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Sent: Friday, March 23, 2012 7:09 PM  
To: !FHFA REG-COMMENTS  
Subject: RIN 2590?AA53

I support PACE Legislation for the following reasons:

- \* ?Upfront Cost: PACE provides attractive long?term financing that makes projects cost effective much sooner,
- \* ?Transfer on Sale: PACE, like other municipal assessments, stays with the property upon sale, so homeowners need not worry that a loan payoff on sale will ruin the cost? effectiveness of the project.
- \* ?Job creation and economic development without federal, state, or local government taxes and subsidies
- \* ?Energy independence from foreign sources
- \* ?Energy security for states by limiting reliance on inter?state energy transfers and strain on distribution systems
- \* ?Avoided costs of building new power plants
- \* ?Lower demand on the energy grid
- \* ?Environmental protection from reduced burning of fossil fuels

PACE Assessments are Valid

- \* ?Authority to Decide: Elected legislators in 27 states and the District of Columbia have passed valid and unchallenged laws giving municipalities the right to create PACE benefit districts to finance energy efficiency projects that achieve public objectives.
- \* ?Centuries of Precedent: PACE programs fit squarely within the longstanding tradition of using land?secured financing to support municipal programs – consistently upheld by courts.

PACE Districts Validated: State courts in California and Florida have already upheld the validity of PACE assessments, making it clear that FHFA insists that in this instance valid assessments be treated unlike all others.

No FHFA Authority: FHFA has no statutory authority to decide whether municipal assessments are valid or not. Despite passage of valid laws and court v alidation, FHFA has unilaterally decided, without seeking public comment or guidance, that PACE assessments should not be afforded the same treatment under Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac’s standard mortgage (the Uniform Security Instrument) as all other assessments. Allowing FHFA to successfully challenge the validity of PACE sets a dangerous precedent.

Commonly Used: Local governments use special assessment districts to finance many types of community improvements that serve a public purpose. As of 2007, there were more than 37,000 special assessment districts in the United States. FHFA has not challenged the validity of other assessments and has no right to challenge PACE assessments.

Voluntary: Plenty of other benefit assessment districts are voluntary. Benjamin Franklin reportedly established the first in Philadelphia in 1736 for an opt?in fire district. More recent examples include voluntary programs for septic upgrades in Virginia and seismic strengthening for homes in California. There are tens of thousands of benefit districts established voluntarily by homeowners who vote to finance projects with assessments for things like water and sewer systems, parks, and open land acquisitions.

Duration: Countless assessments for public projects are perpetual. Others, for specific capital projects can extend for as long as 30 years or more. The FHFA is  
PACENow FHFA Rulemaking Talking Points Page 4 of 5

just wrong in asserting that PACE repayment periods are longer than most other assessments.

PACE Assessments have Minimal Risk investments for homeowners and lenders.

\* ?Hedge: Energy efficiency and renewable energy projects create a fixed hedge against, rising fuel costs, price spikes, or extraordinary demands for energy that endanger a homeowner's ability to make mortgage payments.

\* ?Home Value: Numerous studies show that energy efficiency and renewable energy measures increase a home's value.

An April 2011 study of 72,000 homes by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, for example, showed an average \$17,000 sales price premium for homes with solar PV systems.

\* ?Non?Acceleration: Future, unpaid PACE assessments remain with a property upon sale or other transfer to a new owner, protecting lenders from total extinguishment of unsecured debt or home equity lines in defaults when a home is worth less than its outstanding mortgage balance.

\* ?15% Equity Test: In order to qualify for PACE financing, homeowners must have 15% equity in their home.

\* ?Project Limitations: PACE?financed projects cannot exceed 10% of home value.

\* ?Cost Effective: Projects must pay for themselves by having a savings?to?investment ratio greater than one ( $SIR > 1$ ).

PACENow FHFA Rulemaking Talking Points Page 5 of 5

\* ?Quality Work: A required energy audit and any work performed must be done by an accredited, qualified contractor.

\* ?Soundness: PACE financing is only available to homeowners who have a solid history of on?time mortgage and tax payments and no recent bankruptcies.

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