## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

# SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1362

# 62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

Passed by the House April 1, 2011 Yeas 78 Nays 15  Speaker of the House of Representatives	CERTIFICATE  I, Barbara Baker, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is SECONI SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1362 as
Passed by the Senate March 29, 2011 Yeas 36 Nays 11	passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate or the dates hereon set forth.
Purcilest of the forest	Chief Clerk
Approved	FILED
Governor of the State of Washington	Secretary of State State of Washington

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### SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1362

## AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2011 Regular Session

#### State of Washington

#### 62nd Legislature

2011 Regular Session

By House Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Representatives Orwall, Hope, Rolfes, Moeller, Liias, Probst, Green, Darneille, Frockt, Kirby, Miloscia, Roberts, Hunt, Dickerson, Upthegrove, Fitzgibbon, Kagi, Eddy, Hasegawa, Pettigrew, Ormsby, Sells, Kenney, Cody, Hudgins, Lytton, Moscoso, Ryu, Appleton, Reykdal, Van De Wege, Carlyle, Dunshee, Santos, McCoy, Tharinger, Haigh, Goodman, Jinkins, Jacks, Takko, Sullivan, Blake, Seaquist, Billig, Stanford, Ladenburg, Finn, and Pedersen)

READ FIRST TIME 02/25/11.

- AN ACT Relating to protecting and assisting homeowners from unnecessary foreclosures; amending RCW 61.24.030, 61.24.031, 61.24.135,
- 3 and 82.45.030; reenacting and amending RCW 61.24.005; adding new
- 4 sections to chapter 61.24 RCW; creating new sections; repealing 2009 c
- 5 292 s 13 (uncodified); and declaring an emergency.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds and declares that:
- 8 (a) The rate of home foreclosures continues to rise to
- 9 unprecedented levels, both for prime and subprime loans, and a new wave
- 10 of foreclosures has occurred due to rising unemployment, job loss, and
- 11 higher adjustable loan payments;
- 12 (b) Prolonged foreclosures contribute to the decline in the state's
- 13 housing market, loss of property values, and other loss of revenue to
- 14 the state;
- 15 (c) In recent years, the legislature has enacted procedures to help
- 16 encourage and strengthen the communication between homeowners and
- 17 lenders and to assist homeowners in navigating through the foreclosure
- 18 process; however, Washington's nonjudicial foreclosure process does not

- have a mechanism for homeowners to readily access a neutral third party
  to assist them in a fair and timely way; and
  - (d) Several jurisdictions across the nation have foreclosure mediation programs that provide a cost-effective process for the homeowner and lender, with the assistance of a trained mediator, to reach a mutually acceptable resolution that avoids foreclosure.
    - (2) Therefore, the legislature intends to:
- 8 (a) Encourage homeowners to utilize the skills and professional 9 judgment of housing counselors as early as possible in the foreclosure 10 process;
  - (b) Create a framework for homeowners and beneficiaries to communicate with each other to reach a resolution and avoid foreclosure whenever possible; and
- 14 (c) Provide a process for foreclosure mediation when a housing counselor or attorney determines that mediation is appropriate. For 15 16 mediation to be effective, the parties should attend the mediation (in 17 person, telephonically, through an agent, or otherwise), provide the necessary documentation in a timely manner, willingly share 18 information, actively present, discuss, and explore options to avoid 19 foreclosure, negotiate willingly and cooperatively, maintain a 20 21 professional and cooperative demeanor, cooperate with the mediator, and 22 keep any agreements made in mediation.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This act may be known and cited as the foreclosure fairness act.
- 25 Sec. 3. RCW 61.24.005 and 2009 c 292 s 1 are each reenacted and 26 amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Affiliate of beneficiary" means any entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a beneficiary.
- (2) "Beneficiary" means the holder of the instrument or document evidencing the obligations secured by the deed of trust, excluding persons holding the same as security for a different obligation.
- 34 (3) "Borrower" means a person or a general partner in a 35 partnership, including a joint venture, that is liable for all or part 36 of the obligations secured by the deed of trust under the instrument or

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other document that is the principal evidence of such obligations, or the person's successors if they are liable for those obligations under a written agreement with the beneficiary.

- (4) "Commercial loan" means a loan that is not made primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
  - (5) "Department" means the department of commerce or its designee.
- (6) "Fair value" means the value of the property encumbered by a deed of trust that is sold pursuant to a trustee's sale. This value shall be determined by the court or other appropriate adjudicator by reference to the most probable price, as of the date of the trustee's sale, which would be paid in cash or other immediately available funds, after deduction of prior liens and encumbrances with interest to the date of the trustee's sale, for which the property would sell on such date after reasonable exposure in the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale, with the buyer and seller each acting prudently, knowledgeably, and for self-interest, and assuming that neither is under duress.
- $((\frac{(6)}{)})$  <u>(7)</u> "Grantor" means a person, or its successors, who executes a deed of trust to encumber the person's interest in property as security for the performance of all or part of the borrower's obligations.
- $((\frac{1}{1}))$  (8) "Guarantor" means any person and its successors who is not a borrower and who guarantees any of the obligations secured by a deed of trust in any written agreement other than the deed of trust.
- ((\(\frac{(\(\frac{8}{}\)\)}{\)}) \(\frac{(9)}{\}\) "Housing counselor" means a housing counselor that has been approved by the United States department of housing and urban development or approved by the Washington state housing finance commission.
- 29 <u>(10)</u> "Owner-occupied" means property that is the principal 30 residence of the borrower.
- $((\frac{(9)}{)})$  <u>(11)</u> "Person" means any natural person, or legal or 32 governmental entity.
- $((\frac{10}{10}))$  <u>(12)</u> "Record" and "recorded" includes the appropriate registration proceedings, in the instance of registered land.
- $((\frac{(11)}{(13)}))$  "Residential real property" means property consisting solely of a single-family residence, a residential condominium unit, or a residential cooperative unit.

