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ESSB 5408 - H COMM AMD

By Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary

NOT ADOPTED 04/08/2021

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the homestead exemption is intended to protect the homeowner's equity in a home against unsecured creditors. The legislature finds that changes to the homestead exemption are necessary to modernize the law and to address the case of Wilson v. Rigby, 909 F.3d 306 (2018) and to adopt the reasoning in In re Good, 588 B.R. 573 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 2018).
- 9 **Sec. 2.** RCW 6.13.010 and 1999 c 403 s 1 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
 - (1) The homestead consists of real or personal property that the owner or a dependent of the owner uses as a residence. In the case of a dwelling house or mobile home, the homestead consists of the dwelling house or the mobile home in which the owner resides or intends to reside, with appurtenant buildings, and the land on which the same are situated and by which the same are surrounded, or improved or unimproved land, regardless of area, owned with the intention of placing a house or mobile home thereon and residing thereon. A mobile home may be exempted under this chapter whether or not it is permanently affixed to the underlying land and whether or not the mobile home is placed upon a lot owned by the mobile home owner or a dependent of the owner. Property included in the homestead must be actually intended or used as the principal home for the owner.
 - (2) As used in this chapter((, the term "owner")):
- 26 <u>(a) "Owner"</u> includes but is not limited to a purchaser under a deed of trust, mortgage, or real estate contract.
- (((3) As used in this chapter, the term "net)) (b) "Net value"
 means market value less all liens and encumbrances senior to the
 judgment being executed upon and not including the judgment being
 executed upon.

- 1 (c) "Forced sale" includes any sale of homestead property in a 2 bankruptcy proceeding under Title 11 of the United States Code. The
- 3 reinvestment provisions of RCW 6.13.070 do not apply to the proceeds.
- 4 (d) "Dependent" has the meaning given in Title 11 U.S.C. Sec. 5 522(a)(1).
- 6 **Sec. 3.** RCW 6.13.030 and 2007 c 429 s 1 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- ((A homestead may consist of lands, as described in RCW 6.13.010, 8 9 regardless of area, but the homestead exemption amount shall not exceed the lesser of (1) the total net value of the lands, 10 manufactured homes, mobile home, improvements, and other personal 11 property, as described in RCW 6.13.010, or (2) the sum of one hundred 12 twenty-five thousand dollars in the case of lands, manufactured 13 homes, mobile home, and improvements, or the sum of fifteen thousand 14 15 dollars in the case of other personal property described in RCW 16 6.13.010, except where)) (1) The homestead exemption amount is the greater of: 17
- 18 <u>(a)</u> \$125,000;

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- 19 <u>(b) The county median sale price of a single-family home in the</u> 20 preceding calendar year; or
 - (c) Where the homestead is subject to execution, attachment, or seizure by or under any legal process whatever to satisfy a judgment in favor of any state for failure to pay that state's income tax on benefits received while a resident of the state of Washington from a pension or other retirement plan, ((in which event there shall be)) no dollar limit ((on the value of the exemption)).
 - (2) In determining the county median sale price of a single-family home in the preceding year, a court shall use data from the Runstad department of real estate at the University of Washington or, if the Runstad department no longer provides the data, a successor entity designated by the office of financial management.
- 32 **Sec. 4.** RCW 6.13.060 and 2008 c 6 s 634 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 The homestead of a spouse or domestic partner cannot be conveyed or encumbered unless the instrument by which it is conveyed or encumbered is executed and acknowledged by both spouses or both domestic partners, except that either spouse or both or either domestic partner or both jointly may make and execute powers of Code Rev/KS:lel 2 H-1321.1/21

- 1 attorney for the conveyance or encumbrance of the homestead. $\underline{\text{The}}$
- 2 <u>conveyance or encumbrance of the homestead does not require that any</u>
- 3 <u>dependent of the owner who is not a spouse or domestic partner</u>
- 4 execute and acknowledge the instrument by which it is conveyed or
- 5 <u>encumbered</u>.

