## SENATE BILL 6364

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State of Washington

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62nd Legislature

2012 Regular Session

By Senators Hobbs, Shin, and McAuliffe; by request of Washington State Department of Commerce

Read first time 01/19/12. Referred to Committee on Financial Institutions, Housing & Insurance.

- AN ACT Relating to modifying the foreclosure fairness act; and amending RCW 61.24.031, 61.24.160, 61.24.163, 61.24.169, and 61.24.174.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 Sec. 1. RCW 61.24.031 and 2011 c 58 s 5 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
  - (1)(a) A trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent may not issue a notice of default under RCW 61.24.030(8) until: (i) Thirty days after initial contact with the borrower 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.
  - (b) A beneficiary or authorized agent ((shall)) <u>must</u> make initial contact with the borrower by letter to provide the borrower with information required under (c) of this subsection and by telephone as required under subsection (5) of this section. The letter required under this subsection must be mailed in accordance with subsection

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1 (5)(a) of this section and must include the information described in 2 (c) of this subsection and subsection (5)(e)(i) through (iv) of this section.

- (c) The letter required under this subsection, developed by the department pursuant to RCW 61.24.033, at a minimum ((shall)) must include:
- (i) A paragraph printed in no less than twelve-point font and 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.

IF YOU DO RESPOND within thirty days of the date of this letter, you will have an additional sixty days to meet with your lender before 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.";

- (ii) The toll-free telephone number from the United States department of housing and urban development to find a department-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.
- 37 (d) If the beneficiary has exercised due diligence as required 38 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)) <u>must</u> schedule the meeting to occur before the notice of default is issued. An assessment of the borrower's financial ability to modify or restructure the loan obligation and a discussion of options must occur during the meeting scheduled for that purpose.
- (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) 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) If, after the initial contact under subsection (1) of this section, a borrower has designated a housing counseling agency, housing counselor, or attorney to discuss with the beneficiary or authorized agent, on the borrower's behalf, options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure, the borrower ((shall)) must inform the beneficiary or authorized agent and provide the contact information to the beneficiary

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or authorized agent. The beneficiary or authorized agent ((shall)) must contact the designated representative for the borrower to meet.

- (4) The beneficiary or authorized agent and the borrower or the borrower's representative ((shall)) must 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 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 initiated contact with the borrower as required under subsection (1)(b) of this section and the failure to 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)) must 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 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)) <u>must</u> 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)) must send a certified letter, with return receipt requested, to the borrower at 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 information described in (e)(i) through (iv) of this subsection. The letter must also include a paragraph stating: "Your 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."

- (d) The beneficiary or authorized agent ((shall)) <u>must</u> 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.
- (e) The beneficiary or authorized agent ((shall)) <u>must</u> post a link on the home page of the beneficiary's or authorized agent's internet web site, 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-approved housing counseling agency.
- (6) Subsections (1) and (5) of this section do not apply if any of 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

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- (b) The borrower 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 enforcement of the deed of trust.
  - (7)(a) This section applies only to deeds of trust 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.
- (b) This section does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.
  - (8) As used in this section:

- 14 (a) "Department" means the United States department of housing and 15 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.
- 20 (9) The form of declaration to be provided by the beneficiary or 21 authorized agent as required under subsection (2) of this section must 22 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.
- 36 (2) [ ] The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has

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).
- (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.
- (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."
- Sec. 2. RCW 61.24.160 and 2011 c 58 s 6 are each amended 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.
- 32 (2) Housing counselors have a duty to act in good faith to assist 33 borrowers by:
  - (a) Preparing the borrower for meetings with the beneficiary;
- 35 (b) Advising the borrower about what documents the borrower must 36 have to seek a loan modification or other resolution;

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- 1 (c) Informing the borrower about the alternatives to foreclosure, 2 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 RCW 61.24.163, if:
  - (a) The housing counselor or attorney determines that mediation is appropriate based on the individual circumstances; ((and))
- 9 (b) A notice of sale on the deed of trust has not been recorded; 10 and
- 11 (c) The borrower is in foreclosure as evidenced by the receipt of 12 at least one of the following from the beneficiary:
  - (i) Notice of default; or

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- (ii) Notice of preforeclosure options pursuant to RCW 61.24.031.
- 15 (4) A referral to mediation by a housing counselor or attorney does 16 not preclude a trustee issuing a notice of default if the requirements 17 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 (( $\frac{1}{1}$ ))  $\frac{1}{1}$  must provide information to the department to assist the department in its annual report to the legislature as required under RCW 61.24.163(15). 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.
- 29 **Sec. 3.** RCW 61.24.163 and 2011 2nd sp.s. c 4 s 1 are each amended 30 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.
- 36 (2) A housing counselor or attorney referring a borrower to

mediation ((shall)) <u>must</u> 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)) <u>must</u>:
- (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) Within forty-five days of receiving the referral from the department, the mediator ((shall)) must 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)) must notify the trustee of the extension and the date the mediator is expected to issue the mediator's certification.
- (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
- 37 (iv) A statement that the parties have a duty to mediate in good 38 faith and that failure to mediate in good faith may impair the

