

Exhibit H

Richmond CARES

Community Action to Restore Equity and Stability

Saving Homes, Saving Cities
Solving the Mortgage Crisis Locally

Summary

- An average foreclosure costs the local government \$19,277 (HUD)
- An average foreclosure costs adjacent neighbors \$14,531 (HUD)
- 1,468 first mortgages in Richmond are in Private Label Securities
- 734 of these will be foreclosed (Fannie Mae estimate)
- These foreclosures will cost Richmond \$25 million
- Reducing principal to below home values will stop foreclosures
- Richmond has the power to reduce principal
- ***No one else has any incentive to prevent foreclosures***
- Mortgage Resolution Partners can help

The Cost of a Foreclosure*

Local Governments \$19,227

- Lost Property Taxes
- Unpaid Utility Bills
- Property Upkeep
- Policing
- Legal costs, building inspections
- Demand for social services

Borrowers \$10,300**

Close Neighbors \$14,531***

Richmond Foreclosures

Cost of Foreclosures

Housing	# of Units*	Future Foreclosures Of		Richmond	Adjacent Neighbors
		Private Label Mortgages	Private Label Mortgages**		
Owner-occupied	18,659	1,468	734	\$14 million	\$11 million
Renter-occupied	17,434				

**Fannie Mae Predicts that 50% of PLS Will Result in Foreclosures

Problem → Mortgages Held In Private Label Securities

- 4.5 million loans placed in securities not guaranteed by U.S. Government
- Loans not eligible for 15 federal programs created since the housing crash
- Loans are much more likely to be underwater.
- Riskier loans created in 2004 to 2007 helped create housing boom
- Have not been originated since 2007
- ***Securities prohibit principal reduction***

“If we are going to stabilize the housing market, we have to address” PLS loans.

Federal Housing Finance Agency 2009

Result → Fannie Predicts that 50% of PLS Will Result in Foreclosures

The Solution – Principal Reduction

“Most economists see **principal reductions** as central to preventing foreclosures.” *Alan Blinder, former Vice Chairman at the Federal Reserve (Oct. 20, 2011)*

“Government should **reduce mortgage principal** when it exceeds 110 percent of the home value.” *Martin S. Feldstein, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Reagan (Oct. 12, 2011)*

“Surely there is a strong case for experimentation with **principal reduction strategies at the local level.**” *Lawrence Summers, former Treasury Secretary under President Clinton and former Economic Adviser under President Obama (Oct. 24, 2011)*

Example: JP Morgan Chase and Bank of America **unilaterally reduce principal** on option ARM portfolio loans in order to reduce defaults and losses

Principal reduction will prevent future defaults and foreclosures

Why Does Principal Reduction Help?

This is an illustrative example for the level of benefits that participating families may realize. Communities benefit from greatly reduced probability of foreclosure.

	Original Loan	Today	After Program
Home Value	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Mortgage Balance	\$320,000	300,000	\$190,000
Home Equity	\$80,000	(\$100,000)	\$10,000
Loan to Value Ratio (LTV)	80%	150%	95%
Monthly Payment	\$1,798	\$1,798	\$907

Assumes a 6%, 30 year, fully amortizing mortgage is refinanced by a 4%, 30 year, fully amortizing mortgage. Some loan programs may also require insurance, which may add \$175 per to the After Program monthly payment.

Probability of Default Drops from ~80% to ~7.5% (FHA actuarial assumption, 95%LTV)

Method of PLS Principal Reduction → Communities Take Action

Securitization agreements and tax laws prohibit the sale of PLS mortgages **except when the mortgages are condemned**

Local government, using their constitutional power of eminent domain, can purchase PLS mortgages when public purpose exists by paying fair value

Then local governments can **reduce the principal balance** on the condemned PLS mortgages, thereby reducing underwater PLS in their community

Governments Can Use Eminent Domain To Avoid Unnecessary Foreclosures

Who Supports the Program?

