

Title 61

MORTGAGES, DEEDS OF TRUST, AND REAL ESTATE CONTRACTS

Chapters

- 61.10** Mortgage insurance.
- 61.12** Foreclosure of real estate mortgages and personal property liens.
- 61.16** Assignment and satisfaction of real estate and chattel mortgages.
- 61.24** Deeds of trust.
- 61.30** Real estate contract forfeitures.
- 61.34** Distressed property conveyances.

Banks, real estate holdings: RCW 30A.04.210.
Consumer loan act: Chapter 31.04 RCW.
Corporate powers of banks and trust companies: RCW 30A.08.140, 30A.08.150.
Credit unions: Chapter 31.12 RCW.
Excise tax on real estate sales: Chapter 82.45 RCW.
Frauds and swindles—Encumbered, leased or rented personal property: RCW 9.45.060.
Insurance companies, investments: Chapter 48.13 RCW.
Interest, usury: Chapter 19.52 RCW.
Joint tenancies: Chapter 64.28 RCW.
Liens: Title 60 RCW.
Motor vehicles, certificates of ownership: Chapter 46.12 RCW.
Mutual savings banks investments: Chapter 32.20 RCW.
powers and duties: Chapters 32.08, 32.12, 32.16 RCW.
Negotiable instruments: Title 62A RCW.
Possession of real property to collect mortgaged, pledged or assigned rents and profits: RCW 7.28.230.
Property taxes: Title 84 RCW.
Real estate brokers and salespersons: Chapter 18.85 RCW.
Real property and conveyances: Title 64 RCW.
Recording master form instruments and mortgages or deeds of trust incorporating master form provisions: RCW 65.08.160.
Recording mortgages: Title 65 RCW.
Retail installment sales of goods and services: Chapter 63.14 RCW.
Statute of frauds: Chapter 19.36 RCW.
Voidable transactions: Chapter 19.40 RCW.
Washington savings association act: Title 33 RCW.

Chapter 61.10 RCW MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Sections

- 61.10.010 Definitions.
- 61.10.020 Condition of residential mortgage transaction—Disclosures—Notices—Harm to borrower—Compliance with federal requirements.
- 61.10.030 Termination of insurance during term of indebtedness—Exception—Required conditions—Application to residential mortgage transactions—Compliance with federal requirements.
- 61.10.040 Not required when loan is less than eighty percent of value—Compliance with federal requirements.
- 61.10.901 Effective date—1998 c 255.

61.10.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Institutional third party" means the federal national mortgage association, the federal home loan mortgage corporation, the government national mortgage association, and other substantially similar institutions, whether public or private, provided the institutions establish and adhere to rules applicable to the right of cancellation of mortgage insurance, which are the same or substantially the same as those utilized by the institutions named in this subsection.

(2) "Mortgage insurance" means insurance, including mortgage guarantee insurance, against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of principal, interest, and other sums agreed to be paid in a residential mortgage transaction.

(3) "Residential mortgage transaction" means entering into a loan for personal, family, household, or purchase money purposes that is secured by a deed of trust or mortgage on owner-occupied, one-to-four unit, residential real property located in the state of Washington. [1998 c 255 § 1.]

61.10.020 Condition of residential mortgage transaction—Disclosures—Notices—Harm to borrower—Compliance with federal requirements. (1) If a borrower is required to obtain and maintain mortgage insurance as a condition of entering into a residential mortgage transaction, the lender shall disclose to the borrower whether and under what conditions the borrower has the right to cancel the mortgage insurance in the future. This disclosure shall include:

(a) Any identifying loan or insurance information, or other information, necessary to permit the borrower to communicate with the servicer or lender concerning the private mortgage insurance;

(b) The conditions that are required to be satisfied before the mortgage insurance may be canceled; and

(c) The procedures required to be followed by the borrower to cancel the mortgage insurance.

The disclosure required in this subsection shall be made in writing at the time the transaction is entered into.

(2) For residential mortgage transactions with mortgage insurance, the lender, or the person servicing the residential mortgage transaction if it is not the lender, annually shall provide the borrower with:

(a) A notice containing the same information as required to be disclosed under subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) A statement indicating that the borrower may be able to cancel the mortgage insurance and that the borrower may contact the lender or loan servicer at a designated address and phone number to find out whether the insurance can be canceled and the conditions and procedures to effect cancellation.