- 1 ((\(\frac{(12)}{12}\))) (14) "Tenant-occupied property" means property consisting
  2 solely of residential real property that is the principal residence of
  3 a tenant subject to chapter 59.18 RCW or other building with four or
  4 fewer residential units that is the principal residence of a tenant
  5 subject to chapter 59.18 RCW.
- (((13))) (15) "Trustee" means the person designated as the trustee 7 in the deed of trust or appointed under RCW 61.24.010(2).
- $((\frac{14}{14}))$  <u>(16)</u> "Trustee's sale" means a nonjudicial sale under a deed of trust undertaken pursuant to this chapter.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 61.24.030 and 2009 c 292 s 8 are each amended to read 11 as follows:

It shall be requisite to a trustee's sale:

- (1) That the deed of trust contains a power of sale;
- (2) That the deed of trust contains a statement that the real property conveyed is not used principally for agricultural purposes; provided, if the statement is false on the date the deed of trust was granted or amended to include that statement, and false on the date of the trustee's sale, then the deed of trust must be foreclosed judicially. Real property is used for agricultural purposes if it is used in an operation that produces crops, livestock, or aquatic goods;
- (3) That a default has occurred in the obligation secured or a covenant of the grantor, which by the terms of the deed of trust makes operative the power to sell;
- (4) That no action commenced by the beneficiary of the deed of trust is now pending to seek satisfaction of an obligation secured by the deed of trust in any court by reason of the grantor's default on the obligation secured: PROVIDED, That (a) the seeking of the appointment of a receiver shall not constitute an action for purposes of this chapter; and (b) if a receiver is appointed, the grantor shall be entitled to any rents or profits derived from property subject to a homestead as defined in RCW 6.13.010. If the deed of trust was granted to secure a commercial loan, this subsection shall not apply to actions brought to enforce any other lien or security interest granted to secure the obligation secured by the deed of trust being foreclosed;
- (5) That the deed of trust has been recorded in each county in which the land or some part thereof is situated;

(6) That prior to the date of the notice of trustee's sale and continuing thereafter through the date of the trustee's sale, the trustee must maintain a street address in this state where personal service of process may be made, and the trustee must maintain a physical presence and have telephone service at such address;

- (7)(a) That, for residential real property, before the notice of trustee's sale is recorded, transmitted, or served, the trustee shall have proof that the beneficiary is the owner of any promissory note or other obligation secured by the deed of trust. A declaration by the beneficiary made under the penalty of perjury stating that the beneficiary is the actual holder of the promissory note or other obligation secured by the deed of trust shall be sufficient proof as required under this subsection.
- (b) Unless the trustee has violated his or her duty under RCW 61.24.010(4), the trustee is entitled to rely on the beneficiary's declaration as evidence of proof required under this subsection.
- (c) This subsection (7) does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW; ( $(\frac{\text{and}}{\text{o}})$ )
- (8) That at least thirty days before notice of sale shall be recorded, transmitted or served, written notice of default shall be transmitted by the beneficiary or trustee to the borrower and grantor at their last known addresses by both first-class and either registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and the beneficiary or trustee shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises, a copy of the notice, or personally served on the borrower and grantor. This notice shall contain the following information:
- (a) A description of the property which is then subject to the deed of trust;
- (b) A statement identifying each county in which the deed of trust is recorded and the document number given to the deed of trust upon recording by each county auditor or recording officer;
- (c) A statement that the beneficiary has declared the borrower or grantor to be in default, and a concise statement of the default alleged;
- 35 (d) An itemized account of the amount or amounts in arrears if the default alleged is failure to make payments;
- 37 (e) An itemized account of all other specific charges, costs, or

fees that the borrower, grantor, or any guarantor is or may be obliged to pay to reinstate the deed of trust before the recording of the notice of sale;

- (f) A statement showing the total of (d) and (e) of this subsection, designated clearly and conspicuously as the amount necessary to reinstate the note and deed of trust before the recording of the notice of sale;
- (g) A statement that failure to cure the alleged default within thirty days of the date of mailing of the notice, or if personally served, within thirty days of the date of personal service thereof, may lead to recordation, transmittal, and publication of a notice of sale, and that the property described in (a) of this subsection may be sold at public auction at a date no less than one hundred twenty days in the future;
- (h) A statement that the effect of the recordation, transmittal, and publication of a notice of sale will be to (i) increase the costs and fees and (ii) publicize the default and advertise the grantor's property for sale;
- (i) A statement that the effect of the sale of the grantor's property by the trustee will be to deprive the grantor of all their interest in the property described in (a) of this subsection;
- (j) A statement that the borrower, grantor, and any guarantor has recourse to the courts pursuant to RCW 61.24.130 to contest the alleged default on any proper ground;
- (k) In the event the property secured by the deed of trust is owner-occupied residential real property, a statement, prominently set out at the beginning of the notice, which shall state as follows:

"You should take care to protect your interest in your home. This notice of default (your failure to pay) is the first step in a process that could result in you losing your home. You should carefully review your options. For example:

Can you pay and stop the foreclosure process?

Do you dispute the failure to pay?

Can you sell your property to preserve your equity?

35 Are you able to refinance this loan or obligation with a new loan 36 or obligation from another lender with payments, terms, and fees that 37 are more affordable?

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Do you qualify for any government or private homeowner assistance programs?

Do you know if filing for bankruptcy is an option? What are the pros and cons of doing so?

