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JCS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

SIERRA CLUB,	)	<b>C.V. No. 10 3317</b>
	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND
	)	EQUITABLE RELIEF (VIOLATION OF
FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY;	)	ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT;
EDWARD DeMARCO, in his capacity as	)	VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL
Acting Director of FEDERAL HOUSING	)	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT)
FINANCE AGENCY;	)	
	)	(5 U.S.C. §§ 551 <i>et seq.</i> ; 42 U.S.C. §§ 4231 <i>et</i>
Defendants.	)	<i>seq.</i> ;) )
	)	

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. The Sierra Club's Clean Energy Solutions campaign advances the development of smarter, greener buildings, which eliminate or reduce global climate change emissions, reduce utility bills, and generate renewable energy. Sierra Club's work includes advocating for the implementation of robust incentive programs that assist its members and homeowners generally to generate their own renewable energy and increase energy efficiency.

1           2.       Sierra Club and its members benefit from the efforts of California and other states  
2 to develop municipal incentive financing for solar power system and energy efficiency retrofits  
3 on homes with the implementation of Property Assessed Clean Energy ("PACE") programs.

4       PACE programs allow local governments to finance the initial costs of installing solar panels and  
5 retrofitting homes with improved energy efficiency measures such as weatherization by  
6 providing upfront funding to homeowners to pay for these improvements. Local governments  
7 then recoup these costs by adding special assessments to homeowners' properties.

8           3.       By providing upfront funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency  
9 improvement costs, PACE programs benefit Sierra Club members by enabling them to  
10 participate in PACE programs that conserve energy, dramatically reduce their utility bills and  
11 decrease the overall impact of global climate change by reducing their individual carbon  
12 footprints.

13           4.       PACE programs further benefit Sierra Club members by reducing the detrimental  
14 impacts from climate change and other air pollutants that result from the reliance on fossil fuel  
15 energy sources that produce carbon emissions and other harmful air pollutants. Reducing  
16 reliance on these polluting sources benefits Sierra Club members by improving human health,  
17 aesthetics, property value, recreational opportunities, and the environment.

18           5.       PACE programs further benefit Sierra Club members by creating thousands of  
19 local clean energy and energy efficiency construction jobs, which will develop a workforce in  
20 the building trades and other occupations necessary to deliver a new generation of higher-  
21 performing, smarter, greener buildings. These efforts will have a substantial beneficial impact  
22 on Sierra Club and its members by reducing carbon emissions from the use of fossil fuel  
23 generated power and thereby decreasing the threat of harm from global climate change.

24           6.       More than 200 local governments and communities in California have  
25 implemented, or are preparing to implement, PACE programs. California allocated  
26 approximately \$50 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act ("ARRA") stimulus  
27 funding to these efforts, and the existing and planned PACE programs will leverage more than  
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1 \$400 million combined. In addition, the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC")  
2 authorized \$3.8 billion in spending for energy efficiency programs for 2010-2012. The CPUC  
3 developed the energy efficiency programs and other initiatives in anticipation of and in  
4 conjunction with the numerous PACE programs existing or planned throughout the state.

5 7. On May 5, 2010, the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and  
6 the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") each issued advice letters to all  
7 lending institutions stating that mortgages for homes participating in PACE programs that  
8 provide lien priority for energy related improvement assessments are not allowable under the  
9 Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac standardized mortgage documents (referred to as the "uniform security  
10 instruments").

11 8. The May 5, 2010 advice letters wrongfully mischaracterized the PACE program  
12 as issuing "loans". In reality, rather than issuing loans, PACE programs operate under well  
13 settled principles of California law by establishing assessments on homeowners' properties.  
14 California relies upon its assessment power to fund municipal projects such as road paving and  
15 other improvements. Under California law, assessments create liens that have priority over  
16 mortgages.

17 9. The May 5, 2010 advice letters sent by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to lenders  
18 misrepresented the nature of PACE program assessments in a manner designed to discourage  
19 lenders from offering mortgages to homeowners participating in PACE.

20 10. The practical and intended effect of the advice letters is to prevent homeowners  
21 who currently participate, or may participate, in PACE programs from obtaining mortgages on  
22 homes with energy related improvement assessments.

23 11. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac collectively own or guarantee approximately half of  
24 all residential home mortgages in the United States. As a result, these entities overwhelmingly  
25 control the mortgage resale market, and their actions will prevent Sierra Club members and other  
26 homeowners from participating in PACE programs and enjoying the benefits of energy  
27 conservation and reduced utility bills. The cumulative effect of these actions will also harm  
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1 Sierra Club members by directly contributing to an increase in carbon emissions and other  
2 harmful air pollutants because the chilling effect on PACE programs will substantially inhibit  
3 homeowners' abilities to reduce their consumption of fossil fuel-based energy supplies.