The notice or statement required by this subsection shall be provided in writing in a clear and conspicuous manner in or with each annual statement of account.

(3) The notices and statements required in this section shall be provided without cost to the borrower.

(4) Any borrower in a residential mortgage transaction who is harmed by a violation of this section may obtain injunctive relief, may recover from the party who caused such harm by failure to comply with this section up to three times the amount of mortgage insurance premiums wrongly collected, and may recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of such action.

(5) This section does not apply to any mortgage funded with bond proceeds issued under an indenture requiring mortgage insurance for the life of the loan or to loans insured by the federal housing administration or the veterans administration.

(6) Subsection (1) of this section applies to residential mortgage transactions entered into on or after July 1, 1998. Subsection (2) of this section applies to any residential mortgage transaction existing on July 1, 1998, or entered into on or after July 1, 1998.

(7) A lender or person servicing a residential mortgage transaction who complies with federal requirements, as now or hereafter enacted, prescribing mortgage insurance disclosures and notifications shall be deemed in compliance with this section. [1998 c 255 § 2.]

61.10.030 Termination of insurance during term of indebtedness—Exception—Required conditions—Application to residential mortgage transactions—Compliance with federal requirements. (1) Except when a statute, regulation, rule, or written guideline promulgated by an institutional third party applicable to a residential mortgage transaction purchased in whole or in part by an institutional third party specifically prohibits cancellation during the term of indebtedness, the lender or servicer of a residential mortgage transaction may not charge or collect future payments from a borrower for mortgage insurance, and the borrower is not obligated to make such payments, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The borrower makes a written request to terminate the obligation to make future payments for mortgage insurance;

(b) The residential mortgage transaction is at least two years old;

(c) The outstanding principal balance of the residential loan is not greater than eighty percent of the current fair market value of the property and is:

(i) For loans made for the purchase of the property, less than eighty percent of the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value at the time the transaction is entered into; or

(ii) For all other residential mortgage transactions, less than eighty percent of the appraised value at the time the residential loan transaction was entered into.

The lender or servicer may request that a current appraisal be done to verify the outstanding principal balance is less than eighty percent of the current fair market value of the property; unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the lender or servicer selects the appraiser and splits the cost with the borrower;

(d) The borrower's scheduled payment of monthly installments or principal, interest, and any escrow obligations is current at the time the borrower requests termination of his

or her obligation to continue to pay for mortgage insurance, those installments have not been more than thirty days late in the last twelve months, and the borrower has not been assessed more than one late penalty over the past twelve months;

(e) A notice of default has not been recorded against the property as the result of a nonmonetary default in the previous twelve months.

(2) This section applies to residential mortgage transactions entered into on or after July 1, 1998.

(3) This section does not apply to:

(a) Any residential mortgage transaction that is funded in whole or in part pursuant to authority granted by statute, regulation, or rule that, as a condition of that funding, prohibits or limits termination of payments for mortgage insurance during the term of the indebtedness; or

(b) Any mortgage funded with bond proceeds issued under an indenture requiring mortgage insurance for the life of the loan.

(4) If the residential mortgage transaction will be or has been sold in whole or in part to an institutional third party, adherence to the institutional third party's standards for termination of future payments for mortgage insurance shall be deemed in compliance with this section.

(5) A lender or person servicing a residential mortgage transaction who complies with federal requirements, as now or hereafter enacted, governing the cancellation of mortgage insurance shall be deemed in compliance with this section. [1998 c 255 § 3.]

61.10.040 Not required when loan is less than eighty percent of value—Compliance with federal requirements. On or after July 1, 1998, no borrower entering into a residential mortgage transaction in which the principal amount of the loan is less than eighty percent of the fair market value of the property shall be required to obtain mortgage insurance. Fair market value for a purchase money loan is the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value. This section shall not apply to residential mortgage transactions in an amount in excess of the maximum limits established by institutional third parties where the borrower and the lender have agreed in writing to mortgage insurance.

A lender or person servicing a residential mortgage transaction who complies with federal requirements, as now or hereafter enacted, governing the requirement of obtaining mortgage insurance shall be deemed in compliance with this section. [1998 c 255 § 4.]

