

Addressing the *Perfect Storm* of Pro-cyclical Regulatory Proposals and the Wave of Maturing CRE Debt

Issue

There is growing concern about the potential for a *perfect storm* of regulations that could stall credit markets and impair capital formation—particularly for the \$5.67 trillion commercial and multifamily debt market. While well-intentioned, we are concerned that the proposals—particularly the Basel III *Endgame*—could increase the cost of credit, diminish lending capacity, and undermine the essential role banks play in lending and financial intermediation for real estate. These proposed regulations come at a significant economic cost without clear benefits to the resiliency of the financial system. In addition to the proposed capital increases for banks, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has a number of proposed rulemaking measures that could have a chilling effect on real estate capital markets that could further impair liquidity and be a “death by a thousand cuts” for commercial real estate capital markets. It is important for policymakers to be mindful of how all these regulations interact.

There are \$2.75 trillion of commercial real estate loans maturing in the next four years. The bulk of these loans were financed when base rates were near zero. They now need to be refinanced in an environment where rates are much higher, values are much lower, and in illiquid markets. For over a decade, with interest rates close to or at zero, loans were conservatively underwritten, with strong debt service coverage and low loan values. As the Fed has increased rates to fight inflation, we are now in an entirely different environment. Liquidity has contracted, and values have declined. Many of these loans will require additional equity, and borrowers will need time to restructure this debt. Capital formation is vital when credit markets tighten to help restructure maturing debt and fill the equity gap.

The Roundtable’s Position

- The \$20.7 trillion commercial (CRE) and multifamily (MF) commercial real estate market is financed with \$5.67 trillion of debt¹, 50.3% of which is provided by commercial banks. Of that outstanding debt, some \$2.7 trillion of CRE and MF debt is maturing over the next four years. Smaller banks hold approximately \$2.3 trillion in commercial real estate debt.²

¹ Federal Reserve, Trepp.

² Trepp data cited in the *Wall Street Journal*

Addressing the *Perfect Storm* of Pro-cyclical Regulatory Proposals and the Wave of Maturing CRE Debt

- As requested in The Real Estate Roundtable's March 17, 2023³ [letter](https://www.rer.org/policy-issues/policy-comment-letters/detail/roundtable-urges-federal-bank-regulators-to-reestablish-cre-troubled-debt-restructuring-program), the June 30, 2023, [Policy Statement on Prudent Commercial Real Estate Loan Accommodations and Workouts](https://www.rer.org/policy-issues/policy-statement/detail/roundtable-policy-statement-prudent-commercial-real-estate-loan-accommodations-and-workouts) has reestablished a program similar to prior programs that **calls for** "financial institutions to work prudently and constructively with creditworthy borrowers during times of financial stress."
- By renewing the flexibility for banks to work constructively with their borrowers during times of economic stress, this measure has led to billions of dollars of loan restructurings.
- While this policy statement is helpful, additional steps are called for to help restructure and transition the ownership and financing of commercial real estate from a period of low rates and robust markets to a time of higher rates, declining credit capacity, and uncertain economic growth. Additional capital is an essential element to this restructuring, and enacting policies that will encourage robust capital formation is imperative.
- In a January 12 comment letter, The Roundtable raised concerns about the proposed Basel III Endgame measure. The potential significant increase in capital requirements for large banks' capital market activities due to the proposal could materially reduce the depth of banks' products and services offerings to the real estate sector, which will in turn lead to increased cost of raising capital and hedging risk for the industry. As a result, we anticipate that the industry could encounter difficulties in their access to liquidity and affordable funding to fuel growth and create jobs.
- The largest U.S. banks' capital and liquidity levels have grown dramatically since the original Basel III standards were implemented in 2013 in response to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. Since 2009, Tier 1 capital has increased by 56 percent and Common Equity Tier 1 capital has tripled. Today, as the Federal Reserve recently observed, the U.S. "banking system is sound and resilient, with strong capital and liquidity."⁴
- While well-intentioned, we are concerned that the proposals could increase the cost of credit, diminish lending capacity, and undermine the essential role banks play in lending and financial intermediation for real estate. The proposed increases in capital requirements come at a significant economic cost without clear benefits to the resiliency of the financial system.