4 12. On July 6, 2010, the Federal Housing Finance Agency and Edward DeMarco  
5 acting in his official capacity as director (together, "Defendant" or "FHFA") echoed the policies  
6 stated in the May 5, 2010 advice letters by issuing a "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan  
7 Programs," which directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to adjust their practices in a manner that  
8 will severely restrict, if not completely eliminate, the availability of PACE programs for  
9 homeowners.

10 13. Defendant FHFA issued the "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan  
11 Programs" without providing notice and without providing any opportunity to receive comments  
12 from Sierra Club, its members, or members of the public generally. As such, FHFA prevented  
13 Sierra Club from addressing the substantial and detrimental impact that FHFA's regulatory  
14 actions will have on Sierra Club's efforts to promote renewable energy development and  
15 increase energy efficiency.

16 14. The "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs" issued by FHFA  
17 condones and encourages actions by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac that are not in the public  
18 interest. Federal, state and local governments all support the development of PACE programs as  
19 an essential component of renewable energy and energy efficiency endeavors. FHFA's guidance  
20 to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will destroy PACE programs and is therefore not in the public.

21 15. FHFA concluded in the "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs"  
22 that PACE programs "present significant safety and soundness concerns..." This finding is  
23 unsupported and inaccurate. Typical PACE programs do not accelerate energy improvement  
24 assessments upon the event of default or foreclosure. As a result, the amount due to local  
25 governments upon foreclosure is limited to the periodic property assessments that are  
26 outstanding. Mortgagors do not face substantial risk because the assessments due on foreclosure  
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1 are relatively small amounts, and the energy improvements will likely increase the value of the  
2 property in an amount sufficient to offset any cost risk related to the PACE assessment.

3 16. FHFA concluded in the "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs"  
4 that PACE programs "are not essential for successful programs to spur energy conservation."  
5 This finding is unsupported and inaccurate. Local, state and federal governments have  
6 overwhelmingly voiced support for PACE programs and have stressed the critical importance of  
7 these programs in their efforts to reach renewable energy and energy efficiency goals. At a  
8 minimum, FHFA's actions risk the forfeiture of approximately \$50 million in ARRA funding  
9 that has been allocated for improvements related to PACE programs in California.

10 17. The practical and intended effect of FHFA's actions, if left unaddressed, will  
11 inhibit the ability of Sierra Club members and other homeowners to participate in PACE  
12 programs provided by local government to fund solar power system installation and energy  
13 efficiency retrofits. The elimination of PACE programs will substantially harm Sierra Club and  
14 its members by detrimentally impacting the environment through the increase in carbon  
15 emissions from fossil fuel energy sources that would otherwise be avoided through the use of  
16 solar energy and energy efficiency measures. FHFA's actions will further cause financial harm  
17 to Sierra Club members by preventing them from participating in PACE programs that would  
18 reduce the costs of their utility bills.

19 18. By improperly issuing regulations that interfere with PACE programs, the  
20 Defendant's actions threaten to derail California's efforts to implement its long term energy  
21 efficiency and renewable energy plans. These actions cause direct harm to Sierra Club and its  
22 members.

### 23 PARTIES

24 19. Plaintiff Sierra Club is a national, non-profit environmental and conservation  
25 organization incorporated under the laws of the State of California. The Sierra Club is dedicated  
26 to the protection of public health and the environment. The Sierra Club brings this action on  
27 behalf of itself and its adversely affected members. The Sierra Club has more than 700,000  
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1 members nationwide, several thousand of whom live in California. Through its Clean Energy  
2 Solutions campaign and Cool Cities program, Sierra Club members have worked tirelessly to  
3 reduce reliance on carbon emitting energy sources by promoting clean energy alternatives and  
4 energy efficiency measures. The Sierra Club's work includes intervening in efficiency and  
5 renewable energy dockets at public utility commissions nationwide, submitting comments in  
6 numerous state and federal agency energy-related proceedings and rulemakings, attending and  
7 speaking at public hearings, speaking to students and civic and other organizations, and holding  
8 seminars and symposia – all in support of policies to reduce the impact of climate change and  
9 other air pollution by promoting clean energy alternatives and energy efficiency.