61.10.901 Effective date—1998 c 255. This act takes effect July 1, 1998. [1998 c 255 § 6.]

Chapter 61.12 RCW

FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY LIENS

Sections

61.12.010	Encumbrances shall be by deed.
61.12.020	Mortgage—Form—Contents—Effect.
61.12.030	Removal of property from mortgaged premises—Penalty.
61.12.040	Foreclosure—Venue.
61.12.050	When remedy confined to mortgaged property.
61.12.060	Judgment—Order of sale—Satisfaction—Upset price.

- 61.12.061 Exception as to mortgages held by the United States.
- 61.12.070 Decree to direct deficiency—Waiver in complaint.
- 61.12.080 Deficiency judgment—How enforced.
- 61.12.090 Execution on decree—Procedure.
- 61.12.093 Abandoned improved real estate—Purchaser takes free of redemption rights.
- 61.12.094 Abandoned improved real estate—Deficiency judgment precluded—Complaint, requisites, service.
- 61.12.095 Abandoned improved real estate—Not applicable to property used primarily for agricultural purposes.
- 61.12.100 Levy for deficiency under same execution.
- 61.12.110 Notice of sale on deficiency.
- 61.12.120 Concurrent actions prohibited.
- 61.12.130 Payment of sums due—Stay of proceedings.
- 61.12.140 Sale in parcels to pay installments due.
- 61.12.150 Sale of whole property—Disposition of proceeds.
- 61.12.170 Recording.
- 61.12.180 Foreclosure of reverse residential mortgage—Notice.

Community realty, encumbering: RCW 26.16.040.

Corporate seals, effect of absence from instrument: RCW 64.04.105.

Foreclosure by organizations not admitted to transact business in state: Chapter 23B.18 RCW.

Mortgagee cannot maintain action for possession: RCW 7.28.230.

Mortgaging of decedents' estates: Chapter 11.56 RCW.

Notice and sale summary foreclosure of personal property liens: Chapter 60.10 RCW.

Partition, sales on credit: RCW 7.52.290, 7.52.420.

Possession of real estate to collect mortgaged rents and profits: RCW 7.28.230.

Sales under execution and redemption: Chapter 6.21 RCW.

61.12.010 Encumbrances shall be by deed. See RCW 64.04.010.

61.12.020 Mortgage—Form—Contents—Effect. Mortgages of land may be made in substantially the following form: The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages to (here insert name or names) to secure the payment of (here insert the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due, rate of interest, and whether evidenced by note, bond or other instrument or not) the following described real estate (here insert description) situated in the county of, state of Washington.

Dated this day of, (year)

Every such mortgage, when otherwise properly executed, shall be deemed and held a good and sufficient conveyance and mortgage to secure the payment of the money therein specified. The parties may insert in such mortgage any lawful agreement or condition. [2016 c 202 § 36; 1929 c 33 § 12; RRS § 10555. Prior: 1888 c 26 § 1; 1886 p 179 § 6.]

61.12.030 Removal of property from mortgaged premises—Penalty. (1) When any real estate in this state is subject to, or is security for, any mortgage, mortgages, lien or liens, other than general liens arising under personal judgments, it shall be unlawful for any person who is the owner, mortgagor, lessee, or occupant of such real estate to destroy or remove or to cause to be destroyed or removed from the real estate any fixtures, buildings, or permanent improvements including a manufactured home whose title has been eliminated under chapter 65.20 RCW, not including crops growing thereon, without having first obtained from the owners or holders of each and all of such mortgages or other liens his, her, or their written consent for such removal or destruction.

(2019 Ed.)

(2) Any person willfully violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [2003 c 53 § 288; 1989 c 343 § 21; 1899 c 75 § 1; RRS § 2709, part. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1899 c 75 § 2 now codified as RCW 61.12.031.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.12.040 Foreclosure—Venue. When default is made in the performance of any condition contained in a mortgage, the mortgagee or his or her assigns may proceed in the superior court of the county where the land, or some part thereof, lies, to foreclose the equity of redemption contained in the mortgage. [2012 c 117 § 160; Code 1881 § 609; 1877 p 127 § 614; 1869 p 145 § 563; 1854 p 207 § 408; RRS § 1116.]

Real property, actions concerning to be brought where property is located: RCW 4.12.010.