³ Roundtable Urges Federal Bank Regulators to Reestablish CRE Troubled Debt Restructuring Program, March 17, 2023, <https://www.rer.org/policy-issues/policy-comment-letters/detail/roundtable-urges-federal-bank-regulators-to-reestablish-cre-troubled-debt-restructuring-program>

⁴ <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/svb-review-20230428.pdf>

Addressing the *Perfect Storm* of Pro-cyclical Regulatory Proposals and the Wave of Maturing CRE Debt

- In addition to the proposed capital increases for banks, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has a number of proposed rulemaking measures that could have a chilling effect on real estate capital markets that could further impair liquidity and be a “death by a thousand cuts” for commercial real estate. Capital formation is vital when credit markets tighten to restructure maturing debt.
- Policymakers should consider additional measures to restore liquidity including the revival of the Term Asset Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) for Legacy CMBS.

Commercial Insurance Coverage in an Evolving Threat Environment

Issue

The proliferation of threats from natural catastrophes has raised concerns about commercial insurance coverage for commercial real estate. As economic losses caused by disasters increase, changing exposures around the world must be addressed in order to effectively manage natural catastrophe risk. These concerns have highlighted the lack of—and need for—insurance capacity and various lines of commercial insurance. Expanding coverage gaps and increased costs present challenges for businesses across many industries, including real estate. A lack of adequate coverage will lead to economic uncertainty, harm stakeholders, and undermine the growth of communities.

Risks from natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, wildfires, hail, tornadoes, and drought cost the U.S. billions of dollars each year. If policyholders are able to find coverage for these various lines, the pricing has increased dramatically, raising economic concerns.

Without adequate coverage, the vast majority of these losses from natural catastrophes are likely to be absorbed by policyholders. These widening coverage gaps and price hikes raise serious economic concerns about protection gaps, coverage capacity, and increased costs for natural catastrophes and business interruption losses. The budget debate in Congress has raised concerns about the future of the National Flood Insurance Program, which is subject to temporary funding extensions and now must be reauthorized by September 30, 2024.

It is important to find solutions to fill these commercial insurance gaps across changing threat patterns. It is important to find a solution—either market-based or with the partnership of the federal government—that will provide the economy with the coverage it needs to address catastrophic events.

The Roundtable, along with its industry partners, continues to work constructively with policymakers and stakeholders to enact a long-term reauthorization of an **improved National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)**.

A long-term reauthorization of the **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** is essential for residential markets, overall natural catastrophe insurance market capacity, and the broader economy. The NFIP's commercial property flood insurance limits are low—\$500,000 per building and \$500,000 for its contents – so it is important to exempt larger commercial loans from the mandatory NFIP purchase requirements.

Commercial Insurance Coverage in an Evolving Threat Environment

The **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** is currently operating under a continuing resolution. Since the end of FY 2017, over a dozen short-term NFIP reauthorizations have been enacted. As policymakers continue to debate potential changes and improvements to the program, their challenge is to find a balance between improving the financial solvency of the program, reducing taxpayer exposure, and addressing affordability concerns. Without congressional reauthorization, the program will sunset on September 30, 2024.

The Roundtable's Position

- Floods are the most common, costliest natural peril in the U.S. The NFIP was enacted in 1968 due to a lack of private insurance and increases in federal disaster aid.
- The Program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is essential for homeowners, renters, and small businesses in affected areas.
- The level of flood damage from recent storms makes it clear that FEMA needs a holistic plan to prepare the nation for managing the cost of catastrophic flooding under the NFIP.
- The NFIP is important for residential markets, overall natural catastrophe insurance market capacity, and the broader economy. However, under the NFIP, commercial property flood insurance limits are low—\$500,000 per building and \$500,000 for its contents. NFIP has approximately five million total properties, only 6.7% are commercial. Nearly 70% of NFIP is devoted to single-family homes and 20% to condominiums. In the total program, 80% pay actuarial sound rates, however, in the commercial space, only 60% pay actuarial sound rates.
- Congressional hearings have illuminated numerous acute problems surrounding the NFIP, such as insolvency, increased risk of flooding across the country, and insufficient and inaccurate flood mapping. The unintended negative outcomes generated by the NFIP continue to grow and are now spreading to GSEs (government-sponsored enterprises) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.
- Lenders typically require base NFIP coverage, and commercial owners must purchase Supplemental Excess Flood Insurance for coverage above the NFIP limits. The NFIP's low commercial limits make it problematic for most commercial owners. As a result, The Roundtable has been seeking a voluntary exemption for mandatory NFIP coverage if property owners have flood coverage from commercial insurers.