Do not ignore this notice; because if you do nothing, you could lose your home at a foreclosure sale. (No foreclosure sale can be held any sooner than ninety days after a notice of sale is issued and a notice of sale cannot be issued until thirty days after this notice.) Also, if you do nothing to pay what you owe, be careful of people who claim they can help you. There are many individuals and businesses that watch for the notices of sale in order to unfairly profit as a result of borrowers' distress.

You may feel you need help understanding what to do. There are a number of professional resources available, including home loan counselors and attorneys, who may assist you. Many legal services are lower-cost or even free, depending on your ability to pay. If you desire legal help in understanding your options or handling this default, you may obtain a referral (at no charge) by contacting the county bar association in the county where your home is located. These legal referral services also provide information about lower-cost or free legal services for those who qualify. You may contact the Department of Financial Institutions or the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance or referrals; and

- (1) In the event the property secured by the deed of trust is residential real property, the name and address of the owner of any promissory notes or other obligations secured by the deed of trust and the name, address, and telephone number of a party acting as a servicer of the obligations secured by the deed of trust((-1)); and
- 29 (9) That, for owner-occupied residential real property, before the 30 notice of the trustee's sale is recorded, transmitted, or served, the 31 beneficiary has complied with RCW 61.24.031 and, if applicable, section 32 7 of this act.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 61.24.031 and 2009 c 292 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1)(a) A trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent may not issue a 36 notice of default under RCW 61.24.030(8) until: (i) Thirty days after 37 initial contact with the borrower ((is made)) was initiated as required

- under (b) of this subsection or thirty days after satisfying the due diligence requirements as described in subsection (5) of this section and the borrower has not responded; or (ii) if the borrower responds to the initial contact, ninety days after the initial contact with the borrower was initiated.
  - with the borrower by letter to provide the borrower with information required under (c) of this subsection and by telephone ((in order to assess the borrower's financial ability to pay the debt secured by the deed of trust and explore options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure)) as required under subsection (5) of this section. The letter required under this subsection must be mailed in accordance with subsection (5)(a) of this section and must include the information described in (c) of this subsection and subsection (5)(((a) and)) (e) (i) through (iv) of this section.
  - (c) ((During the initial contact, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall advise the borrower that he or she has the right to request a subsequent meeting and, if requested, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall schedule the meeting to occur within fourteen days of the request. The)) The letter required under this subsection, developed by the department pursuant to section 16 of this act, at a minimum shall include:
- 23 <u>(i) A paragraph printed in no less than twelve point font and</u> 24 bolded that reads:
  - "You must respond within thirty days of the date of this letter.

    IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND within thirty days, a notice of default may be issued and you may lose your home in foreclosure.
- 28 <u>IF YOU DO RESPOND within thirty days of the date of this letter,</u> 29 <u>you will have an additional sixty days to meet with your lender before</u> 30 a notice of default may be issued.
- You should contact a housing counselor or attorney as soon as possible. Failure to contact a housing counselor or attorney may result in your losing certain opportunities, such as meeting with your lender or participating in mediation in front of a neutral third party.

  A housing counselor or attorney can help you work with your lender to avoid foreclosure.";
- 37 <u>(ii) The toll-free telephone number from the United States</u> 38 department of housing and urban development to find a department-

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approved housing counseling agency, the toll-free numbers for the statewide foreclosure hotline recommended by the housing finance commission, and the statewide civil legal aid hotline for assistance and referrals to other housing counselors and attorneys;

- (iii) A paragraph stating that a housing counselor may be available at little or no cost to the borrower and that whether or not the borrower contacts a housing counselor or attorney, the borrower has the right to request a meeting with the beneficiary; and
- (iv) A paragraph explaining how the borrower may respond to the letter and stating that after responding the borrower will have an opportunity to meet with his or her beneficiary in an attempt to resolve and try to work out an alternative to the foreclosure and that, after ninety days from the date of the letter, a notice of default may be issued, which starts the foreclosure process.
- (d) If the beneficiary has exercised due diligence as required under subsection (5) of this section and the borrower does not respond by contacting the beneficiary within thirty days of the initial contact, the notice of default may be issued. "Initial contact" with the borrower is considered made three days after the date the letter required in (b) of this subsection is sent.
- (e) If a meeting is requested by the borrower or the borrower's housing counselor or attorney, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall schedule the meeting to occur before the notice of default is issued. An assessment of the borrower's financial ability to ((repay the debt)) modify or restructure the loan obligation and a discussion of options ((may)) must occur during the ((initial contact or at a subsequent)) meeting scheduled for that purpose. ((At the initial contact, the borrower must be provided the toll-free telephone number made available by the department to find a department certified housing counseling agency and the toll-free numbers for the department of financial institutions and the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance and referrals.
  - (d) Any meeting under this section may occur telephonically.))
- (f) The meeting scheduled to assess the borrower's financial ability to modify or restructure the loan obligation and discuss options to avoid foreclosure must be in person, unless the requirement to meet in person is waived in writing by the borrower or the borrower's representative. A person who is authorized to modify the