61.12.050 When remedy confined to mortgaged property. When there is no express agreement in the mortgage nor any separate instrument given for the payment of the sum secured thereby, the remedy of the mortgagee shall be confined to the property mortgaged. [Code 1881 § 610; 1877 p 127 § 615; 1869 p 146 § 564; 1854 p 207 § 409; RRS § 1117.]

61.12.060 Judgment—Order of sale—Satisfaction—Upset price. In rendering judgment of foreclosure, the court shall order the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold to satisfy the mortgage and costs of the action. The payment of the mortgage debt, with interest and costs, at any time before sale, shall satisfy the judgment. The court, in ordering the sale, may in its discretion, take judicial notice of economic conditions, and after a proper hearing, fix a minimum or upset price to which the mortgaged premises must be bid or sold before confirmation of the sale.

The court may, upon application for the confirmation of a sale, if it has not theretofore fixed an upset price, conduct a hearing, establish the value of the property, and, as a condition to confirmation, require that the fair value of the property be credited upon the foreclosure judgment. If an upset price has been established, the plaintiff may be required to credit this amount upon the judgment as a condition to confirmation. If the fair value as found by the court, when applied to the mortgage debt, discharges it, no deficiency judgment shall be granted. [1935 c 125 § 1; Code 1881 § 611; 1877 p 127 § 616; 1869 p 146 § 565; 1854 p 207 § 410; RRS § 1118. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1935 c 125 § 1 1/2 now codified as RCW 61.12.061.]

Confirmation of sale of land: RCW 6.21.110.

61.12.061 Exception as to mortgages held by the United States. The provisions of *this act shall not apply to any mortgage while such mortgage is held by the United States or by any agency, department, bureau, board or commission thereof as security or pledge of the maker, its succes-

sors or assigns. [1935 c 125 § 1 1/2; RRS § 1118-1. Formerly RCW 61.12.060, part.]

*Reviser's note: "this act" appears in 1935 c 125 § 1 1/2; section 1 of the 1935 act amends Code 1881 § 611; the 1935 act is codified as RCW 61.12.060 and 61.12.061.

61.12.070 Decree to direct deficiency—Waiver in complaint. When there is an express agreement for the payment of the sum of money secured contained in the mortgage or any separate instrument, the court shall direct in the decree of foreclosure that the balance due on the mortgage, and costs which may remain unsatisfied after the sale of the mortgaged premises, shall be satisfied from any property of the mortgage debtor: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in all cases where the mortgagee or other owner of such mortgage has expressly waived any right to a deficiency judgment in the complaint, as provided by RCW 6.23.020, there shall be no such judgment for deficiency, and the remedy of the mortgagee or other owner of the mortgage shall be confined to the sale of the property mortgaged. [1961 c 196 § 4; Code 1881 § 612; 1877 p 127 § 617; 1869 p 146 § 566; 1854 p 208 § 411; RRS § 1119.]

61.12.080 Deficiency judgment—How enforced. Judgments over for any deficiency remaining unsatisfied after application of the proceeds of sale of mortgaged property, either real or personal, shall be similar in all respects to other judgments for the recovery of money, and may be made a lien upon the property of a judgment debtor as other judgments, and the collections thereof enforced in the same manner. [Code 1881 § 622; 1877 p 129 § 625; 1869 p 148 § 575; RRS § 1120.]

Enforcement of judgments: Title 6 RCW.

61.12.090 Execution on decree—Procedure. A decree of foreclosure of mortgage or other lien may be enforced by execution as an ordinary judgment or decree for the payment of money. The execution shall contain a description of the property described in the decree. The sheriff shall endorse upon the execution the time when he or she receives it, and he or she shall thereupon forthwith proceed to sell such property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment, interest, and costs upon giving the notice prescribed in RCW 6.21.030. [2012 c 117 § 161; 1988 c 231 § 36; 1899 c 53 § 1; RRS § 1121. Cf. Code 1881 § 613; 1869 p 146 § 567; 1854 p 208 § 412.]

Property exempt from execution and attachment: RCW 6.15.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.12.093 Abandoned improved real estate—Purchaser takes free of redemption rights. In actions to foreclose mortgages on real property improved by structure or structures, if the court finds that the mortgagor or his or her successor in interest has abandoned said property for six months or more, the purchaser at the sheriff's sale shall take title in and to such property free from all redemption rights as provided for in RCW 6.23.010 et seq. upon confirmation of the sheriff's sale by the court. Lack of occupancy by, or by authority of, the mortgagor or his or her successor in interest for a continuous period of six months or more prior to the date of the decree of foreclosure, coupled with failure to

make payment upon the mortgage obligation within the said six month period, will be prima facie evidence of abandonment. [2012 c 117 § 162; 1965 c 80 § 1; 1963 c 34 § 1.]

