and the number of affordable units); (2) manufactured housing and rural areas; (3) loans to senior housing properties; and (4) certain loans to finance energy- or water-efficiency improvements.

In 2016 and 2017, the caps were at \$36.5 billion for each GSE. Despite this ceiling, in 2016, each GSE [acquired](#) about \$56 billion of new multifamily loans. In 2017 Fannie acquired about \$66 billion and Freddie acquired about \$74 billion. Much of this increase came from exemptions relating to green energy projects. As an example, Fannie’s green projects jumped from [\\$0.2 billion in 2015 to \\$27.6 billion in 2017](#).

Not only are the GSEs perverting the intent of the caps, these exemptions are allowing a social agenda to facilitate the expansion of the GSEs’ role in the housing market.

Conclusions

Although viewed as a relatively “safe” aspect of the housing-finance system, multifamily lending represents a risk that has at times reflected over half of the GSEs’ credit losses while only representing a small fraction of the overall portfolio. AAF has written at length about the need for [real housing finance reform](#). Whatever path eventual reform takes, the first step must be to reduce the footprint of the GSEs and their role in housing finance. The expansion of the GSE multifamily book of business is a real concern and represents a clear and obvious risk in the event of another financial crisis.