- loan obligation or reach an alternative resolution to foreclosure on behalf of the beneficiary may participate by telephone or video conference, so long as a representative of the beneficiary is at the meeting in person.
  - (2) A notice of default issued under RCW 61.24.030(8) must include a declaration, as provided in subsection (9) of this section, from the beneficiary or authorized agent that it has contacted the borrower as provided in subsection (1)((\(\frac{(b)}{(b)}\))) of this section, it has tried with due diligence to contact the borrower under subsection (5) of this section, or the borrower has surrendered the property to the trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent. Unless the trustee has violated his or her duty under RCW 61.24.010(4), the trustee is entitled to rely on the declaration as evidence that the requirements of this section have been satisfied, and the trustee is not liable for the beneficiary's or its authorized agent's failure to comply with the requirements of this section.
    - (3) ((A beneficiary's or authorized agent's loss mitigation personnel may participate by telephone during any contact required under this section.
    - (4) Within fourteen days)) If, after the initial contact under subsection (1) of this section, ((if)) a borrower has designated a ((department-certified)) housing counseling agency, housing counselor, or attorney((, or other advisor)) to discuss with the beneficiary or authorized agent, on the borrower's behalf, options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure, the borrower shall inform the beneficiary or authorized agent and provide the contact information to the beneficiary or authorized agent. The beneficiary or authorized agent shall contact the designated representative for the borrower ((for the discussion within fourteen days after the representative is designated by the borrower)) to meet.
    - (4) The beneficiary or authorized agent and the borrower or the borrower's representative shall attempt to reach a resolution for the borrower within the ninety days from the time the initial contact is sent and the notice of default is issued. A resolution may include, but is not limited to, a loan modification, an agreement to conduct a short sale, or a deed in lieu of foreclosure transaction, or some other workout plan. Any ((deed of trust)) modification or workout plan

offered at the meeting with the borrower's designated representative by the beneficiary or authorized agent is subject to approval by the borrower.

- (5) A notice of default may be issued under RCW 61.24.030(8) if a beneficiary or authorized agent has ((not contacted a)) initiated contact with the borrower as required under subsection (1)(b) of this section and the failure to ((contact)) meet with the borrower occurred despite the due diligence of the beneficiary or authorized agent. Due diligence requires the following:
- (a) A beneficiary or authorized agent shall first attempt to contact a borrower by sending a first-class letter to the address in the beneficiary's records for sending account statements to the borrower and to the address of the property encumbered by the deed of trust. The letter must ((include the toll-free telephone number made available by the department to find a department-certified housing counseling agency, and the following information:

"You may contact the Department of Financial Institutions, the Washington State Bar Association, or the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance or referrals.")) be the letter described in subsection (1)(c) of this section.

- (b)(i) After the letter has been sent, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall attempt to contact the borrower by telephone at least three times at different hours and on different days. Telephone calls must be made to the primary and secondary telephone numbers on file with the beneficiary or authorized agent.
- (ii) A beneficiary or authorized agent may attempt to contact a borrower using an automated system to dial borrowers if the telephone call, when answered, is connected to a live representative of the beneficiary or authorized agent.
- (iii) A beneficiary or authorized agent satisfies the telephone contact requirements of this subsection (5)(b) if the beneficiary or authorized agent determines, after attempting contact under this subsection (5)(b), that the borrower's primary telephone number and secondary telephone number or numbers on file, if any, have been disconnected or are not good contact numbers for the borrower.
- (c) If the borrower does not respond within fourteen days after the telephone call requirements of (b) of this subsection have been satisfied, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall send a certified

- 1 letter, with return receipt requested, to the borrower at the address
- 2 in the beneficiary's records for sending account statements to the
- 3 borrower and to the address of the property encumbered by the deed of
- 4 trust. The letter must include the information described in (e)(i)
- 5 through (iv) of this subsection. The letter must also include a
- 6 paragraph stating: "Your failure to contact a housing counselor or
- 7 attorney may result in your losing certain opportunities, such as
- 8 meeting with your lender or participating in mediation in front of a
- 9 neutral third party."

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- (d) The beneficiary or authorized agent shall provide a means for the borrower to contact the beneficiary or authorized agent in a timely manner, including a toll-free telephone number or charge-free equivalent that will provide access to a live representative during business hours.
- 15 (e) The beneficiary or authorized agent shall post a link on the 16 home page of the beneficiary's or authorized agent's internet web site, 17 if any, to the following information:
  - (i) Options that may be available to borrowers who are unable to afford their mortgage payments and who wish to avoid foreclosure, and instructions to borrowers advising them on steps to take to explore those options;
  - (ii) A list of financial documents borrowers should collect and be prepared to present to the beneficiary or authorized agent when discussing options for avoiding foreclosure;
    - (iii) A toll-free telephone number or charge-free equivalent for borrowers who wish to discuss options for avoiding foreclosure with their beneficiary or authorized agent; and
  - (iv) The toll-free telephone number or charge-free equivalent made available by the department to find a department-((certified)) approved housing counseling agency.
- 31 (6) Subsections (1) and (5) of this section do not apply if any of 32 the following occurs:
  - (a) The borrower has surrendered the property as evidenced by either a letter confirming the surrender or delivery of the keys to the property to the trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent; or
- 36 (b) The borrower has filed for bankruptcy, and the bankruptcy stay 37 remains in place, or the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the

bankruptcy court has granted relief from the bankruptcy stay allowing enforcement of the deed of trust.

- (7)(a) This section applies only to deeds of trust ((made from January 1, 2003, to December 31, 2007, inclusive,)) that are recorded against owner-occupied residential real property. This section does not apply to deeds of trust: (i) Securing a commercial loan; (ii) securing obligations of a grantor who is not the borrower or a guarantor; or (iii) securing a purchaser's obligations under a seller-financed sale.
- 10 (b) This section does not apply to association beneficiaries 11 subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.
  - (8) As used in this section:

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- 13 (a) "Department" means the United States department of housing and urban development.
  - (b) "Seller-financed sale" means a residential real property transaction where the seller finances all or part of the purchase price, and that financed amount is secured by a deed of trust against the subject residential real property.
- 19 (9) The form of declaration to be provided by the beneficiary or 20 authorized agent as required under subsection (2) of this section must 21 be in substantially the following form:

## "FORECLOSURE LOSS MITIGATION FORM

# Please select applicable option(s) below.

The undersigned beneficiary or authorized agent for the beneficiary hereby represents and declares under the penalty of perjury that [check the applicable box and fill in any blanks so that the trustee can insert, on the beneficiary's behalf, the applicable declaration in the notice of default required under chapter 61.24 RCW]:

- (1) [ ] The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has contacted the borrower under, and has complied with, RCW 61.24.031 (contact provision to "assess the borrower's financial ability to pay the debt secured by the deed of trust and explore options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure") and the borrower did not request a meeting.
- 35 (2) [ ] The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has 36 contacted the borrower as required under RCW 61.24.031 and the borrower

- or the borrower's designated representative requested a meeting. A meeting was held in compliance with RCW 61.24.031.
  - (3) [ ] The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has exercised due diligence to contact the borrower as required in RCW 61.24.031(5) ((and, after waiting fourteen days after the requirements in RCW 61.24.031 were satisfied, the beneficiary or the beneficiary's authorized agent sent to the borrower(s), by certified mail, return receipt requested, the letter required under RCW 61.24.031)).
  - $((\frac{3}{3}))$  (4) [ ] The borrower has surrendered the secured property as evidenced by either a letter confirming the surrender or by delivery of the keys to the secured property to the beneficiary, the beneficiary's authorized agent or to the trustee.
- ((\(\frac{(4+)}{4}\))) (5) [ ] Under RCW 61.24.031, the beneficiary or the beneficiary's authorized agent has verified information that, on or before the date of this declaration, the borrower(s) has filed for bankruptcy, and the bankruptcy stay remains in place, or the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the bankruptcy court has granted relief from the bankruptcy stay allowing the enforcement of the deed of trust."
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1)(a) A housing counselor who is contacted by a borrower under RCW 61.24.031 has a duty to act in good faith to attempt to reach a resolution with the beneficiary on behalf of the borrower within the ninety days provided from the date the beneficiary initiates contact with the borrower and the date the notice of default is issued. A resolution may include, but is not limited to, modification of the loan, an agreement to conduct a short sale, a deed in lieu of foreclosure transaction, or some other workout plan.
  - (b) Nothing in RCW 61.24.031 or this section precludes a meeting or negotiations between the housing counselor, borrower, and beneficiary at any time, including after the issuance of the notice of default.
  - (c) A borrower who is contacted under RCW 61.24.031 may seek the assistance of a housing counselor or attorney at any time.
- 35 (2) Housing counselors have a duty to act in good faith to assist 36 borrowers by:
  - (a) Preparing the borrower for meetings with the beneficiary;

1 (b) Advising the borrower about what documents the borrower must 2 have to seek a loan modification or other resolution;

- (c) Informing the borrower about the alternatives to foreclosure, including loan modifications or other possible resolutions; and
- (d) Providing other guidance, advice, and education as the housing counselor considers necessary.
- (3) A housing counselor or attorney assisting a borrower may refer the borrower to a mediation program, pursuant to section 7 of this act, if:
- (a) The housing counselor or attorney determines that mediation is appropriate based on the individual circumstances; and
  - (b) A notice of sale on the deed of trust has not been recorded.
- (4) A referral to mediation by a housing counselor or attorney does not preclude a trustee issuing a notice of default if the requirements of RCW 61.24.031 have been met.
  - (5) Housing counselors providing assistance to borrowers under RCW 61.24.031 are not liable for civil damages resulting from any acts or omissions in providing assistance, unless the acts or omissions constitute gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.
  - (6) Housing counselors shall provide information to the department to assist the department in its annual report to the legislature as required under section 7(15) of this act. The information provided to the department by the housing counselors should include outcomes of foreclosures and be similar to the information requested in the national foreclosure mortgage counseling client level foreclosure outcomes report form.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) The foreclosure mediation program established in this section applies only to borrowers who have been referred to mediation by a housing counselor or attorney. The mediation program under this section is not governed by chapter 7.07 RCW and does not preclude mediation required by a court or other provision of law.
  - (2) A housing counselor or attorney referring a borrower to mediation shall send a notice to the borrower and the department, stating that mediation is appropriate.
    - (3) Within ten days of receiving the notice, the department shall:

- (a) Send a notice to the beneficiary, the borrower, the housing counselor or attorney who referred the borrower, and the trustee stating that the parties have been referred to mediation. The notice must include the statements and list of documents and information described in subsection (5)(b)(i) through (iv) of this section; and
  - (b) Select a mediator and notify the parties of the selection.
- (4)(a) Within forty-five days of receiving the referral from the department, the mediator shall convene a mediation session in the county where the borrower resides, unless the parties agree on another location. The parties may agree in writing to extend the time in which to schedule the mediation session. If the parties agree to extend the time, the beneficiary shall notify the trustee of the extension and the date the mediator is expected to issue the mediator's certification.
- (b) Prior to scheduling a mediation session, the mediator shall require that both parties sign a waiver stating that neither party may call the mediator as a live witness in any litigation pertaining to a foreclosure action between the parties. However, the mediator's certification may be deemed admissible evidence, subject to court rules, in any litigation pertaining to a foreclosure action between the parties.
- (5)(a) The mediator may schedule phone conferences, consultations with the parties individually, and other communications to ensure that the parties have all the necessary information to engage in a productive mediation.
- (b) The mediator must send written notice of the time, date, and location of the mediation session to the borrower, the beneficiary, and the department at least fifteen days prior to the mediation session. At a minimum, the notice must contain:
- (i) A statement that the borrower may be represented in the mediation session by an attorney or other advocate;
- (ii) A statement that a person with authority to agree to a resolution, including a proposed settlement, loan modification, or dismissal or continuation of the foreclosure proceeding, must be present either in person or on the telephone or video conference during the mediation session;
- (iii) A complete list of documents and information required by this section that the parties must provide to the mediator and the deadlines for providing the documents and information; and

(iv) A statement that the parties have a duty to mediate in good faith and that failure to mediate in good faith may impair the beneficiary's ability to foreclose on the property or the borrower's ability to modify the loan or take advantage of other alternatives to foreclosure.