Deed to issue upon request immediately after confirmation of sale: RCW 6.21.120.

61.12.094 Abandoned improved real estate—Deficiency judgment precluded—Complaint, requisites, service. When proceeding under RCW 61.12.093 through 61.12.095, no deficiency judgment shall be allowed. No mortgagee shall deprive any mortgagor, his or her successors in interest, or any redemptioner of redemption rights by default decree without alleging such intention in the complaint: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such complaint need not be served upon any person who acquired the status of such successor in interest or redemptioner after the recording of lis pendens in such foreclosure action. [2012 c 117 § 163; 1965 c 80 § 2; 1963 c 34 § 2.]

61.12.095 Abandoned improved real estate—Not applicable to property used primarily for agricultural purposes. RCW 61.12.093 and 61.12.094 shall not apply to property used primarily for agricultural purposes. [1965 c 80 § 3; 1963 c 34 § 3.]

61.12.100 Levy for deficiency under same execution. In all actions of foreclosure where there is a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises or property, and a judgment over for any deficiency remaining unsatisfied after applying the proceeds of the sale of mortgaged property, further levy and sales upon other property of the judgment debtor may be made under the same execution. In such sales it shall only be necessary to advertise notice for two weeks in a newspaper published in the county where the said property is located, and if there be no newspaper published therein, then in the most convenient newspaper having a circulation in such county. [Code 1881 § 620; 1877 p 129 § 623; 1873 p 151 § 571; 1869 p 148 § 573; RRS § 1123.]

61.12.110 Notice of sale on deficiency. When sales of other property not embraced in the mortgage or decree of sale are made under the execution to satisfy any deficiency remaining due upon judgment, two weeks' publication of notice of such sale shall be sufficient. Such notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in the county where the property is situated, and if there be no newspaper published therein, then in the most convenient newspaper having a circulation in said county. [Code 1881 § 621; 1877 p 129 § 624; 1869 p 148 § 574; RRS § 1124.]

Notice of sales under execution: RCW 6.21.020.

61.12.120 Concurrent actions prohibited. The plaintiff shall not proceed to foreclose his or her mortgage while he or she is prosecuting any other action for the same debt or matter which is secured by the mortgage, or while he or she is seeking to obtain execution of any judgment in such other action; nor shall he or she prosecute any other action for the same matter while he or she is foreclosing his or her mortgage or prosecuting a judgment of foreclosure. [2012 c 117 § 164; Code 1881 § 614; 1877 p 128 § 619; 1869 p 146 § 568; 1854 p 208 § 413; RRS § 1125.]

61.12.130 Payment of sums due—Stay of proceedings. Whenever a complaint is filed for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon which there shall be due any interest or installment of the principal, and there are other installments not due, if the defendant pay into the court the principal and interest due, with costs, at any time before the final judgment, proceedings thereon shall be stayed, subject to be enforced upon a subsequent default in the payment of any installment of the principal or interest thereafter becoming due. In the final judgment, the court shall direct at what time and upon what default any subsequent execution shall issue. [Code 1881 § 615; 1877 p 128 § 620; 1869 p 147 § 569; 1854 p 208 § 414; RRS § 1126.]

61.12.140 Sale in parcels to pay installments due. In such cases, after final judgment, the court shall ascertain whether the property can be sold in parcels, and if it can be done without injury to the interests of the parties, the court shall direct so much only of the premises to be sold, as will be sufficient to pay the amount then due on the mortgage with costs, and the judgment shall remain and be enforced upon any subsequent default, unless the amount due shall be paid before execution of the judgment is perfected. [Code 1881 § 616; 1877 p 128 § 620 (2d of 2 sections with same number); 1869 p 147 § 570; 1854 p 208 § 415; RRS § 1127.]

