SENATE BILL NO. 307-SENATOR COPENING

MARCH 21, 2011

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to the exercise of the power of sale under a deed of trust concerning owner-occupied property. (BDR 9-958)

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 the exercise of the power of sale under a deed of trust concerning owner-occupied property; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Under existing law, the trustee under a deed of trust concerning owneroccupied housing has the power to sell the property to which the deed of trust applies, subject to certain restrictions. (NRS 107.080, 107.085, 107.086) Existing law prohibits the exercise of the trustee's power of sale concerning owner-occupied property unless the trustee records in the office of the county recorder a certificate issued by the entity designated as the Mediation Administrator for the foreclosure mediation program which indicates that foreclosure mediation is not required or has been completed. (NRS 107.086) This bill establishes additional restrictions on the trustee's power of sale with respect to owner-occupied housing which are based on Maryland law and which require an analysis of the eligibility of the grantor or person who holds the title of record for a loan modification or other loss mitigation alternative. Under this bill, the trustee must include with the notice of default and election to sell mailed to the grantor or the person who holds title of record an application for a loan modification program or other loss mitigation alternative. If the application is returned to the trustee: (1) the trustee must forward it to the person responsible for analyzing the eligibility of the grantor or the person who holds title of record for a loan modification or other loss mitigation alternative and that must complete an analysis of the application; and (2) the Mediation Administrator may not issue to the trustee the certificate which must be recorded before the exercise of the power of sale unless the trustee serves on the Mediation Administrator an affidavit certifying that an analysis of the application was completed. This bill also provides the procedures to be followed if a loss mitigation application is not returned within 30 days after service of the notice of default and election to sell and the procedures to be followed with respect to loss mitigation



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 applications if mediation is required under existing law. Finally, this bill requires the Mediation Administrator to create standard forms for the required affidavits.

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

Section 1. NRS 107.086 is hereby amended to read as follows: 107.086 1. In addition to the requirements of NRS 107.085, the exercise of the power of sale pursuant to NRS 107.080 with respect to any trust agreement which concerns owner-occupied housing is subject to the provisions of this section.

- 2. The trustee shall not exercise a power of sale pursuant to NRS 107.080 unless the trustee:
- (a) Includes with the notice of default and election to sell which is mailed to the grantor or the person who holds the title of record as required by subsection 3 of NRS 107.080:
- (1) Contact information which the grantor or the person who holds the title of record may use to reach a person with authority to negotiate a loan modification on behalf of the beneficiary of the deed of trust;
- (2) Contact information for at least one local housing counseling agency approved by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; [and]
- (3) A form upon which the grantor or the person who holds the title of record may indicate an election to enter into mediation or to waive mediation and one envelope addressed to the trustee and one envelope addressed to the Mediation Administrator, which the grantor or the person who holds the title of record may use to comply with the provisions of subsection 3;
- 24 (4) A loss mitigation application for loss mitigation 25 programs that are applicable to the obligation secured by the deed 26 of trust:
 - (5) Instructions for completing the loss mitigation application;
 - (6) A description of the eligibility requirements for the loss mitigation programs offered by the trustee or beneficiary of the deed of trust that may be applicable to the obligation secured by the deed of trust;
 - (7) A telephone number which the grantor or the person who holds title of record may call to confirm receipt of the completed loss mitigation application; and
 - (8) An envelope preprinted with the address of the trustee;
 - (b) Serves a copy of the notice upon the Mediation Administrator; and





- (c) Causes to be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the trust property, or some part thereof, is situated:
- (1) The certificate provided to the trustee by the Mediation Administrator pursuant to subsection 3 or [6] 9 which provides that no mediation is required in the matter; or
- (2) The certificate provided to the trustee by the Mediation Administrator pursuant to subsection [7] 10 which provides that mediation has been completed in the matter.
- The grantor or the person who holds the title of record shall, not later than 30 days after service of the notice in the manner required by NRS 107.080, complete the form required by subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 2 and return the form to the trustee by certified mail, return receipt requested. If the grantor or the person who holds the title of record indicates on the form an election to enter into mediation, the trustee shall notify the beneficiary of the deed of trust and every other person with an interest as defined in NRS 107.090, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the election of the grantor or the person who holds the title of record 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. No further action may be taken to exercise the power of sale until the completion of the mediation. If the grantor or the person who holds the title of record indicates on the form an election to waive mediation or fails to return the form to the trustee as required by this subsection ; and fails to return the loss mitigation application required to be mailed to the grantor or the person who holds title of record pursuant to subparagraph (4) of paragraph (a) of subsection 2, the trustee shall execute an affidavit attesting to [that fact] those facts under penalty of perjury and serve a copy of the affidavit, together with the waiver of mediation by the grantor or the person who holds the title of record, or proof of service on the grantor or the person who holds the title of record of the notice required by subsection 2 of this section and subsection 3 of NRS 107.080, upon the Mediation Administrator. Upon receipt of the affidavit and the waiver or proof of service, the Mediation Administrator shall provide to the trustee a certificate which provides that no mediation is required in the matter.
- 4. If the grantor or the person who holds the title of record returns the loss mitigation application to the trustee within 30 days after service of the notice in the manner required by NRS 107.080, whether or not the grantor or person who holds the title of record has elected to waive mediation pursuant to subsection 3 or failed to return the form required by subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 2, the trustee shall:



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(a) Notify the Mediation Administrator, the beneficiary of the deed of trust and every other person with an interest as defined in NRS 107.090, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the

receipt of the application.

(b) Forward the loss mitigation application to the person responsible for conducting loss mitigation analysis on behalf of the trustee or beneficiary of the deed of trust. Upon receipt of a loss mitigation application pursuant to this subsection, the person responsible for conducting loss mitigation analysis shall perform and complete a loss mitigation analysis.

5. Upon completion of the loss mitigation analysis pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 4, the trustee shall:

(a) Execute a final loss mitigation affidavit in the form created by the Mediation Administrator;

- (b) Mail the final loss mitigation affidavit by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the grantor or the person who holds the title of record; and
- (c) Serve a copy of the final loss mitigation affidavit upon the Mediation Administrator.
- 6. A trustee or a person conducting loss mitigation analysis on behalf of the trustee who has received a loan mitigation application pursuant to this section shall not deny a loan modification or any other loss mitigation program because of an inability to establish communication with the grantor or the person who holds the title of record or obtain all documentation and information necessary to conduct the loss mitigation analysis unless, for at least 30 days after receipt of the loss mitigation application, the trustee or the person acting on its behalf has made good faith attempts to:
- (a) Establish communication with the grantor or the person who holds the title of record; and
- (b) Obtain all documentation and information necessary to conduct the loss mitigation analysis.
- 7. Each mediation required by this section must be conducted by a senior justice, judge, hearing master or other designee pursuant to the rules adopted pursuant to subsection [8.] 11. The beneficiary of the deed of trust or a representative shall attend the mediation. The grantor or a representative shall attend the mediation if the grantor elected to enter into mediation, or the person who holds the title of record elected to enter into mediation. The beneficiary of the deed of trust shall bring to the mediation the original or a certified copy of the deed of trust, the mortgage note, [and] each assignment of the deed of trust or mortgage note [.] and, if the grantor or the person who holds the title of record has





returned to the trustee the loss mitigation application pursuant to subsection 4, a copy of the loss mitigation application and the information obtained in connection with the loss mitigation analysis. In addition to these documents, if the grantor or the person who holds the title of record has returned to the trustee the loss mitigation application pursuant to subsection 4, the trustee shall bring to the mediation a preliminary loss mitigation affidavit or a final loss mitigation affidavit, whichever is applicable. If the beneficiary of the deed of trust is represented at the mediation by another person, that person must have authority to negotiate a loan modification on behalf of the beneficiary of the deed of trust or have access at all times during the mediation to a person with such authority.

[5.] 8. If the beneficiary of the deed of trust or the representative fails to attend the mediation, fails to participate in the mediation in good faith or does not bring to the mediation each document required by subsection [4] 7 or does not have the authority or access to a person with the authority required by subsection [4,] 7, the mediator shall prepare and submit to the Mediation Administrator a petition and recommendation concerning the imposition of sanctions against the beneficiary of the deed of trust or the representative. The court may issue an order imposing such sanctions against the beneficiary of the deed of trust or the representative as the court determines appropriate, including, without limitation, requiring a loan modification in the manner determined proper by the court.

[6. If]

9. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the grantor or the person who holds the title of record elected to enter into mediation and fails to attend the mediation, the Mediation Administrator shall provide to the trustee a certificate which states that no mediation is required in the matter. If the grantor or the person who holds the title of record returned a loss mitigation application to the trustee pursuant to subsection 4, the Mediation Administrator may not provide the certificate to the trustee until the trustee serves on the Mediation Administrator a final loss mitigation affidavit.