- (6) The borrower, the beneficiary or authorized agent, and the mediator must meet in person for the mediation session. However, a person with authority to agree to a resolution on behalf of the beneficiary may be present over the telephone or video conference during the mediation session.
- (7) The participants in mediation must address the issues of foreclosure that may enable the borrower and the beneficiary to reach a resolution, including but not limited to reinstatement, modification of the loan, restructuring of the debt, or some other workout plan. To assist the parties in addressing issues of foreclosure, the mediator must require the participants to consider the following:
- (a) The borrower's current and future economic circumstances, including the borrower's current and future income, debts, and obligations for the previous sixty days or greater time period as determined by the mediator;
- (b) The net present value of receiving payments pursuant to a modified mortgage loan as compared to the anticipated net recovery following foreclosure;
- (c) Any affordable loan modification calculation and net present value calculation when required under any federal mortgage relief program, including the home affordable modification program (HAMP) as applicable to government-sponsored enterprise and nongovernment-sponsored enterprise loans and any HAMP-related modification program applicable to loans insured by the federal housing administration, the veterans administration, and the rural housing service. If such a calculation is not required, then the beneficiary must use the current calculations, assumptions, and forms that are established by the federal deposit insurance corporation and published in the federal deposit insurance corporation loan modification program guide; and
- 35 (d) Any other loss mitigation guidelines to loans insured by the 36 federal housing administration, the veterans administration, and the 37 rural housing service, if applicable.

- 1 (8) A violation of the duty to mediate in good faith as required 2 under this section may include:
  - (a) Failure to timely participate in mediation without good cause;
  - (b) Failure of the beneficiary to provide the following documentation to the borrower and mediator at least ten days before the mediation or pursuant to the mediator's instructions:
  - (i) An accurate statement containing the balance of the loan as of the first day of the month in which the mediation occurs;
    - (ii) Copies of the note and deed of trust;
  - (iii) Proof that the entity claiming to be the beneficiary is the owner of any promissory note or obligation secured by the deed of trust. Sufficient proof may be a copy of the declaration described in RCW 61.24.030(7)(a);
- 14 (iv) The best estimate of any arrearage and an itemized statement 15 of the arrearages;
- 16 (v) An itemized list of the best estimate of fees and charges 17 outstanding;
  - (vi) The payment history and schedule for the preceding twelve months, or since default, whichever is longer, including a breakdown of all fees and charges claimed;
- (vii) All borrower-related and mortgage-related input data used in any net present value analysis;
  - (viii) An explanation regarding any denial for a loan modification, forbearance, or other alternative to foreclosure in sufficient detail for a reasonable person to understand why the decision was made;
  - (ix) The most recently available appraisal or other broker price opinion most recently relied upon by the beneficiary; and
  - (x) The portion or excerpt of the pooling and servicing agreement that prohibits the beneficiary from implementing a modification, if the beneficiary claims it cannot implement a modification due solely to limitations in a pooling and servicing agreement, and documentation or a statement detailing the efforts of the beneficiary to obtain a waiver of the pooling and servicing agreement provisions;
- 34 (c) Failure of the borrower to provide documentation to the 35 beneficiary and mediator, at least ten days before the mediation or 36 pursuant to the mediator's instruction, showing the borrower's current 37 and future income, debts and obligations, and tax returns for the past 38 two years;

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(d) Failure of either party to pay the respective portion of the mediation fee in advance of the mediation as required under this section;

- (e) Failure of a party to designate representatives with adequate authority to fully settle, compromise, or otherwise reach resolution with the borrower in mediation; and
- (f) A request by a beneficiary that the borrower waive future claims he or she may have in connection with the deed of trust, as a condition of agreeing to a modification, except for rescission claims under the federal truth in lending act. Nothing in this section precludes a beneficiary from requesting that a borrower dismiss with prejudice any pending claims against the beneficiary, its agents, loan servicer, or trustee, arising from the underlying deed of trust, as a condition of modification.
- (9) Within seven business days after the conclusion of the mediation session, the mediator must send a written certification to the department and the trustee and send copies to the parties of:
  - (a) The date, time, and location of the mediation session;
- (b) The names of all persons attending in person and by telephone or video conference, at the mediation session;
- (c) Whether a resolution was reached by the parties, including whether the default was cured by reinstatement, modification, or restructuring of the debt, or some other alternative to foreclosure was agreed upon by the parties;
- (d) Whether the parties participated in the mediation in good faith; and
- (e) A description of the net present value test used, along with a copy of the inputs, including the result of the net present value test expressed in a dollar amount.
- (10) If the parties are unable to reach any agreement and the mediator certifies that the parties acted in good faith, the beneficiary may proceed with the foreclosure.
- (11)(a) The mediator's certification that the beneficiary failed to act in good faith in mediation constitutes a defense to the nonjudicial foreclosure action that was the basis for initiating the mediation. In any action to enjoin the foreclosure, the beneficiary shall be entitled to rebut the allegation that it failed to act in good faith.