61.12.150 Sale of whole property—Disposition of proceeds. If the mortgaged premises cannot be sold in parcels, the court shall order the whole to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first to the payment of the principal due, interest and costs, and then to the residue secured by the mortgage and not due; and if the residue does not bear interest, a deduction shall be made therefrom by discounting the legal interest. In all cases where the proceeds of the sale are more than sufficient to pay the amount due and costs, the surplus shall be applied to all interests in, or liens or claims of liens against, the property eliminated by sale under this section in the order of priority that the interest, lien, or claim attached to the property. Any remaining surplus shall be paid to the mortgage debtor, his or her heirs and assigns. [2009 c 122 § 1; Code 1881 § 617; 1877 p 128 § 621; 1869 p 147 § 571; 1854 p 208 § 416; RRS § 1128.]

61.12.170 Recording. See chapter 65.08 RCW.

61.12.180 Foreclosure of reverse residential mortgage—Notice. (1) Before any mortgagee of residential real property commences any legal action under RCW 61.12.040 to foreclose any reverse residential mortgage, such person shall give the mortgagor notice of such intention at least thirty-three days in advance. For the purposes of this section "residential real property" means property consisting solely of a single-family residence, a two-to-four-unit owner occupied dwelling, a residential condominium unit, a manufactured home, or a residential cooperative unit.

(2) Notice of intention to take action as specified in subsection (1) of this section must be in writing and sent to the resident mortgagor or, in case of the death of the last surviving mortgagor, addressed to any known surviving spouse or to "unknown heirs" of the residential mortgagor, by first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt

(2019 Ed.)

requested, at his or her last known address and, if different, at the residence which is the subject of the residential mortgage.

(3) The written notice must be in English and Spanish, in a form to be published by the department of commerce, and must clearly and conspicuously state:

(a) The particular obligation or real estate security interest;

(b) The nature of the default claimed or the reason for acceleration of the mortgage;

(c) Except in cases where the acceleration is due to the death of the last surviving mortgagor, the right, if any, of the mortgagor to cure the default and exactly what performance, including what sum of money, if any, must be tendered to cure the default;

(d) Except in cases where the acceleration is due to the death of the last surviving mortgagor, the applicable time within which the mortgagor must cure the default;

(e) A statement printed in no less than twelve-point font and bolded that reads:

"If you do nothing to cure the default, if any, we intend to start a lawsuit to foreclose your mortgaged property. If the mortgage is foreclosed, your mortgaged property will be sold to pay off the mortgage debt. You should contact a housing counselor or attorney as soon as possible."; and

(f) The toll-free telephone number to find a department-approved home equity conversion mortgage counseling agency from the United States department of housing and urban development, 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.

(4) 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, affecting the public interest, for any person or entity to:

(a) Fail to send the notice as required in this section at least thirty-three days before accelerating the maturity of any reverse residential mortgage obligation or commencing any legal action under RCW 61.12.040;

(b) Fail to state the nature of the default, the correct amount or action that is required to cure the default, if any, or the time and manner in which to cure if cure is possible; or

(c) To send the notice required in this section without the advisory language and information about foreclosure assistance. [2018 c 306 § 9.]

Chapter 61.16 RCW

ASSIGNMENT AND SATISFACTION OF REAL ESTATE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES

Sections

61.16.010	Assignments, how made—Satisfaction by assignee.
61.16.020	Mortgages, how satisfied of record.
61.16.030	Failure to acknowledge satisfaction of mortgage—Damages—Order.

Effect of recording assignment of mortgage: RCW 65.08.120.

61.16.010 Assignments, how made—Satisfaction by assignee. Any person to whom any real estate mortgage is given, or the assignee of any such mortgage, may, by an instrument in writing, signed and acknowledged in the man-

ner provided by law entitling mortgages to be recorded, assign the same to the person therein named as assignee, and any person to whom any such mortgage has been so assigned, may, after the assignment has been recorded in the office of the auditor of the county wherein such mortgage is of record, acknowledge satisfaction of the mortgage, and discharge the same of record. [1995 c 62 § 13; 1897 c 23 § 1; RRS § 10616.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.16.020 Mortgages, how satisfied of record. Whenever the amount due on any mortgage is paid, the mortgagee or the mortgagee's legal representatives or assigns shall, at the request of any person interested in the property mortgaged, execute an instrument in writing referring to the mortgage by the volume and page of the record or otherwise sufficiently describing it and acknowledging satisfaction in full thereof. Said instrument shall be duly acknowledged, and upon request shall be recorded in the county wherein the mortgaged property is situated. Every instrument of writing heretofore recorded and purporting to be a satisfaction of mortgage, which sufficiently describes the mortgage which it purports to satisfy so that the same may be readily identified, and which has been duly acknowledged before an officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments or oaths, is hereby declared legal and valid, and a certified copy of the record thereof is hereby constituted prima facie evidence of such satisfaction. [1995 c 62 § 14; 1985 c 44 § 13; 1901 c 52 § 1; 1886 p 116 § 1; RRS § 10614.]