[7. If]

10. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, 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 Mediation Administrator a recommendation that the matter be terminated. The Mediation Administrator shall provide to the trustee a certificate which provides that the mediation required by this section has been completed in the matter. If the





grantor or the person who holds the title of record returned a loss mitigation application to the trustee pursuant to subsection 4, the Mediation Administrator may not provide the certificate to the trustee until the trustee serves on the Mediation Administrator a final loss mitigation affidavit.

- [8.] 11. The Supreme Court shall adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. The rules must, without limitation, include provisions:
- (a) Designating an entity to serve as the Mediation Administrator pursuant to this section. The entities that may be so designated include, without limitation, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the district court of the county in which the property is situated or any other judicial entity. The Mediation Administrator shall create a standard form for a preliminary loss mitigation affidavit and a final loss mitigation affidavit. A preliminary loss mitigation affidavit and a final loss mitigation affidavit must be in the form created by the Mediation Administrator pursuant to this section.
- (b) Ensuring that mediations occur in an orderly and timely manner.
- (c) Requiring each party to a mediation to provide such information as the mediator determines necessary.
- (d) Establishing procedures to protect the mediation process from abuse and to ensure that each party to the mediation acts in good faith.
- (e) Establishing a total fee of not more than \$400 that may be charged and collected by the Mediation Administrator for mediation services pursuant to this section and providing that the responsibility for payment of the fee must be shared equally by the parties to the mediation.
- [9.] 12. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [11.] 14, the provisions of this section do not apply if:
- (a) The grantor or the person who holds the title of record 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 grantor or the person who holds the title of record under chapter 7, 11, 12 or 13 of Title 11 of the United States Code and the bankruptcy court has not entered an order closing or dismissing the case or granting relief from a stay of foreclosure.
- [10.] 13. A noncommercial lender is not excluded from the application of this section.



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[11.] 14. 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.

[12.] 15. As used in this section:

- (a) "Final loss mitigation affidavit" means an affidavit that:
- (1) Is made by the trustee or a person authorized to act on behalf of the trustee;
- (2) Certifies the completion of the final determination of loss mitigation analysis in connection with a deed of trust; and
- 10 (3) Certifies the denial of a loan modification or other loss 11 mitigation.
 - (b) "Loss mitigation analysis" means an evaluation of the facts and circumstances of an obligation secured by a deed of trust concerning owner-occupied housing to determine:
 - (1) Whether the grantor or the person who holds the title of record qualifies for a loan modification; and
- 17 (2) If there will not be a loan modification, whether any 18 other loss mitigation program may be made available to the 19 grantor or the person who holds the title of record.
 - (c) "Loss mitigation program" means an option in connection with an obligation secured by a deed of trust concerning owner-occupied housing that:
 - (1) Avoids the exercise of the trustee's power of sale through loan modification or other changes to the existing terms of the obligation that are intended to allow the grantor or the person who holds the title of record to stay in the property;
 - (2) Avoids the exercise of the trustee's power of sale through a short sale, deed in lieu of trustee's sale or other alternative that is intended to simplify the relinquishment of ownership of the property by the grantor or the person who holds the title of record; or
 - (3) Lessens the harmful impact of the exercise of the trustee's power of sale on the grantor or the person who holds the title of record.
 - (d) "Mediation Administrator" means the entity so designated pursuant to subsection [8.

 (b)] 11.
 - (e) "Noncommercial lender" means a lender which makes a loan secured by a deed of trust on owner-occupied housing and which is not a bank, financial institution or other entity regulated pursuant to title 55 or 56 of NRS.
 - [(e)] (f) "Owner-occupied housing" means housing that is occupied by an owner as the owner's primary residence. The term does not include any time share or other property regulated under chapter 119A of NRS.





(g)	"Preliminary	loss	mitigation	affidavit"	means an	affidavit
that:						

- (1) Is made by the trustee or a person authorized to act on behalf of the trustee;
- (2) Certifies the status of an incomplete loss mitigation analysis in connection with a deed of trust; and
- (3) States the reason that the loss mitigation analysis is incomplete.
- **Sec. 2.** The amendatory provisions of this act apply only with respect to trust agreements which concern owner-occupied housing, as defined in NRS 107.086, as amended by section 1 of this act, for which a notice of default is recorded on or after July 1, 2011.
 - Sec. 3. This act becomes effective July 1, 2011.





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