ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 282–ASSEMBLYMEN SEAMAN, SHELTON, FIORE, JONES, DOOLING; DICKMAN, ELLISON, GARDNER, HAMBRICK, HICKEY, O'NEILL, OSCARSON, SILBERKRAUS, STEWART, TROWBRIDGE, WHEELER AND WOODBURY

MARCH 13, 2015

JOINT SPONSOR: SENATOR SETTELMEYER

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing real property. (BDR 3-855)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets formitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to real property; revising provisions governing mediation of a judicial foreclosure action; revising provisions requiring certain actions related to the foreclosure of owner-occupied property securing a residential mortgage loan to be rescinded after a certain period; revising provisions governing civil actions brought by a borrower for certain violations of law governing the foreclosure of owner-occupied property securing a residential mortgage loan; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides that in a judicial foreclosure action concerning owner-occupied property, the mortgagor may elect to participate in the program of foreclosure mediation. (NRS 40.437) **Section 1** of this bill removes provisions governing the process of such mediation and the documents required to be brought to the mediation. **Section 1** instead requires the Nevada Supreme Court to adopt rules governing the mediation.

Under existing law, a foreclosure sale may not occur and any notice of default and election to sell must be rescinded if: (1) a notice of sale is not recorded within 9 months after a notice of default and election to sell is recorded; or (2) a foreclosure sale is not conducted within 90 days after a notice of sale is recorded. The 9-month and 90-day periods are tolled: (1) if the borrower has filed a bankruptcy case, until





the bankruptcy court has closed or dismissed the bankruptcy or granted relief from a stay of foreclosure or trustee's sale; (2) if the property being foreclosed is subject to mediation under the program of foreclosure mediation or any judicially required settlement program, the conclusion of the mediation or participation in the settlement program; or (3) if a borrower has submitted an application for a foreclosure prevention alternative, until the date on which the disposition of the application is final. (NRS 107.550) **Section 2** of this bill: (1) revises the tolling period; and (2) specifically states the calendar days included within the tolling period.

Existing law provides that under certain circumstances, a borrower under a residential mortgage loan may bring a civil action to recover his or her actual economic damages resulting from a material violation of certain provisions governing the foreclosure of the borrower's residence by a mortgage servicer, mortgagee, beneficiary of a deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person. In such a civil action, the court may award to a prevailing borrower attorney's fees and costs. In addition, if the court finds that the material violation was intentional or reckless, or resulted from willful misconduct by a mortgage servicer, mortgagee, beneficiary of a deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person, the court may award the borrower the greater of treble actual damages or statutory damages of \$50,000. (NRS 107.560) Section 3 of this bill revises this provision to provide that the court may award the borrower the greater of treble actual damages or statutory damages of \$5,000. Section 3 further removes the provision authorizing the court to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs so that other provisions of existing law which authorize the court to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to a prevailing party will be applicable.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1.** NRS 40.437 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40.437 1. If a civil action for a foreclosure sale pursuant to NRS 40.430 affecting owner-occupied housing is commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction:
- (a) The copy of the complaint served on the mortgagor must include a separate document containing:
- (1) Contact information which the mortgagor may use to reach a person with authority to negotiate a loan modification on behalf of the plaintiff;
- (2) Contact information for at least one local housing counseling agency approved by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (3) A notice provided by the Mediation Administrator indicating that the mortgagor has the right to seek mediation pursuant to this section; and
- (4) A form upon which the mortgagor may indicate an election to enter into mediation or to waive mediation pursuant to this section and one envelope addressed to the plaintiff and one envelope addressed to the Mediation Administrator, which the