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- 6 **Sec. 5.** RCW 6.13.070 and 1987 c 442 s 207 are each amended to read as follows:
- 8 (1) Except as provided in RCW 6.13.080, the homestead is exempt 9 from attachment and from execution or forced sale for the debts of the owner up to the amount specified in RCW 6.13.030.
- (2) In a bankruptcy case, the debtor's exemption shall be 11 determined on the date the bankruptcy petition is filed. If the value 12 13 of the debtor's interest in homestead property on the petition date is less than or equal to the amount that can be exempted under RCW 14 6.13.030, then the debtor's entire interest in the property, 15 16 including the debtor's right to possession and interests of no monetary value, is exempt. Any appreciation in the value of the 17 18 debtor's exempt interest in the property during the bankruptcy case is also exempt, even if in excess of the amounts in RCW 6.13.030(1). 19
 - (3) The proceeds of the voluntary sale of the homestead in good faith for the purpose of acquiring a new homestead, and proceeds from insurance covering destruction of homestead property held for use in restoring or replacing the homestead property, up to the amount specified in RCW 6.13.030, shall likewise be exempt for one year from receipt, and also such new homestead acquired with such proceeds.
 - $((\frac{(2)}{(2)}))$ <u>(4)</u> Every homestead created under this chapter is presumed to be valid to the extent of all the property claimed exempt, until the validity thereof is contested in a court of general jurisdiction in the county or district in which the homestead is situated.
- 31 **Sec. 6.** RCW 6.13.080 and 2019 c 238 s 215 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 The homestead exemption is not available against an execution or 34 forced sale in satisfaction of judgments obtained:
- 35 (1) On debts secured by mechanic's, laborer's, construction, 36 maritime, automobile repair, material supplier's, or vendor's liens 37 arising out of and against the particular property claimed as a 38 homestead;

1 (2) On debts secured:

- (a) ((by)) By security agreements describing as collateral the property that is claimed as a homestead; or
- (b) ((by)) By mortgages or deeds of trust on the premises that have been executed and acknowledged by both spouses or both domestic partners or by any claimant not married or in a state registered domestic partnership. The execution and acknowledgment of a mortgage or deed of trust by a dependent who is not a spouse or domestic partner is not required;
- (3) On one spouse's or one domestic partner's or the community's debts existing at the time of that spouse's or that domestic partner's bankruptcy filing where (a) bankruptcy is filed by both spouses or both domestic partners within a six-month period, other than in a joint case or a case in which their assets are jointly administered, and (b) the other spouse or other domestic partner exempts property from property of the estate under the bankruptcy exemption provisions of 11 U.S.C. Sec. 522(d);
- (4) On debts arising from a lawful court order or decree or administrative order establishing a child support obligation or obligation to pay maintenance;
- (5) On debts owing to the state of Washington for recovery of medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of an individual consistent with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396p;
- 24 (6) On debts secured by a condominium, homeowners', or common 25 interest community association's lien; or
- 26 (7) On debts owed for taxes collected under chapters 82.08, 82.12, and 82.14 RCW but not remitted to the department of revenue.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 61.24.100 and 1998 c 295 s 12 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
 - (1) Except to the extent permitted in this section for deeds of trust securing commercial loans, a deficiency judgment shall not be obtained on the obligations secured by a deed of trust against any borrower, grantor, or guarantor after a trustee's sale under that deed of trust.
- 35 (2)(a) Nothing in this chapter precludes an action against any 36 person liable on the obligations secured by a deed of trust or any 37 guarantor prior to a notice of trustee's sale being given pursuant to 38 this chapter or after the discontinuance of the trustee's sale.

(b) No action under (a) of this subsection precludes the beneficiary from commencing a judicial foreclosure or trustee's sale under the deed of trust after the completion or dismissal of that action.