Commercial Insurance Coverage in an Evolving Threat Environment

- By permitting certain private issue insurance policies to satisfy the NFIP’s “mandatory purchase requirement” for properties in flood plains financed by loans from federally guaranteed institutions, commercial property owners would have the ability to “opt out” of mandatory NFIP commercial coverage if they have adequate private coverage outside the NFIP program to cover financed assets.
- The Roundtable and its partner associations support a long-term reauthorization of an improved NFIP that helps property owners and renters prepare for and recover from future flood losses. Given the low coverage amounts provided to commercial properties, it is important to permit larger commercial loans to be exempt from the mandatory NFIP purchase requirements.
- Going forward, it is important to protect American jobs and to ensure a sustainable and speedy economic recovery from future natural catastrophe events and government-ordered shutdowns. If not remedied, these insurance gaps could hinder economic growth.
- Following a March 12 hearing in the Senate Banking Committee, a bipartisan and bicameral reform and reauthorization bill—the National Flood Insurance Program Reauthorization and Reform Act of 2023 (H.R.4349 – S. 2142) —is currently under consideration in the Senate Banking Committee.

Beneficial Ownership & Corporate Transparency Act

Issue

Under the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA), many U.S. businesses are now required to disclose information on their “beneficial owners” under regulations issued (and to be issued) by the Treasury Department’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). This disclosure obligation began on January 1, 2024. The stated goal of the CTA is to prevent and combat money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption, tax fraud, and other illicit activity by requiring companies to disclose beneficial ownership information, or BOI, to FinCEN, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

The Rule imposes heavier compliance burdens on real estate businesses with numerous legal entities that own and operate real property across all asset classes. While the CTA and its implementing regulations are not specifically targeted to real estate businesses, it will have a direct impact on the industry. As discussed below, certain types of entities will be exempt from the reporting requirements; however, these exemptions will not apply to many typical real estate limited liability companies and partnerships formed to own and operate commercial properties.

The CTA requires reporting companies to supply three categories of information: information about the entity, BOI, and information about the company applicant. Each reporting company will have to provide information on its “beneficial owners” as well as the “company applicants” involved in forming the entity. A beneficial owner refers to an individual who owns at least 25% of an entity or indirectly exercises “substantial control” over it.

The Roundtable’s Position

- Despite legislative efforts to secure a delay in the implementation of the effective date of the *Corporate Transparency Act’s* (CTA) beneficial ownership reporting requirements, the law went into effect on Jan. 1, 2024.
- On March 1, 2024, a federal judge ruled that the Corporate Transparency Act is unconstitutional, marking a milestone in the 16-month ongoing legal battle led by a coalition of business groups, including the Roundtable. Importantly, according to a statement from FinCEN, the decision is limited at the moment to the plaintiffs—members of the National Small Business Association, a national association with 65,000 members. Given the narrow exemptions for NSBA members, unless the Treasury Department suspends enforcement of CTA for all businesses that are obligated to file, CTA beneficial ownership reports will still need to be filed. For now, FinCEN urges small business owners to continue to review the ruling with counsel to assess its implications. In the meantime, the Roundtable continues to seek delay and repeal of the law.