Broad community-focused support for the program

- AFSCME
- Americans for Financial Reform
- Center for Popular Democracy
- National Community Reinvestment Coalition
- Federal Banking Regulators

Representing

- 1.6 million state and local government employees
- 600 local housing focused organizations
- 250 national, state and local groups working on financial industry reform

Program Addresses Concerns Of Local Homeowners And Community-focused Organizations

MRP is a Community Advisory Firm

MRP clients are state, county, and city governments that purchase underwater PLS mortgages and resolve them to the benefit of their communities. In order, MRP provides, under an advisory contract with the community, the following services:

- Identify and value PLS mortgages
- Educate the community
- Arrange acquisition financing
- Advise community in filing eminent domain motion
 - Demonstrate the public purpose
 - Determine fair market value of mortgages
- Arrange servicing of acquired mortgages
- Arrange resolution of acquired mortgages

MRP Provides These Services No Cost To Cities or Homeowners

Communities That Have Engaged MRP

- El Monte, CA
- La Puente, CA
- San Joaquin, CA
- Orange Cove, CA

MRP is in active discussions with these communities and many more

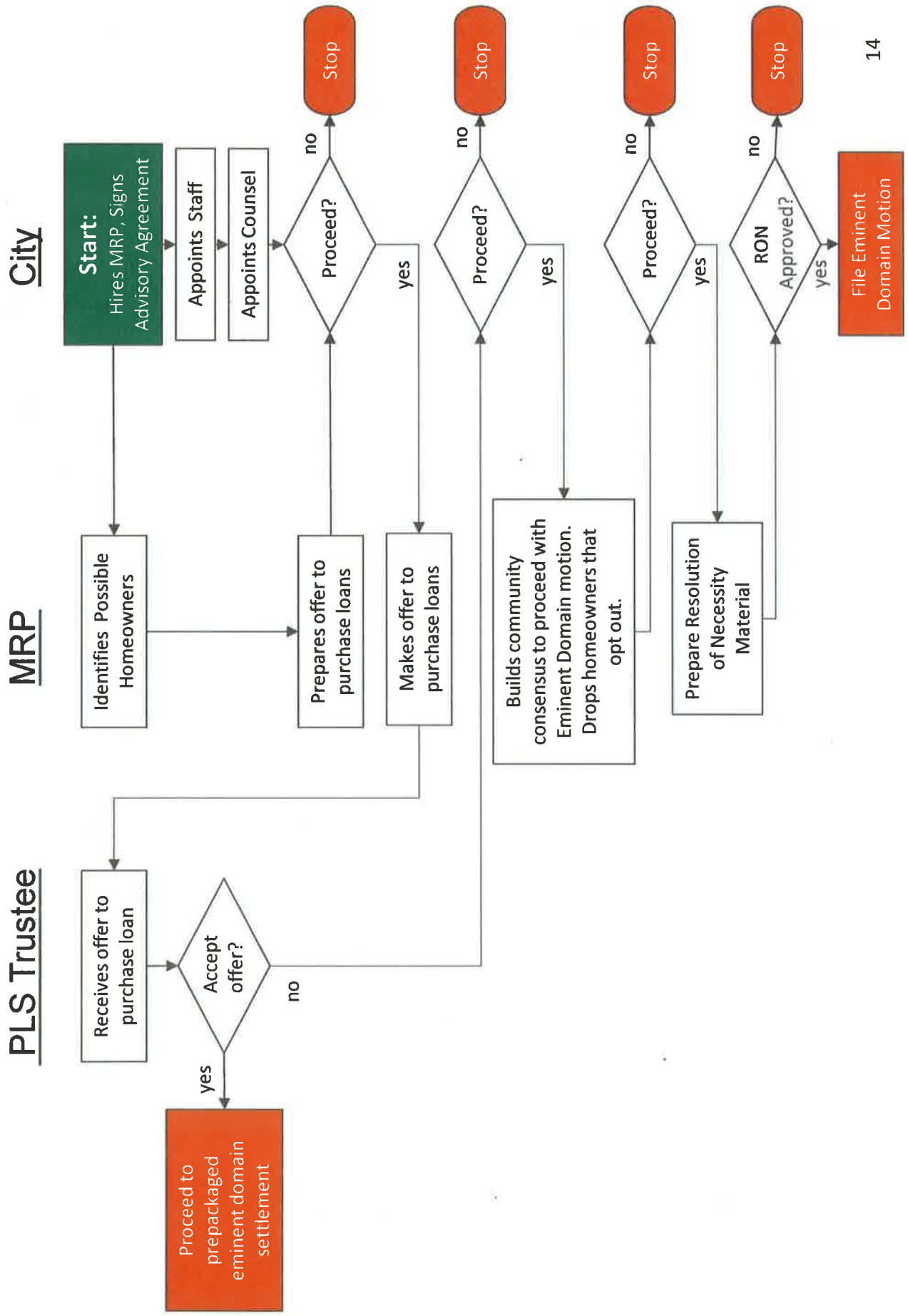
Next Steps

1. The City retains MRP at no cost per the terms of the MRP Advisory Agreement as modified by the City and agreed to by MRP.
2. The City is in control, at each step in the process the City has the option to terminate the Agreement and must approve the next step before it is taken.
3. The City does not pay any costs of the program.
4. Nothing in the Agreement obligates the City to file an eminent domain motion.

Key Steps To The MRP Process

1. The City hires MRP at no cost per the terms of the MRP Advisory Agreement as modified by the City and agreed to by MRP. At each step in the process the City has the option to terminate the Agreement and must approve the next step before it is taken. The City does not pay any costs of the program. Nothing in the Agreement obligates the City to file an eminent domain motion.
2. The City pre approves all communications with the homeowners and the community.
3. Before or after the City files an eminent domain motion the Homeowner may opt out of the program and their mortgage will be dropped from the motion before it is purchased.
4. Qualified homeowners who opt into the program may elect to refinance for less than the current value of their home.
5. Qualified homeowners who opt into the program may elect to sell their home in full satisfaction of their mortgage and lease back their home with an option to purchase it in the future.
6. Homeowners who opt into the program, but do not qualify for a refinance or a lease will be dropped from the eminent domain motion before their mortgage is purchased.