- (b) The mediator's certification that the beneficiary failed to act in good faith during mediation does not constitute a defense to a judicial foreclosure or a future nonjudicial foreclosure action if a modification of the loan is agreed upon and the borrower subsequently defaults.
  - (c) If an agreement was not reached and the mediator's certification shows that the net present value of the modified loan exceeds the anticipated net recovery at foreclosure, that showing in the certification shall constitute a basis for the borrower to enjoin the foreclosure.
  - (12) The mediator's certification that the borrower failed to act in good faith in mediation authorizes the beneficiary to proceed with the foreclosure.
  - (13)(a) A trustee may not record the notice of sale until the trustee receives the mediator's certification stating that the mediation has been completed.
  - (b) If the trustee does not receive the mediator's certification, the trustee may record the notice of sale after ten days from the date the certification to the trustee was due. If the notice of sale is recorded under this subsection (13)(b) and the mediator subsequently issues a certification alleging the beneficiary violated the duty of good faith, the trustee may not proceed with the sale.
  - (14) A mediator may charge reasonable fees as authorized by this subsection and by the department. Unless the fee is waived or the parties agree otherwise, a foreclosure mediator's fee may not exceed four hundred dollars for a mediation session lasting between one hour and three hours. For a mediation session exceeding three hours, the foreclosure mediator may charge a reasonable fee, as authorized by the department. The mediator must provide an estimated fee before the mediation, and payment of the mediator's fee must be divided equally between the beneficiary and the borrower. The beneficiary and the borrower must tender the loan mediator's fee seven calendar days before the commencement of the mediation or pursuant to the mediator's instructions.
- (15) Beginning December 1, 2012, and every year thereafter, the department shall report annually to the legislature on:
  - (a) The performance of the program, including the numbers of

- borrowers who are referred to mediation by a housing counselor or
  attorney;
- (b) The results of the mediation program, including the number of 3 4 mediations requested by housing counselors and attorneys, the number of certifications of good faith issued, the number of borrowers and 5 6 beneficiaries who failed to mediate in good faith, and the reasons for 7 the failure to mediate in good faith, if known, the numbers of loans 8 restructured or modified, the change in the borrower's monthly payment for principal and interest and the number of principal write-downs and 9 10 interest rate reductions, and, to the extent practical, the number of borrowers who report a default within a year of restructuring or 11 12 modification;
- 13 (c) The information received by housing counselors regarding outcomes of foreclosures; and
- 15 (d) Any recommendations for changes to the statutes regarding the mediation program.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) Section 7 of this act applies only to deeds of trust that are recorded against owner-occupied residential real property. The property must have been owner-occupied as of the date of the initial contact under RCW 61.24.031 was made.
  - (2) A borrower under a deed of trust on owner-occupied residential real property who has received a notice of default on or before the effective date this section may be referred to mediation under section 7 of this act by a housing counselor or attorney.
    - (3) Section 7 of this act does not apply to deeds of trust:
  - (a) Securing a commercial loan;

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- 29 (b) Securing obligations of a grantor who is not the borrower or a 30 guarantor; or
- 31 (c) Securing a purchaser's obligations under a seller-financed 32 sale.
- 33 (4) Section 7 of this act does not apply to association 34 beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:

- The provisions of section 7 of this act do not apply to any 1 2 federally insured depository institution, as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 461(b)(1)(A), that certifies to the department under penalty of perjury 3 that it was not a beneficiary of deeds of trust in more than two 4 5 hundred fifty trustee sales of owner-occupied residential real property that occurred in this state during the preceding calendar year. 6 7 federally insured depository institution certifying that section 7 of this act does not apply must do so annually, beginning no later than 8 9 thirty days after the effective date of this section, and no later than
- 11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW
  - (1) For the purposes of section 7 of this act, the department must maintain a list of approved foreclosure mediators. The department may approve the following persons to serve as foreclosure mediators under this section:
  - (a) Attorneys who are active members of the Washington state bar association;
  - (b) Employees of United States department of housing and urban development-approved housing counseling agencies or approved by the Washington state housing finance commission;
  - (c) Employees or volunteers of dispute resolution centers under chapter 7.75 RCW; and
  - (d) Retired judges of Washington courts.

January 31st of each year thereafter.

to read as follows:

- (2) The department may establish a required training program for foreclosure mediators and may require mediators to acquire training before being approved. The mediators must be familiar with relevant aspects of the law, have knowledge of community-based resources and mortgage assistance programs, and refer borrowers to these programs where appropriate.
- 31 (3) The department may remove any mediator from the approved list of mediators.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:
- 35 The foreclosure fairness account is created in the custody of the 36 state treasurer. All receipts received under section 12 of this act

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must be deposited into the account. Only the director of the 1 2 department of commerce or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment 3 4 procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. Expenditures from the account must be used 5 6 as follows: (1) No less than eighty percent must be used for the 7 purposes of providing housing counselors for borrowers, except that 8 this amount may be less than eighty percent only if necessary to meet 9 the funding level specified for the office of the attorney general subsection (2) of this section and the department under 10 11 subsection (4) of this section; (2) up to six percent, or six hundred 12 fifty-five thousand dollars per biennium, whichever amount is greater, 13 to the office of the attorney general to be used by the consumer protection division to enforce this chapter; (3) up to two percent to 14 15 the office of civil legal aid to be used for the purpose of contracting with qualified legal aid programs for legal representation 16 homeowners in matters relating to foreclosure. Funds provided under 17 this subsection (3) must be used to supplement, not supplant, other 18 19 federal, state, and local funds; (4) up to nine percent, or four 20 hundred fifty-one thousand dollars per biennium, whichever amount is 21 greater, to the department to be used for implementation and operation 22 of the foreclosure fairness act; and (5) up to three percent to the 23 department of financial institutions to conduct homeowner prepurchase 24 and postpurchase outreach and education programs as defined in RCW 43.320.150. 25

The department shall enter into interagency agreements to contract with the Washington state housing finance commission and other appropriate entities to implement the foreclosure fairness act.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, beginning October 1, 2011, and every quarter thereafter, every beneficiary issuing notices of default, or directing that a trustee or authorized agent issue the notice of default, on owner-occupied residential real property under this chapter must:
- 36 (a) Report to the department the number of owner-occupied

residential real properties for which the beneficiary has issued a notice of default during the previous quarter; and