Beneficial Ownership & Corporate Transparency Act

- There is significant concern about the CTA's far-reaching scope and its **impact on many commercial residential real estate businesses** that use the LLC structure for conducting business. Our recent letter in support of a legislative delay states that Chairman McHenry's bill "offers a commonsense solution to this pending regulatory trainwreck."
- The CTA amended the *Bank Secrecy Act* to require corporations, limited liability companies, and similar entities to report **certain information about "beneficial owners"** who own at least 25% of an entity or indirectly exercise "substantial control" over it.
- The CTA authorizes the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to collect and disclose beneficial ownership information to authorized government authorities and financial institutions, subject to effective safeguards and controls. The statute requires the submission of regular reports to the federal government that include **a litany of sensitive personal identifiers of the owners, senior employees, and/or advisors of covered entities.**
- Although the measure is intended to provide support for law enforcement investigations into shell companies engaged in money laundering, tax evasion, and terrorism financing, it places many costs and legal burdens on small businesses, especially those in the real estate industry.
- In 2021, The Roundtable and its coalition partners submitted detailed comments to FinCEN regarding the development, disclosure, and maintenance of a new federal registry that will contain beneficial ownership information.
- The real estate coalition's extensive comments emphasize the "scope of the CTA is far-reaching and will impact many commercial residential real estate businesses who are frequent users of the LLC structure for conducting business. If not implemented with a clear set of rules and regulations, the CTA could result in an outcome of confusion, missteps, and ultimately fines on law-abiding businesses."
- In 2022, The Roundtable and its coalition partners submitted comments to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (DOT) and FinCEN that support efforts to thwart illegal money laundering in real estate, while encouraging policymakers to find a balanced approach that does not unfairly burden law-abiding businesses.
- The Roundtable continues to work with industry partners to address the implications of FinCEN's proposed rules and the impact it could have on capital formation and the commercial real estate industry.

SAFE Banking Act and CRBs

Issue

Legal cannabis-related businesses (CRBs) face the challenge of obtaining bank accounts, and commercial property owners face legal challenges of taking on CRB tenants without safe harbor protections.

The Roundtable's Position

- 47 states and DC currently legalize marijuana to varying degrees. Yet use, possession, and sale remain illegal under federal law.
- Real estate owners, lessors, brokers, and financiers need certainty when they transact with legitimate CRBs.
- The bipartisan *Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act*, (H.R. 1996) would eliminate the need for CRBs to operate on a cash basis, bring them into the banking system, and allow them to obtain accounts and credit cards. Commercial property owners would get a safe harbor if they lease space to a CRB, and their mortgages could not be subject to corrective action by a bank.
- To date, the *SAFE Banking Act* has passed the U.S. House numerous times, but it has yet to pass the Senate.

Restrictions on Foreign Investment in U.S. Real Estate

Issue

Foreign investment is a major source of capital for U.S. commercial real estate, leading to job creation and economic growth for communities throughout our nation. A number of policy measures at the national and state level seek to restrict foreign investment in U.S. real estate. A number are already in effect. Most of these measures are intended to protect the homeland and ensure that such investments may prevent a nefarious state actor from adversely impacting the nation's economic, military, or civil interests.

At the **state level**, the Florida legislature enacted Senate Bill 264 (SB 264) in 2023. SB 264 aims to limit and regulate the sale and purchase of certain Florida real property by "Foreign Principals" from "Foreign Countries of Concern." Twenty states have enacted restrictions on foreign investors in real estate and agricultural land. Eight states are considering similar measures. More are looking at the issue. So, the state-level restrictions have national implications and seem to fly in the face of the commerce clause of the Constitution in that they interfere with the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce.

While The Roundtable supports efforts to protect the nation's economic, military, or civil security as well as the integrity of commercial real estate investments, we have concerns about rules that may hinder foreign investment in U.S. real estate by legitimate enterprises and capital formation by law-abiding entities.

The Roundtable's Position

- The Roundtable's Sept. 5, 2023, comment letter encourages state regulators to ensure that Senate Bill 264 does not deter investment into real estate in the state or undermine the economic benefits of this important industry. It also raises concerns about the technical aspects of SB 264 that could have unintended and negative consequences for investment in Florida and therefore limit the freedom of Florida's future growth.
- The letter also cites the importance of foreign investment in U.S. real estate markets. In particular, many investment funds that are controlled or advised by regulated U.S. asset managers—including those that actively invest in Florida real estate—source investment capital in global capital markets.
- With approximately \$1.5 trillion of U.S. commercial real estate debt coming due in the next three years, foreign equity investments in U.S. assets are often an important source of capital as commercial real estate owners seek to restructure, refinance, or sell their properties.

