

Get to know the FHLBanks and their role in the U.S. Financial System

DID YOU KNOW?

The Federal Home Loan Banks helped spur the development of the 30-year fixed rate mortgage.

HOW DOES IT WORK?



- Before Congress established the Federal Home Loan Bank System in 1932, mortgage loans often required down payments as high as 50 percent and mortgages were short-term, with five years being typical, and with variable interest rates.
- The creation of the FHLBank System, along with other government programs, led to the establishment of a robust and fully operational secondary mortgage market, which allowed lenders to buy and sell mortgage loans and increase the supply of available liquidity.
- By accepting mortgages and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) as collateral, the advances (loans) FHLBanks make to members provide a reliable source of liquidity for future lending purposes.
- Additionally, since FHLBank advances can be structured with terms ranging from overnight to 30 years and include a range of fixed- and adjustable-rate structures, this source of liquidity helps members maintain a mortgage lending portfolio and alleviates interest-rate risk associated with holding long-term assets.
- At the end of 2021, FHLBank-eligible institution types held 39 percent (roughly \$4.1 trillion) of outstanding government-backed MBS, supporting mortgage availability and affordability.*
- The ability of the FHLBanks to raise long-term debt in the capital markets and pass that funding along to members encouraged the development of the 30-year fixed-rate mortgage and the FHLBanks continue to support this valuable option for consumers across the country.

The 30-year fixed-rate mortgage is the predominant financing tool in the U.S. mortgage finance system.

The FHLBanks Support Access to the 30-Year Fixed-Rate Mortgage!