10 20. Sierra Club members will be directly harmed if Defendant's actions are not  
11 reversed. Sierra Club members will suffer health and property impacts from increased air  
12 pollution and climate change. The Defendant's actions will also financially harm Sierra Club  
13 members by preventing them from receiving municipal funding through PACE programs to  
14 make clean energy or energy efficiency improvements for their homes, which in turn will result  
15 in higher utility bills and fewer financing options for clean energy related improvements.  
16 Furthermore, given their advocacy on behalf of protecting and improving energy conservation in  
17 California and preventing climate change, Sierra Club and its members have a compelling  
18 interest in ensuring that the Defendant complies with the requirements of the laws at issue.  
19 Unless the relief sought is granted, the human health, financial, aesthetic, recreational,  
20 environmental and other substantial interests of Sierra Club and its members will continue to be  
21 adversely affected and irreparably injured by Defendant's unlawful and arbitrary actions and  
22 omissions.

23 21. Defendant FHFA is a federal government agency created on July 30, 2008, to  
24 oversee Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Banks.

25 22. Defendant Edward DeMarco is the Acting Director of the Federal Housing  
26 Finance Agency and is sued in that capacity.



1           30. Pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 4513(a)(1)(b)(iv), the FHFA shall ensure that “the  
2 activities of [Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac] and the manner in which [Fannie Mae and Freddie  
3 Mac are] operated are consistent with the public interest.”

4           31. Pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 4526, which provides the authority for FHFA to “issue  
5 regulations, guidelines or other orders necessary to carry out [its] duties...”, the FHFA must  
6 provide notice and an opportunity for public comment in accordance with the provisions set forth  
7 in the APA prior to issuing any regulations. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 553(b). Failure of an agency such as  
8 FHFA to utilize the notice and comment rulemaking procedures of the APA renders a  
9 substantive rule void, and any action taken under the rule has no legal effect.

#### 10                                   **Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”)**

11           32. The APA constrains the actions of agencies in the exercise of their powers. “One  
12 of these constraints is the duty of agencies to find and formulate policies that can be justified by  
13 neutral principals and a reasoned explanation.” *Federal Communications Commission v. Fox*  
14 *Television Stations, Inc.*, 129 S. Ct. 1800, 1823 (2009) (J. Kennedy concurring).

15           33. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706, the reviewing court can invalidate agency rules that  
16 are “(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right.”  
17 An agency rule is arbitrary and capricious “if the agency has relied on factors which Congress  
18 has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem,  
19 offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is  
20 so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency  
21 expertise.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of the United States, Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.*  
22 *Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).

23           34. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706, the reviewing court shall: “(2) hold unlawful and set  
24 aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be: (A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of  
25 discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law. . . .” In applying this standard, a “court must  
26 consider whether the decision was based on a consideration of relevant factors and whether there  
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1 has been a clear error of judgment.” *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S.  
2 402, 416 (1971).

3 35. A reviewing court must also consider whether an agency followed the necessary  
4 procedural requirements. *Id.* at 417. When an agency “formulate[s], amend[s], or repeal[s] a  
5 rule”, it must follow the APA’s requirements for rulemaking. 5 U.S.C. § 551(5). These include  
6 publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register, opportunity for public comment, and a  
7 general statement of basis and purpose. 5 U.S.C. § 553.

8 36. Under the APA, a “rule” is “the whole or a part of any agency statement of  
9 general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe  
10 law or policy...” 5 U.S.C. § 551(4).

11 37. After providing notice, “the agency shall give interested persons an opportunity to  
12 participate in the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments with or  
13 without opportunity for oral presentation.” 5 U.S.C. § 553(c).

14 38. Pursuant to the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 551, *et seq.*, any person who has suffered legal  
15 wrong because of agency action, or who is adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action  
16 within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof.

### 17 **National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”)**

18 39. “NEPA . . . makes environmental protection a part of the mandate of every federal  
19 agency and department,” *Gulf Oil Corp. v. Morton*, 493 F.2d 141, 145 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1973), and is the  
20 “basic national charter for protection of the environment,” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a). Its purpose is  
21 “to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental  
22 consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment.” 40 C.F.R. §  
23 1500.1(c).

24 40. To accomplish this purpose, NEPA requires that all federal agencies prepare a  
25 “detailed statement” regarding all “major federal actions *significantly* affecting the quality of the  
26 human environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C) (emphasis added). This statement, known as an  
27 environmental impact statement (“EIS”), must describe, among other things, the “environmental  
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1 impact of the proposed action,” any “adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided  
2 should the proposal be implemented,” and “alternatives to the proposed action.” 42 U.S.C. §  
3 4332(2)(C).

4 41. To determine “significance” (and thus whether an EIS must be prepared), the  
5 agency must consider both the context and intensity of the proposed action and the degree to  
6 which the action is related to other actions with cumulatively significant impacts.