Restrictions on Foreign Investment in U.S. Real Estate

- Consistent with Roundtable requests, the Florida Department of Commerce recently proposed a positive clarification to SB 264 that responds to a Roundtable request urging the Florida Real Estate Commission to consider specific concerns before implementing the new state law, which could impair capital formation and hinder the important role that legitimate foreign investment plays in U.S. real estate, the broader economy and job growth.
- The [proposed rule published on Sept. 21](#) addresses the implementation of Florida Senate Bill 264 (SB 264), Section 203, signed into law on May 8. The new law aims to limit and regulate the sale and purchase of certain Florida real property by “foreign principals” from “foreign countries of concern.” The Florida Real Estate Commission will implement the new law. ([SB 264 text](#)).
- Section 203 of the bill prohibits investment in real property near military installations and critical infrastructure. Importantly, the *de minimis* exemption has been re-drafted, which (1) fixes earlier drafting errors to the Registered Investment Advisor exemption, and (2) introduces a new category of *de minimis* interests that categorically exempts passive indirect investment. (See [highlighted areas in the Notice of Proposed Rule](#))
- The proposed rule clarification remains subject to change during a 21-day public comment period and may include a formal hearing.

EB-5 Visas – Foreign Investment In U.S. Projects

Issue

Congress passed a major overhaul of the EB-5 regional center investment visa program in March 2022. The EB-5 *Reform and Integrity Act (RIA)* reauthorizes regional centers through September 30, 2027. *RIA* represents the first major reforms to the program since it was enacted in the early 1990s. Reforms include:

- New definitions for Targeted Employment Areas (TEAs) to prioritize investments in rural and economically distressed “high unemployment” urban areas;
- Revised investment levels: \$800,000 in TEAs and \$1,050,000 in non-TEAs;
- Visa “set-asides” to prioritize investments in TEAs and infrastructure projects;
- New “integrity measures” to deter fraud and national security; and
- “Grandfathering” existing investors under prior program rules.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is now responsible for developing rules and guidance that implement *RIA*. USCIS’s actions must be consistent with congressional intent and follow required procedures under federal law that allow for stakeholder notice and comment—while also optimizing regional centers’ potential to attract foreign investments that create American jobs on economic development in the U.S.

The Roundtable’s Position

- USCIS rules have long stated that the time period to sustain EB-5 capital must be coupled with the time period for an investor’s conditional residency. The agency cannot circumvent a necessary stakeholder comment period, required by the federal Administrative Procedure Act, by issuing an informal [Q&A guidance document](#) that “de-couples” the periods for conditional residency and capital sustainment—amounting to an “about face” on pre-existing and duly promulgated regulations.
- Aside from procedural infractions, de-coupling the capital sustainment period from the conditional residency period undermines *RIA*’s substantive purposes. That approach raises the specter of fraud in low-quality projects; dampens job creation opportunities by only encouraging small, short-term projects of limited duration; and subverts a stalwart criteria that EB-5 capital must hold the potential for gains or losses under USCIS’s long-established “at risk” investment rules.

EB-5 Visas – Foreign Investment In U.S. Projects

- Bureaucratic friction to certify TEA designations must be reduced. Investors, project developers, and regional centers would benefit from USCIS-endorsed mapping tools that allow stakeholders to easily identify if a project is located in a TEA, complemented by a more streamlined agency process to approve designations under *RIA*'s objective statutory criteria.

Additional Resources

RER fact sheets and letters

- RER's fact sheet, [EB-5 Reform and Integrity Act of 2022](#) (April 11, 2022)
- [Coalition letter](#) to USCIS on sustainment period (Feb. 9, 2023)

SEC Proposed Rules: Safeguarding Advisory Client Assets

Issue

On February 15, 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) proposed changes to require SEC-registered investment advisers to put all their clients' assets, including all digital assets like Bitcoin, with "qualified custodians".

The proposal would also require a written agreement between custodians and advisers, expand the "surprise examination" requirements, and enhance recordkeeping rules. These rules were originally designed for digital assets. "Reasonable" safeguarding requirements is ambiguous as applied to real estate. The SEC's release indicates that deeds evidencing ownership of real estate can be held at a qualified custodian—this is not accurate. Deeds are recorded with a government authority. Land and buildings cannot be physically absconded. Lenders and other interested parties have an interest in ensuring no misappropriation of real estate.