- (b) Remit the amount required under subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) For each owner-occupied residential real property for which a notice of default has been issued, the beneficiary issuing the notice of default, or directing that a trustee or authorized agent issue the notice of default, shall remit two hundred fifty dollars to the department to be deposited, as provided under section 11 of this act, into the foreclosure fairness account. The two hundred fifty dollar payment is required per property and not per notice of default. The beneficiary shall remit the total amount required in a lump sum each quarter.
- (3) No later than thirty days after the effective date of this section, the beneficiaries required to report and remit to the department under this section shall determine the number of owner-occupied residential real properties for which notices of default were issued during the three months prior to the effective date of this section. The beneficiary shall remit to the department a one-time sum of two hundred fifty dollars multiplied by the number of properties. The department shall deposit the funds into the foreclosure fairness account as provided under section 11 of this act.
- (4) This section does not apply to any beneficiary or loan servicer that is a federally insured depository institution, as defined in 12 U.S.C. Sec. 461(b)(1)(A), and that certifies under penalty of perjury that it has issued, or has directed a trustee or authorized agent to issue, fewer than two hundred fifty notices of default in the preceding year.
- 28 (5) This section does not apply to association beneficiaries 29 subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:
- Any duty that servicers may have to maximize net present value under their pooling and servicing agreements is owed to all parties in a deed of trust pool, not to any particular parties, and a servicer acts in the best interests of all parties if it agrees to or implements a modification or workout plan when both of the following apply:

- 1 (1) The deed of trust is in payment default, or payment default is 2 reasonably imminent; and
- 3 (2) Anticipated recovery under a modification or workout plan 4 exceeds the anticipated recovery through foreclosure on a net present 5 value basis.
- 6 **Sec. 14.** RCW 61.24.135 and 2008 c 153 s 6 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- (1) It is an unfair or deceptive act or practice under the consumer 8 9 protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW, for any person, acting alone or in concert with others, to offer, or offer to accept or accept from 10 11 another, any consideration of any type not to bid, or to reduce a bid, 12 at a sale of property conducted pursuant to a power of sale in a deed 13 The trustee may decline to complete a sale or deliver the 14 trustee's deed and refund the purchase price, if it appears that the bidding has been collusive or defective, or that the sale might have 15 16 been void. However, it is not an unfair or deceptive act or practice for any person, including a trustee, to state that a property subject 17 to a recorded notice of trustee's sale or subject to a sale conducted 18 pursuant to this chapter is being sold in an "as-is" condition, or for 19 20 the beneficiary to arrange to provide financing for a particular bidder 21 or to reach any good faith agreement with the borrower, grantor, any 22 guarantor, or any junior lienholder.
  - (2) It is an unfair or deceptive act in trade or commerce and an unfair method of competition in violation of the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW, for any person or entity to: (a) Violate the duty of good faith under section 7 of this act; (b) fail to comply with the requirements of section 12 of this act; or (c) fail to initiate contact with a borrower and exercise due diligence as required under RCW 61.24.031.

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- 30 **Sec. 15.** RCW 82.45.030 and 1993 sp.s. c 25 s 503 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) As used in this chapter, the term "selling price" means the 33 true and fair value of the property conveyed. If property has been 34 conveyed in an arm's length transaction between unrelated persons for 35 a valuable consideration, a rebuttable presumption exists that the

selling price is equal to the total consideration paid or contracted to be paid to the transferor, or to another for the transferor's benefit.

- (2) If the sale is a transfer of a controlling interest in an entity with an interest in real property located in this state, the selling price shall be the true and fair value of the real property owned by the entity and located in this state. If the true and fair value of the real property located in this state cannot reasonably be determined, the selling price shall be determined according to subsection (4) of this section.
- (3) As used in this section, "total consideration paid or contracted to be paid" includes money or anything of value, paid or delivered or contracted to be paid or delivered in return for the sale, and shall include the amount of any lien, mortgage, contract indebtedness, or other incumbrance, either given to secure the purchase price, or any part thereof, or remaining unpaid on such property at the time of sale.

Total consideration shall not include the amount of any outstanding lien or incumbrance in favor of the United States, the state, or a municipal corporation for taxes, special benefits, or improvements.

When a transfer or conveyance is made by deed in lieu of foreclosure to satisfy a deed of trust, total consideration shall not include the amount of any relocation assistance provided to the transferor.

- (4) If the total consideration for the sale cannot be ascertained or the true and fair value of the property to be valued at the time of the sale cannot reasonably be determined, the market value assessment for the property maintained on the county property tax rolls at the time of the sale shall be used as the selling price.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:
- (1)(a) The department must develop model language for the initial contact letter to be used by beneficiaries as required under RCW 61.24.031. The model language must explain how the borrower may respond to the letter. The department must develop the model language in both English and Spanish and both versions must be contained in the same letter.

1 (b) No later than thirty days after the effective date of this 2 section, the department must create the following forms:

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- (i) The notice form to be used by housing counselors and attorneys to refer borrowers to mediation under section 7 of this act;
- (ii) The notice form stating that the parties have been referred to mediation along with the required information under section 7(3)(a) of this act;
- (iii) The waiver form as required in section 7(4)(b) of this act;
- 9 (iv) The scheduling form notice in section 7(5)(b) of this act; and
  - (v) The form for the mediator's written certification of mediation.
- 11 (2) The department may create rules to implement the mediation 12 program under section 7 of this act and to administer the funds as 13 required under section 11 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. 2009 c 292 s 13 (uncodified) is repealed.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 18.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Sections 11, 12, and 16 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately.

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