61.16.030 Failure to acknowledge satisfaction of mortgage—Damages—Order. If the mortgagee fails to acknowledge satisfaction of the mortgage as provided in RCW 61.16.020 sixty days from the date of such request or demand, the mortgagee shall forfeit and pay to the mortgagor damages and a reasonable attorneys' fee, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, and said court, when convinced that said mortgage has been fully satisfied, shall issue an order in writing, directing the auditor to immediately record the order. [1999 c 233 § 8; 1995 c 62 § 15; 1984 c 14 § 1; 1886 p 117 § 2; RRS § 10615.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 61.24 RCW DEEDS OF TRUST

Sections

61.24.005	Definitions.
61.24.008	Borrower referred to mediation—When.
61.24.010	Trustee, qualifications—Successor trustee.
61.24.020	Deeds subject to all mortgage laws—Foreclosure—Recording and indexing—Trustee and beneficiary, separate entities, exception.
61.24.025	Application of federal servicemembers civil relief act to deeds of trust.
61.24.026	Notice to senior beneficiary of sale—Residential, owner-occupied—Proceeds of sale insufficient to pay in full obligation—Timeline—Failure of beneficiary to respond.
61.24.030	Requisites to trustee's sale.
61.24.031	Notice of default under RCW 61.24.030(8)—Beneficiary's duties—Borrower's options.
61.24.033	Model language for initial contact letter used by beneficiaries—Rules.
61.24.040	Foreclosure and sale—Notice of sale.
61.24.042	Notice to guarantor—Contents—Failure to provide.

61.24.045	Requests for notice of sale.
61.24.050	Interest conveyed by trustee's deed—Sale is final if acceptance is properly recorded—Redemption precluded after sale—Rescission of trustee's sale.
61.24.060	Rights and remedies of trustee's sale purchaser—Written notice to occupants or tenants.
61.24.070	Trustee's sale, who may bid at—If beneficiary is purchaser—If purchaser is not beneficiary.
61.24.080	Disposition of proceeds of sale—Notices—Surplus funds.
61.24.090	Curing defaults before sale—Discontinuance of proceedings—Notice of discontinuance—Execution and acknowledgment—Payments tendered to trustee.
61.24.100	Deficiency judgments—Foreclosure—Trustee's sale—Application of chapter.
61.24.110	Reconveyance by trustee.
61.24.120	Other foreclosure provisions preserved.
61.24.127	Failure to bring civil action to enjoin foreclosure—Not a waiver of claims.
61.24.130	Restraint of sale by trustee—Conditions—Notice.
61.24.135	Consumer protection act—Unfair or deceptive acts or practices.
61.24.140	Assignment of rents—Collecting payment of rent.
61.24.143	Foreclosure of tenant-occupied property—Notice of trustee's sale.
61.24.146	Foreclosure of tenant-occupied property—Notice to vacate.
61.24.160	Housing counselors—Good faith duty to attempt resolution—Resolution described—Mediation—Liability for civil damages—Annual report.
61.24.163	Foreclosure mediation program—Timelines—Procedures—Duties and responsibilities of mediator, borrower, and beneficiary—Fees—Annual report.
61.24.165	Application of RCW 61.24.163.
61.24.166	Application of RCW 61.24.163 to federally insured depository institutions—Annual application for exemption.
61.24.169	Department maintains list of approved foreclosure mediators—Training program—Mediator involvement in civil action.
61.24.172	Foreclosure fairness account created—Uses.
61.24.173	Required payment for each property subject to notice of trustee's sale—Residential real property—Exceptions—Deposit into foreclosure fairness account.
61.24.177	Deed of trust pool—Duty of servicer to maximize net present value.
61.24.180	Trustee as defendant—Declaration of nonmonetary status—Objection.

