| 1 | [Declaration of Intent - Explore Forming a Joint Powers Authority to Carry Out Local Mortgage Principal Reduction Programs] |
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| 2 | Timolpal Reduction Frograms |
| 3 | Resolution commending the City of Richmond for their work on creating a Local |
| 4 | Principle Reduction Program and declaring San Francisco's intention to explore |
| 5 | forming a Joint Powers Authority with Richmond to prevent foreclosures. |
| 6 | |
| 7 | WHEREAS, Since the beginning of the housing crisis in 2007, more than four million |
| 8 | families lost their homes to foreclosure leading to state and local governments facing crippling |
| 9 | budget crises; and |
| 10 | WHEREAS, Analysis of 2010 U.S. Census data by the Pew Research Center found |
| 11 | that between 2005 and the end of the recession in mid-2009, nationally the net worth of black |
| 12 | households fell 53 percent, Hispanic households fell 66 percent, Asians households fell |
| 13 | 54 percent, and White families—while also showing the effects of the housing crisis—suffered |
| 14 | a smaller, 16 percent, decrease in household net worth; and |
| 15 | WHEREAS, The housing crisis has been attributed to the creation of a "dual mortgage |
| 16 | market" that followed the impacts of bank redlining which, just as terribly, devastated the |
| 17 | wealth of racial and ethnic communities who were steered or limited to subprime loans that |
| 18 | disproportionately targeted minority - especially African American - borrowers and |
| 19 | communities because of the lack of prime loans among even the highest-income minority |
| 20 | borrowers; and |
| 21 | WHEREAS, Numerous studies, lawsuits and settlements have documented that, even |
| 22 | controlling for income, African-American and Latino borrowers were significantly more likely to |
| 23 | be sold high-cost, subprime loans than whites, despite the fact that as many as 50 percent of |

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those borrowers qualified for prime loans; and

| 1 | WHEREAS, Racial inequity in lending actually increased with borrower income levels, |
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| 2 | and expanded the degree of neighborhood segregation because loans in these communities |
| 3 | were more costly, and were frequently predatory, carried hidden fees and conditions or were |
| 4 | marketed through deceptive practices like built-in rate adjustment features, making them |
| 5 | unsustainable over the loan's lifespan; and |
| 6 | WHEREAS, Hundreds of San Francisco homeowners whose loans were sold into |
| 7 | private-label securitization trusts ("PLS loans"), which pooled these loans into trusts with many |
| 8 | investors, are unable to access many of the foreclosure prevention programs available to |
| 9 | other struggling homeowners; and |
| 10 | WHEREAS, PLS loans tend to be predatory loans, and an examination of these loans |
| 11 | in San Francisco shows that 94 percent of the underwater PLS loans located in the City have |
| 12 | some predatory feature in the terms of the original loan, such as adjustable rate mortgages, |
| 13 | balloon mortgages, interest-only mortgages and negative amortizations; and |
| 14 | WHEREAS, PLS loans tend to be subject to pooling and servicing agreements that |
| 15 | would require collective action by a large majority of security holders before the PLS loans |
| 16 | may be modified or sold out of trusts; and |
| 17 | WHEREAS, Conducting such a collective action across most holders of the PLS loans |
| 18 | historically has been difficult; and |
| 19 | WHEREAS, Approximately three hundred (300) underwater PLS loans were made on |
| 20 | homes located in San Francisco, and these homes are particularly concentrated in San |
| 21 | Francisco's historically Black, Latino, and Asian working class communities; and |
| 22 | WHEREAS, Three zip codes (94124, 94112, and 94134), each with over 80% people |
| 23 | of color, have the highest numbers of homes with underwater PLS loans that could benefit |

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from a Local Principal Reduction program:

| 1 | ZIP CODE | NO. OF HOMES | % BLACK | % LATINO | % ASIAN |
|---|----------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|
| 2 | 94124 | 100 | 35.8 | 25.1 | 27.5 |
| 3 | 94112 | 85 | 3.5 | 30.2 | 47.9 |
| 4 | 94134 | 52 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 55.8 |
| _ | and | | | | |

5 and

WHEREAS, The foreclosure prevention efforts that have been implemented thus far at the local, state, or federal levels are unable to help these homeowners with underwater PLS loans obtain loan modifications; and

WHEREAS, The City has an interest in reducing the number of foreclosures within the City to keep families in their homes and preserve the community and the City's property tax base; and

WHEREAS, The 2009 Report of the Mayor's Task Force on African American Out-Migration called for "urgent action" to reverse the "decline of middle to upper middle-income African-American households" and focus on "economic development opportunities, and housing and homeownership," going so far as to highlight that "the mortgage rejection rate for African-Americans is far above any other group, as one in every three applications by African-Americans in San Francisco is rejected," forcing many Black families into predatory PLS loans; and

WHEREAS, Cities and towns elsewhere in the country have considered implementing local programs ("Local Principal Reduction") to reset underwater mortgages by acquiring certain underwater mortgages for fair market value for the purpose of restructuring and modifying those loans by reducing the loan principal; and

WHEREAS, Cities implementing a Local Principal Reduction program may utilize their powers of eminent domain to acquire, restructure and/or modify the PLS loans located in the City to help prevent foreclosures and stabilize the City's housing market; and

| 1 | WHEREAS, Such Local Principal Reduction programs may help prevent foreclosures |
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| 2 | and stabilize the housing market in communities where they are implemented; and |
| 3 | WHEREAS, The City of Richmond, California, is seeking other California cities to join it |
| 4 | in the formation of a Joint Powers Authority to implement Local Principal Reduction strategies; |
| 5 | now, therefore, be it |
| 6 | RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco |
| 7 | commends the City of Richmond, California for its leadership on developing Local Principle |
| 8 | Reduction strategies to enable low and moderate income families to maintain the wealth they |
| 9 | have invested in their homes; and |
| 10 | RESOLVED, That it is the intention of the Board of Supervisors to explore joining with |
| 11 | the City of Richmond in the formation of a Joint Powers Authority for the purpose of |
| 12 | implementing Local Principal Reduction and potentially other housing preservation strategies; |
| 13 | and, be it |
| 14 | FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board recognizes the impacts and historic misuse of |
| 15 | the power of eminent domain in San Francisco and the adopted policy in the Bayview |
| 16 | Hunter's Point Redevelopment Plan (Section 1.4.5) that outlines express prohibitions and |
| 17 | limitations on the use of eminent domain in the Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Project |
| 18 | Area, and recognizes that, different from many prior uses of eminent domain, the San |
| 19 | Francisco CARES program seeks to keep people in their homes and prevent displacement; |
| 20 | and, be it |
| 21 | FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors asks City staff and the City |
| 22 | Attorney to work with the City of Richmond to develop a mutually agreed-upon scope of |
| 23 | appropriate activities for the proposed Joint Powers Authority and to draft a Joint Powers |

Authority agreement to be brought back to this Board for final consideration.

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