mortgagor may use to comply with the provisions of subsection 2; and

- (b) The plaintiff must submit a copy of the complaint to the Mediation Administrator.
- The mortgagor shall, not later than the date on which an answer to the complaint is due, complete the form required by subparagraph (4) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 and file the form with the court and return a copy of the form to the plaintiff by certified mail, return receipt requested. If the mortgagor indicates on the form an election to enter into mediation, the plaintiff shall notify any person with an interest as defined in NRS 107.090, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the election of the mortgagor to enter into mediation and file the form with the Mediation Administrator, who shall assign the matter to a senior justice, judge, hearing master or other designee and schedule the matter for mediation. [The judicial foreclosure action must be stayed until the completion of the mediation.] If the mortgagor indicates on the form an election to waive mediation or fails to file the form with the court and return a copy of the form to the plaintiff as required by this subsection, no mediation is required in the action.
- 3. Each mediation required by this section must be conducted by a senior justice, judge, hearing master or other designee pursuant to the rules adopted by the Supreme Court pursuant to subsection [11 of NRS 107.086.] 4. The plaintiff or a representative, and the mortgagor or his or her representative, shall attend the mediation. If the plaintiff is represented at the mediation by another person, that person must have authority to negotiate a loan modification on behalf of the plaintiff or have access at all times during the mediation to a person with such authority.
- 4. [If the plaintiff or the representative fails to attend the mediation, fails to participate in the mediation in good faith or does not have the authority or access to a person with the authority required by subsection 3, the mediator shall prepare and submit to the Mediation Administrator and the court a petition and recommendation concerning the imposition of sanctions against the plaintiff or the representative. The court may issue an order imposing such sanctions against the plaintiff or the representative as the court determines appropriate, including, without limitation, requiring a loan modification in the manner determined proper by the court.
- 5. If the mortgagor elected to enter into mediation and fails to attend the mediation, no mediation is required and the judicial foreclosure action must proceed as if the mortgagor had not elected to enter into mediation.





6. If the mediator determines that the parties, while acting in good faith, are not able to agree to a loan modification, the mediator shall prepare and submit to the court and the Mediation Administrator a recommendation that the mediation be terminated. The court may terminate the mediation and proceed with the judicial foreclosure action.

- 7.] The [rules adopted by the Supreme Court pursuant to subsection 11 of NRS 107.086 apply to a mediation conducted pursuant to this section, and the] Supreme Court [may] shall adopt any [additional] rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
- [8.] 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [10,] 7, the provisions of this section do not apply if:
- (a) The mortgagor has surrendered the property, as evidenced by a letter confirming the surrender or delivery of the keys to the property to the trustee, the beneficiary of the deed of trust or the mortgagee, or an authorized agent thereof; or
- (b) A petition in bankruptcy has been filed with respect to the defendant under 11 U.S.C. Chapter 7, 11, 12 or 13 and the bankruptcy court has not entered an order closing or dismissing the case or granting relief from a stay of foreclosure.
- [9.] 6. A noncommercial lender is not excluded from the application of this section.
- [10.] 7. The Mediation Administrator and each mediator who acts pursuant to this section in good faith and without gross negligence are immune from civil liability for those acts.
 - [11.] 8. As used in this section:
- (a) "Mediation Administrator" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 107.086.
- (b) "Noncommercial lender" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 107.086.
- (c) "Owner-occupied housing" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 107.086.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 107.550 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 107.550 1. A civil action for a foreclosure sale pursuant to NRS 40.430 involving a failure to make a payment required by a residential mortgage loan must be dismissed without prejudice, any notice of default and election to sell recorded pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 107.080 or any notice of sale recorded pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 107.080 must be rescinded, and any pending foreclosure sale must be cancelled, if:
- (a) The borrower accepts a permanent foreclosure prevention alternative;





- (b) A notice of sale is not recorded within [9 months] 1 year after the notice of default and election to sell is recorded pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 107.080; or
- (c) A foreclosure sale is not conducted within [90 calendar days] *I year* after a notice of sale is recorded pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 107.080.
- 2. The periods specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection 1 fare tolled:
 - (a) If must be calculated without including:
- (a) Any calendar days during which a petition for bankruptcy filed by a borrower [has filed a case] under 11 U.S.C. Chapter 7, 11, 12 or 13, [until the bankruptcy court enters an order closing or dismissing the bankruptcy case or granting relief from a stay of foreclosure or trustee's sale;] is pending.
- (b) If mediation pursuant to NRS 107.086 is required, [until] any calendar days occurring during the period beginning on the date on which a copy of the notice of default and election to sell is mailed to the borrower as required by subsection 3 of NRS 107.080 and ending on the date that is 30 calendar days after the date on which the Mediation Administrator, as defined in NRS 107.086, issues the certificate that mediation has been completed in the matter. [;]
- (c) [If mediation pursuant to NRS 40.437 is required or if a court orders participation in a settlement program, until the date on which the mediation or participation in a settlement program is terminated; or] Any calendar days occurring during the period beginning on the date on which a stay of a foreclosure proceeding or foreclosure sale is ordered by a court and ending on the date that is 30 days after the expiration of the stay.
- (d) [If a borrower has submitted an] Any calendar days during which a complete or incomplete application for a foreclosure prevention alternative [, until the date on which:
- (1) A written offer for a foreclosure prevention alternative is submitted to the borrower;
- (2) A written statement of the denial of the application has been submitted to the borrower pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 107.530, and any appeal period pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 107.530 has expired; or
- (3) If the borrower has appealed the denial of an application for a foreclosure prevention alternative, a written offer for a foreclosure prevention alternative or a written denial of the appeal is submitted to the borrower.] submitted by the borrower is pending without decision.
- 3. If, pursuant to subsection 1, a civil action is dismissed, a notice of default and election to sell recorded pursuant to