- (3) This chapter does not preclude any one or more of the following after a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan executed after June 11, 1998:
- (a) (i) To the extent the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale to the beneficiary or an affiliate of the beneficiary is less than the unpaid obligation secured by the deed of trust immediately prior to the trustee's sale, an action for a deficiency judgment against the borrower or grantor, if such person or persons was timely given the notices under RCW 61.24.040, for (A) any decrease in the fair value of the property caused by waste to the property committed by the borrower or grantor, respectively, after the deed of trust is granted, and (B) the wrongful retention of any rents, insurance proceeds, or condemnation awards by the borrower or grantor, respectively, that are otherwise owed to the beneficiary.
- (ii) This subsection (3)(a) does not apply to any property that is occupied by the borrower as its principal residence as of the date of the trustee's sale;
- (b) Any judicial or nonjudicial foreclosures of any other deeds of trust, mortgages, security agreements, or other security interests or liens covering any real or personal property granted to secure the obligation that was secured by the deed of trust foreclosed; or
- (c) Subject to this section, an action for a deficiency judgment against a guarantor if the guarantor is timely given the notices under RCW 61.24.042.
- (4) Any action referred to in subsection (3)(a) and (c) of this section shall be commenced within one year after the date of the trustee's sale, or a later date to which the liable party otherwise agrees in writing with the beneficiary after the notice of foreclosure is given, plus any period during which the action is prohibited by a bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium, or other similar debtor protection statute. If there occurs more than one trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan or if trustee's sales are made pursuant to two or more deeds of trust securing the same commercial loan, the one-year limitation in this section begins on the date of the last of those trustee's sales.

- 1 (5) In any action against a guarantor following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan, the guarantor may 2 3 request the court or other appropriate adjudicator to determine, or the court or other appropriate adjudicator may in its discretion 4 determine, the fair value of the property sold at the sale and the 5 6 deficiency judgment against the guarantor shall be for an amount equal to the sum of the total amount owed to the beneficiary by the 7 guarantor as of the date of the trustee's sale, less the fair value 8 of the property sold at the trustee's sale or the sale price paid at 9 the trustee's sale, whichever is greater, plus interest on the amount 10 11 of the deficiency from the date of the trustee's sale at the rate 12 provided in the guaranty, the deed of trust, or in any other contracts evidencing the debt secured by the deed of trust, as 13 applicable, and any costs, expenses, and fees that are provided for 14 in any contract evidencing the quarantor's liability for such a 15 16 judgment. If any other security is sold to satisfy the same debt 17 prior to the entry of a deficiency judgment against the guarantor, 18 the fair value of that security, as calculated in the manner applicable to the property sold at the trustee's sale, shall be added 19 to the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale as of 20 21 the date that additional security is foreclosed. This section is in 22 lieu of any right any quarantor would otherwise have to establish an upset price pursuant to RCW 61.12.060 prior to a trustee's sale. 23
 - (6) A guarantor granting a deed of trust to secure its guaranty of a commercial loan shall be subject to a deficiency judgment following a trustee's sale under that deed of trust only to the extent stated in subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section. If the deed of trust encumbers the guarantor's principal residence, the guarantor shall be entitled to receive an amount up to ((the homestead exemption set forth in RCW 6.13.030)) \$125,000, without regard to the effect of RCW 6.13.080(2), from the bid at the foreclosure or trustee's sale accepted by the sheriff or trustee prior to the application of the bid to the guarantor's obligation.

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(7) A beneficiary's acceptance of a deed in lieu of a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan exonerates the guarantor from any liability for the debt secured thereby except to the extent the guarantor otherwise agrees as part of the deed in lieu transaction.

- (8) This chapter does not preclude a beneficiary from foreclosing a deed of trust in the same manner as a real property mortgage and this section does not apply to such a foreclosure.
- (9) Any contract, note, deed of trust, or guaranty may, by its express language, prohibit the recovery of any portion or all of a deficiency after the property encumbered by the deed of trust securing a commercial loan is sold at a trustee's sale.
- (10) A trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan does not preclude an action to collect or enforce any obligation of a borrower or guarantor if that obligation, or the substantial equivalent of that obligation, was not secured by the deed of trust.
- (11) Unless the guarantor otherwise agrees, a trustee's sale shall not impair any right or agreement of a guarantor to be reimbursed by a borrower or grantor for a deficiency judgment against the guarantor.
- (12) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, the rights and obligations of any borrower, grantor, and guarantor following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan or any guaranty of such a loan executed prior to June 11, 1998, shall be determined in accordance with the laws existing prior to June 11, 1998."
- 22 Correct the title.

EFFECT: Clarifies that a dependent of a homeowner is not required to sign off on any documents needed to transfer the property.

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