The Roundtable's Position

- The Roundtable sees no policy reason to impose the proposed rule on real estate—real estate cannot readily be stolen. Lenders and others have an interest in ensuring no misappropriation of real estate. Title insurance protects real estate investors against covered title defects, such as a previous owner's debt, liens, and other claims of ownership. It's an insurance policy that protects against past problems, whereas other insurances usually deal with future risks. Titles are recorded in the name of the acquiring entity by a government entity.
- The SEC's release indicates that deeds evidencing ownership of real estate can be held at a qualified custodian—this is not accurate. Deeds are recorded by a government authority. Conditions to the exemption for real assets are problematic. Auditor verification of transactions is costly and not negotiated for by fund investors.
- "Reasonable" safeguarding requirements is ambiguous as applied to real estate. Different jurisdictions present even more challenges. Different laws for title exist between not only states but also countries. The rule applies to registered investment advisers regardless of where the asset is located.
- For these reasons, we believe that the SEC's policy reasons for imposing the rule on real estate seem irrelevant. The Roundtable has submitted a comment letter to SEC and met with senior staff from the investment management division.

NASAA's Proposed Revisions to its Statement of Policy Regarding REITs

Issue

On July 12, 2022, the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. (NASAA) announced it is seeking public comment on proposed revisions to the NASAA Statement of Policy Regarding Real Estate Investment Trusts (the "REIT Guidelines"). The Roundtable has serious concerns about the Proposal and urges NASAA to withdraw the Proposal.

The Roundtable's Position

- The Proposal could have a profound impact on the \$20.7 trillion U.S. commercial and multifamily real estate market, approximately 9.4% of which is comprised of real estate investment trusts (REITs).
- It could have the unintended and unnecessary impact of impeding real estate capital formation, undercutting economic growth, and weakening the strength and stability of U.S. real estate capital markets. Investing in real estate supports economic growth; helps to grow the much-needed supply of housing, particularly in the multi-family, workforce, and affordable housing sector; enhances the infrastructure of industrial space, and supports state and local communities across the country.
- Since 1996, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, has provided a preemption of the substantive state securities law requirements for several types of securities and offerings. However, certain securities offerings, including publicly offered REITs that do not list their securities on a stock exchange ("non-traded REITs"), remain subject to state securities law registration requirements. In addition, they remain subject to review by state securities regulators and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The REIT Guidelines have been adopted by several state securities regulators or used by their staff in reviewing such offerings.
- The REIT Guidelines were last amended in 2007 and set out requirements for REIT sponsors, advisers, and persons selling REITs, including provisions dealing with the suitability of investors, conflicts of interest, investment restrictions, and rights of shareholders as well as disclosure and marketing.
- NASAA has proposed revisions to the REIT Guidelines in four areas:
 - The proposed revisions would update the conduct standards for brokers selling non-traded REITs by supplementing the suitability section with references to the SEC's best interest conduct standard.

NASAA's Proposed Revisions to its Statement of Policy Regarding REITs

- The proposal includes an update to the individual net income and net worth requirements—up to (a) \$95,000 minimum annual gross income and \$95,00 minimum net worth, or (b) a minimum net worth of \$340,000—in the suitability section through adjusting upward to account for inflation occurring since the last adjustment in 2007.
- The proposal would add a uniform concentration limitation prohibiting an aggregate investment in the issuer, its affiliates, and other non-traded direct participation programs that exceed 10% of the purchaser's liquid net worth. Liquid net worth would be defined as that component of an investor's net worth that consists of cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities. [NOTE: There is no carveout for accredited or other sophisticated investors.]
- The proposed revisions also include, in multiple sections, a new prohibition against using gross offering proceeds to fund distributions, "a controversial product feature used by some non-traded REIT sponsors . . . having the potential to confuse and mislead retail investors."
- In the request for comment, NASAA points out that if adopted, the revisions to the REIT Guidelines have the potential to influence updates to other Guidelines, including those for Asset-Backed Securities, Commodity Pools, Equipment Leasing, Mortgage Programs, and Real Estate Programs (other than REITs) and the Omnibus Guidelines.
- We are concerned that the Proposal appears to be substantially based on a flawed and outdated impression of the PNLR sector and PNLR products. Many of the issues that NASAA highlights to justify the Proposal—such as liquidity concerns, fee transparency, and sources of distributions—are largely, if not completely, ameliorated with respect to the NAV PNLRs⁵ that are now being offered to investors.
- We are working on this issue with a number of other groups and submitted a comment letter raising concerns about the proposal.

⁵ REITs that are registered with the SEC but whose shares intentionally do not trade on a national securities exchange. NAV PNLRs, which comprise the majority of PNLRs marketed today, are permanent entities that provide shareholders with regular ability to sell shares back to the REIT at the current Net Asset Value (NAV).