7 42. To help determine whether this significance threshold is met, the agency may  
8 prepare an environmental assessment (“EA”). Based on the EA, a federal agency either decides  
9 to prepare an EIS or makes a finding of no significant impact (“FONSI”). *See* 40 C.F.R. §§  
10 1501.4, 1508.9(a)(1).

11 43. NEPA also requires every agency to “study, develop, and describe alternatives to  
12 recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning  
13 alternative uses of available resources . . . .” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E). The alternatives  
14 evaluation “is the heart of the environmental impact statement.” It should “sharply defin[e] the  
15 issues and provid[e] a clear basis for choice among options by the decisionmaker and the  
16 public.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9. NEPA requires that an EIS must “rigorously and objectively  
17 evaluate all reasonable alternatives.” 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. Even if an EIS is not prepared, an EA  
18 must include a discussion of “alternatives as required by section 102(2)(E)” of NEPA. 40 C.F.R.  
19 § 1508.9(b).

20 44. A federal agency’s NEPA analysis must include consideration of a full range of  
21 reasonably foreseeable, direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to “the natural and physical  
22 environment” (40 C.F.R. § 1508.14). Cumulative impacts are impacts on the environment which  
23 result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably  
24 foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person  
25 undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but  
26 collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7.

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CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

**Count One: Violation of APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706, and 12 U.S.C. §§ 4501 *et seq.***

45. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every other allegation in this Complaint.

46. PACE programs do not affect the “safety and soundness” of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Defendant FHFA therefore acted outside the scope of its statutory authority when it issued the July 6, 2010 “Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs.”

47. Defendant FHFA does not provide any justification or reasoned explanation for its conclusion that PACE programs affect the “safety and soundness” of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Defendant FHFA’s rule regarding PACE programs was therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

48. PACE programs are essential for the implementation of energy efficiency programs in California and the United States. Defendant FHFA does not provide any justification or reasoned explanation for its conclusion that PACE programs “are not essential for successful programs to spur energy conservation.” Defendant FHFA’s rule regarding PACE programs was therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

49. PACE programs are in the public interest because they conserve energy, dramatically reduce utility bills, decrease the overall impact of global climate change by reducing carbon emissions, and create thousands of local clean energy and energy efficiency jobs. Defendant FHFA’s rule regarding PACE programs is not in the public interest because it obstructs or destroys the implementation of PACE programs.

50. Defendant FHFA’s rule regarding PACE programs is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law because it is not consistent with 12 U.S.C. § 4513(a)(1)(b)(iv), which requires Defendant FHFA to ensure that “the activities of [Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac] and the manner in which [Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are] operated are consistent with the public interest.”

1           51.     Sierra Club and its members have been and will be harmed by Defendant FHFA's  
2 actions, which are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance  
3 with law.

4           **Count Two: Violation of APA, 5 U.S.C. § 553, and 12 U.S.C. § 4526.**

5           52.     Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every other allegation in this  
6 Complaint.

7           53.     Defendant FHFA's July 6, 2010 "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan  
8 Programs" is a regulatory action issued pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 4526 and a "rule" pursuant to 5  
9 U.S.C. § 551(4), and it is therefore subject to the notice and comment requirements of 5 U.S.C. §  
10 553.

11          54.     Defendant FHFA did not provide notice and an opportunity for public comment  
12 prior to issuing the "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs."

13          55.     Defendant FHFA's failure to provide notice and an opportunity for comment  
14 violates the Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. § 4526) and the APA (5  
15 U.S.C. § 553).

16          56.     The "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs" is a rule that was not  
17 promulgated in accordance with the rulemaking requirements of the APA.

18          57.     Sierra Club and its members have been and will be harmed by Defendant FHFA's  
19 failure to provide notice and an opportunity for comment because Defendant FHFA's actions  
20 denied Sierra Club the opportunity to explain to FHFA how the PACE assessment program  
21 actually works. Similarly, Sierra Club was denied the opportunity to provide comments on the  
22 detrimental effects that the "Statement on Certain Energy Retrofit Loan Programs" will have on  
23 the public interest and Sierra Club's Clean Energy Solution campaign to improve energy  
24 efficiency and increase renewable energy generation.

25          **Count Three: Violation of NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq. and APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701 et seq.**

26          58.     Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every other allegation in this  
27 Complaint.  
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1 implementation of PACE programs or otherwise discourages lenders from  
2 offering mortgages secured by homes with PACE program assessments;

3 F. Award Plaintiff its reasonable costs and attorney fees.

4 G. Provide such further and additional relief as the Court deems just and proper.

5  
6 Respectfully submitted, this 29th day of July, 2010.

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