Step 1. City Controls The Process

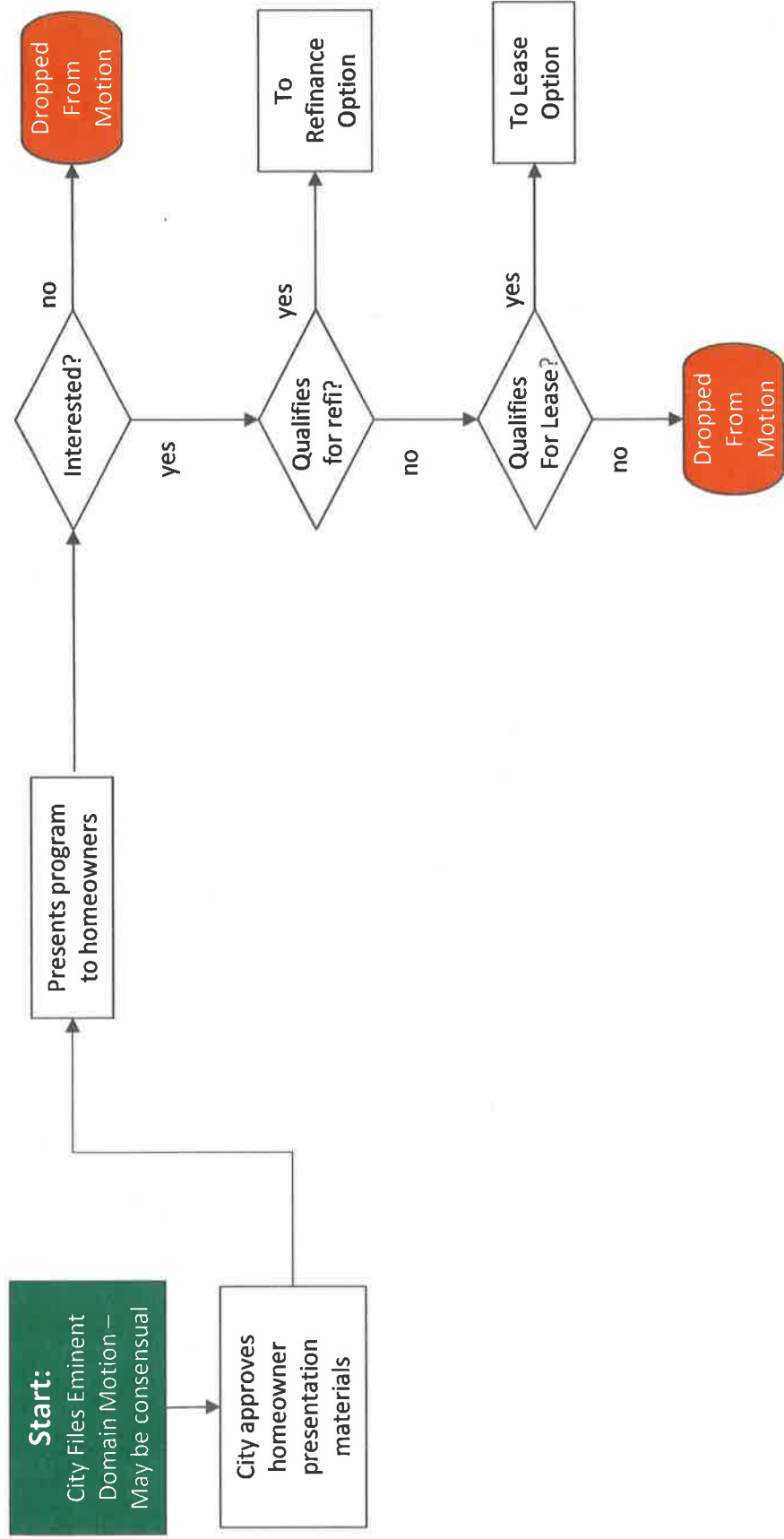


Step 2. Home Owner May Opt Out

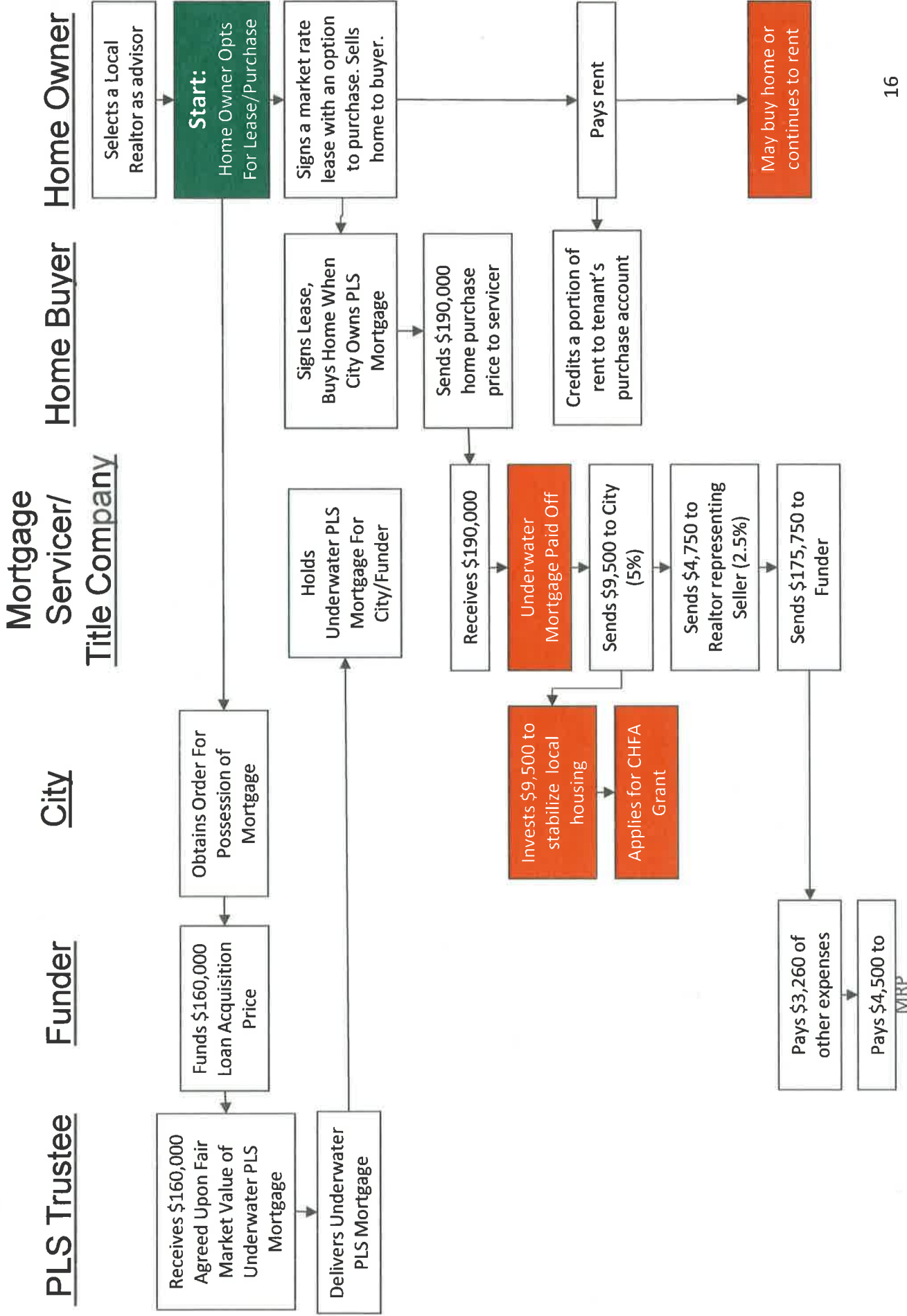
City

MRP/Local Realtors

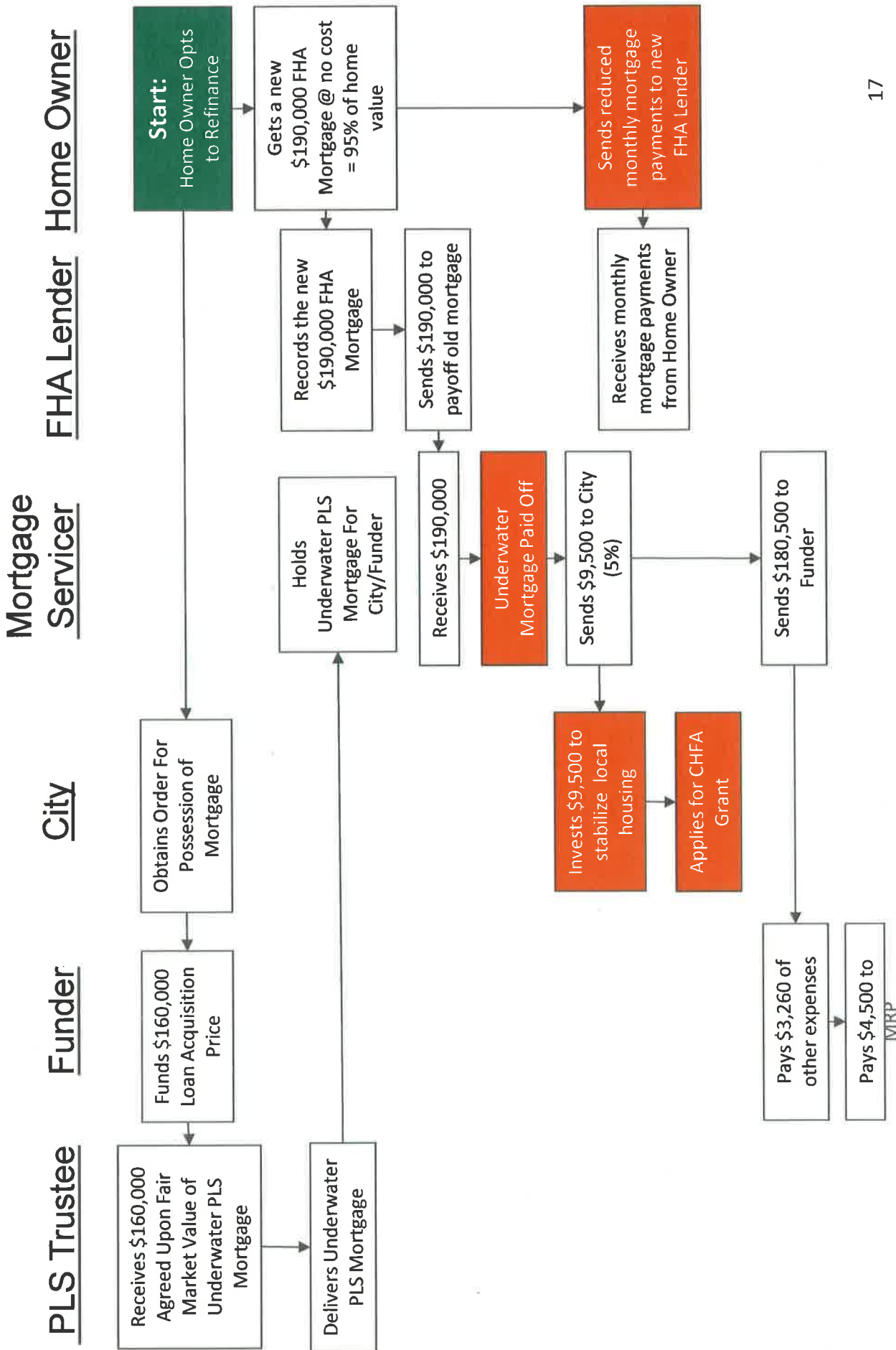
Home Owner



Step 3: Lease/Purchase Solution



Step 3: Refinance Solution



Follow the Money

Mortgage Resolution PARTNERS

Sale and Leaseback Solution		Who Pays?	When?	Who is Paid?	Cash Flow	MRP Cash Balance	Funder Cash Balance
Legal Expenses	MRP	Before eminent domain motion is filed	Atty's selected by City	(300)	(300)		
50% of MRP Fee	Funder	Eminent domain motion filed	MRP	(2,250)	1,950	(2,250)	(2,250)