subsection 2 of NRS 107.080 or any notice of sale recorded pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 107.080 is rescinded, or any pending foreclosure sale is cancelled, the mortgagee or beneficiary of the deed of trust is thereupon restored to its former position and has the same rights as though an action for a judicial foreclosure had not been commenced or a notice of default and election to sell had not been recorded.

Sec. 3. NRS 107.560 is hereby amended to read as follows:

107.560 1. If a trustee's deed upon sale has not been recorded, a borrower may bring an action for injunctive relief to enjoin a material violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive. If a sheriff has not recorded the certificate of the sale of the property, a borrower may obtain an injunction to enjoin a material violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive. An injunction issued pursuant to this subsection remains in place and any foreclosure sale must be enjoined until the court determines that the mortgage servicer, mortgagee, beneficiary of the deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person has corrected and remedied the violation giving rise to the action for injunctive relief. An enjoined person may move to dissolve an injunction based on a showing that the material violation has been corrected and remedied.

- 2. After a trustee's deed upon sale has been recorded or after a sheriff has recorded the certificate of the sale of the property, a borrower may bring a civil action in the district court in the county in which the property is located to recover his or her actual economic damages resulting from a material violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive, by the mortgage servicer, mortgagee, beneficiary of the deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person, if the material violation was not corrected and remedied before the recording of the trustee's deed upon sale or the recording of the certificate of sale of the property pursuant to NRS 40.430. If the court finds that the material violation was intentional or reckless, or resulted from willful misconduct by a mortgage servicer, mortgagee, beneficiary of the deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person, the court may award the borrower the greater of treble actual damages or statutory damages of [\$50,000.] \$5,000.
- 3. A mortgage servicer, mortgagee, beneficiary of the deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person is not liable for any violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive, that it has corrected and remedied, or that has been corrected and remedied on its behalf by a third party, before the recording of the trustee's deed upon sale or the recording of the certificate of sale of the property pursuant to NRS 40.430.





- 4. A violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive, does not affect the validity of a sale to a bona fide purchaser for value and any of its encumbrancers for value without notice.
- A signatory to a consent judgment entered in the case entitled United States of America et al. v. Bank of America Corporation et al., filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, case number 1:12-cv-00361 RMC, that is in compliance with the relevant terms of the Settlement Term Sheet of that consent judgment with respect to the borrower while the consent judgment is in effect is deemed to be in compliance with NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive, and is not liable for a violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive. If, on or after October 1, 2013, the consent judgment is modified or amended to permit compliance with the relevant provisions of 12 C.F.R. Part 1024, commonly known as Regulation X, and 12 C.F.R. Part 1026, commonly known as Regulation Z, as those regulations are amended by the Final Servicing Rules issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau in 78 Federal Register 10,696 on February 14, 2013, and any amendments thereto, to supersede some or all of the relevant terms of the Settlement Term Sheet of the consent judgment:
- (a) A signatory who is in compliance with the modified or amended Settlement Term Sheet of the consent judgment while the consent judgment is in effect is deemed to be in compliance with NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive, and is not liable for a violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive.
- (b) Any mortgage servicer, mortgagee or beneficiary of the deed of trust or an authorized agent of such a person who complies with the relevant provisions of 12 C.F.R. Part 1024, commonly known as Regulation X, and 12 C.F.R. Part 1026, commonly known as Regulation Z, as those regulations are amended by the Final Servicing Rules issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau in 78 Federal Register 10,696 on February 14, 2013, and any amendments thereto, is deemed to be in compliance with NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive, and is not liable for a violation of NRS 107.400 to 107.560, inclusive.
- 6. [A court may award a prevailing borrower costs and reasonable attorney's fees in an action brought pursuant to this section.
- 7.] The rights, remedies and procedures provided by this section are in addition to and independent of any other rights, remedies or procedures provided by law.

(30)