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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
- (d) Any other loss mitigation guidelines to loans insured by the federal housing administration, the veterans administration, and the rural housing service, if applicable.
- (8) A violation of the duty to mediate in good faith as required 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;

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- (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);
- 11 (iv) The best estimate of any arrearage and an itemized statement 12 of the arrearages;
- 13 (v) An itemized list of the best estimate of fees and charges 14 outstanding;
- 15 (vi) The payment history and schedule for the preceding twelve 16 months, or since default, whichever is longer, including a breakdown of 17 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;
- 23 (ix) The most recently available appraisal or other broker price 24 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;
  - (c) Failure of the borrower to provide documentation to the beneficiary and mediator, at least ten days before the mediation or pursuant to the mediator's instruction, showing the borrower's current and future income, debts and obligations, and tax returns for the past two years;
- 36 (d) Failure of either party to pay the respective portion of the 37 mediation fee in advance of the mediation as required under this 38 section;

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(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 ( $(shall\ be)$ ) is entitled to rebut the allegation that it failed to act in good faith.
- 35 (b) The mediator's certification that the beneficiary failed to act 36 in good faith during mediation does not constitute a defense to a 37 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)) constitutes 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 preparation, scheduling, and 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)) <u>must</u> report annually to the legislature on:
- 34 (a) The performance of the program, including the numbers of 35 borrowers who are referred to mediation by a housing counselor or 36 attorney;
  - (b) The results of the mediation program, including the number of mediations requested by housing counselors and attorneys, the number of

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- 1 certifications of good faith issued, the number of borrowers and
- 2 beneficiaries who failed to mediate in good faith, and the reasons for
- 3 the failure to mediate in good faith, if known, the numbers of loans
- 4 restructured or modified, the change in the borrower's monthly payment
- 5 for principal and interest and the number of principal write-downs and
- 6 interest rate reductions, and, to the extent practical, the number of
- 7 borrowers who report a default within a year of restructuring or
- 8 modification;

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- 9 (c) The information received by housing counselors regarding outcomes of foreclosures; and
- 11 (d) Any recommendations for changes to the statutes regarding the 12 mediation program.
- 13 **Sec. 4.** RCW 61.24.169 and 2011 2nd sp.s. c 4 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) For the purposes of RCW 61.24.163, 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:
- 19 (a) Attorneys who are active members of the Washington state bar 20 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
- 26 (d) Retired judges of Washington courts.
  - (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.
- 33 (3) The department may remove any mediator from the approved list of mediators.
- 35 (4)(a) A mediator under this section ((who is an employee or volunteer of a dispute resolution center under chapter 7.75 RCW)) is

immune from suit in any civil action based on any proceedings or other official acts performed in his or her capacity as a foreclosure mediator, except in cases of willful or wanton misconduct.

- (b) A mediator is not subject to discovery or compulsory process to testify in any litigation pertaining to a foreclosure action between the parties. However, the mediator's certification and all information and material presented as part of the mediation process may be deemed admissible evidence, subject to court rules, in any litigation pertaining to a foreclosure action between the parties.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 61.24.174 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 24 s 1 are each amended 11 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:
  - (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))
- 20 (b) Remit the amount required under subsection (2) of this section; 21 and
  - (c) Report and update beneficiary contact information for the person and work group responsible for compliance with the foreclosure fairness act created in this chapter.
  - (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)) must remit two hundred fifty dollars to the department to be deposited, as provided under RCW 61.24.172, into the foreclosure fairness account. The two hundred fifty dollar payment is required per property and not per notice of default. The beneficiary ((shall)) must remit the total amount required in a lump sum each quarter.
  - (3) Reporting and payments under subsections (1) and (2) of this section are due within forty-five days of the end of each quarter.
  - (4) No later than thirty days after April 14, 2011, the beneficiaries required to report and remit to the department under this

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section ((shall)) must determine the number of owner-occupied 1 2 residential real properties for which notices of default were issued during the three months prior to April 14, 2011. 3 The beneficiary 4 ((shall)) must remit to the department a one-time sum of two hundred fifty dollars multiplied by the number of properties. In addition, by 5 6 July 31, 2011, the beneficiaries required to report and remit to the 7 department under this section ((shall)) must remit to the department 8 another one-time sum of two hundred fifty dollars multiplied by the 9 number of owner-occupied residential real properties for which notices 10 of default were issued from April 14, 2011, through June 30, 2011. 11 department ((shall)) must deposit the funds into the foreclosure 12 fairness account as provided under RCW 61.24.172.

((4))) (5) 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.

19  $((\frac{(5)}{)})$  <u>(6)</u> This section does not apply to association 20 beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.

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