Legal Expenses	Funder	After eminent domain motion is filed, prior to possession being awarded	Atty's selected by City	(1,700)	250		
Fair Value Paid For Loan	Funder	Possession of mortgage awarded to city	PLS Trust	(160,000)		(162,250)	
Real Estate Commission	Home Buyer	Home sold	Realtors selected by home owner	(4,750)			
Closing Costs	Home Buyer	Home sold	Vendors selected by home owner/realtor	(2,000)			
Home Sales Proceeds	Home Buyer	Home Sold	Funder	183,250		21,000	
Community Housing Reserve	Funder	Home Sold	City	(9,500)		11,500	
50% of MRP Fee	Funder	Home Sold	MRP	(2,250)	2,500	9,250	
Investment Banking Fee	Funder	Home Sold	MRP's investment bank	(560)		8,690	
Reimbursement of MRP Advances	Funder	Home Sold	MRP	(2,000)	4,500	6,690	

Refinance Solution		Who Pays?	When?	Who is Paid?	Cash Flow	MRP Cash Balance	Funder Cash Balance
Legal Expenses	MRP	Before eminent domain motion is filed	Atty's selected by City	(300)	(300)		
Homeowner Education	MRP	Before eminent domain motion is filed	Vendor approved by City	(300)	(600)		
50% of MRP Fee	Funder	Eminent domain motion filed	MRP	(2,250)	1,650	(2,250)	
Legal Expenses	MRP	After eminent domain motion is filed, prior to possession being awarded	Atty's selected by City	(1,650)	-		
Homeowner Education	MRP	After eminent domain motion is filed, prior to possession being awarded	Vendor approved by City	(300)	(300)		
Fair Value Paid For Loan	Funder	Possession of mortgage awarded to city	PLS Trust	(160,000)		(162,250)	
Mortgage Servicing	Funder	After possession of mortgage by city until resolution	Servicer of underwater mortgage	(100)		(162,350)	
Refinance Proceeds	FHA Lender	Refinance Completed	Funder	190,000		27,650	
Community Housing Reserve	Funder	Refinance Completed	City	(9,500)		18,150	
50% of MRP Fee	Funder	Refinance Completed	MRP	(2,250)	1,950	15,900	
Investment Banking Fee	Funder	Refinance Completed	MRP's investment bank	(560)		15,340	
Reimbursement of MRP Advances	Funder	Refinance Completed	MRP	(2,550)	4,500	12,790	