Possession of real property by trustee of deed of trust to collect rents and profits: RCW 7.28.230.

61.24.005 Definitions. 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.

(3) "Borrower" means a person or a general partner in a partnership, including a joint venture, that is liable for all or part of the obligations secured by the deed of trust under the instrument or 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.

(7) "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.

(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.

(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.

(10) "Owner-occupied" means property that is the principal residence of the borrower.

(11) "Person" means any natural person, or legal or governmental entity.

(12) "Record" and "recorded" includes the appropriate registration proceedings, in the instance of registered land.

(13) "Residential real property" means property consisting solely of a single-family residence, a residential condominium unit, or a residential cooperative unit. For the purposes of the application of RCW 61.24.163, owner-occupied residential real property includes residential real property of up to four units.

(14) "Senior beneficiary" means the beneficiary of a deed of trust that has priority over any other deeds of trust encumbering the same residential real property.

(15) "Tenant-occupied property" means property consisting solely of residential real property that is the principal residence of a tenant subject to chapter 59.18 RCW or other building with four or fewer residential units that is the principal residence of a tenant subject to chapter 59.18 RCW.

(16) "Trustee" means the person designated as the trustee in the deed of trust or appointed under RCW 61.24.010(2).

(17) "Trustee's sale" means a nonjudicial sale under a deed of trust undertaken pursuant to this chapter. [2014 c 164 § 1. Prior: 2011 c 364 § 3; 2011 c 58 § 3; prior: 2009 c 292 § 1; 1998 c 295 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 58: "(1) The legislature finds and declares that:

(a) The rate of home foreclosures continues to rise to unprecedented levels, both for prime and subprime loans, and a new wave of foreclosures has occurred due to rising unemployment, job loss, and higher adjustable loan payments;

(b) Prolonged foreclosures contribute to the decline in the state's housing market, loss of property values, and other loss of revenue to the state;

(c) In recent years, the legislature has enacted procedures to help encourage and strengthen the communication between homeowners and lenders and to assist homeowners in navigating through the foreclosure 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.

(2019 Ed.)

(2) Therefore, the legislature intends to:

(a) Encourage homeowners to utilize the skills and professional judgment of housing counselors as early as possible in the foreclosure process;

(b) Create a framework for homeowners and beneficiaries to communicate with each other to reach a resolution and avoid foreclosure whenever possible; and

(c) Provide a process for foreclosure mediation when a housing counselor or attorney determines that mediation is appropriate. For mediation to be effective, the parties should attend the mediation (in person, telephonically, through an agent, or otherwise), provide the necessary documentation in a timely manner, willingly share information, actively present, discuss, and explore options to avoid foreclosure, negotiate willingly and cooperatively, maintain a professional and cooperative demeanor, cooperate with the mediator, and keep any agreements made in mediation." [2011 c 58 § 1.]

Short title—2011 c 58: "This act may be known and cited as the foreclosure fairness act." [2011 c 58 § 2.]

61.24.008 Borrower referred to mediation—When.

(1) A borrower who has been referred to mediation before June 7, 2012, may continue through the mediation process and does not lose his or her right to mediation.

(2) A borrower who has not been referred to mediation as of June 7, 2012, may only be referred to mediation after a notice of default has been issued but no later than twenty days from the date a notice of sale is recorded.

(3) A borrower who has not been referred to mediation as of June 7, 2012, and who has had a notice of sale recorded may only be referred to mediation if the referral is made before twenty days have passed from the date the notice of sale was recorded. [2012 c 185 § 11.]

61.24.010 Trustee, qualifications—Successor trustee.

(1) The trustee of a deed of trust under this chapter shall be:

(a) Any domestic corporation or domestic limited liability corporation incorporated under Title 23B, 25, *30, 31, 32, or 33 RCW of which at least one officer is a Washington resident; or

(b) Any title insurance company authorized to insure title to real property under the laws of this state, or any title insurance agent licensed under chapter 48.17 RCW; or

(c) Any attorney who is an active member of the Washington state bar association at the time the attorney is named trustee; or

(d) Any professional corporation incorporated under chapter 18.100 RCW, any professional limited liability company formed under chapter 25.15 RCW, any general partnership, including limited liability partnerships, formed under **chapter 25.04 RCW, all of whose shareholders, members, or partners, respectively, are either licensed attorneys or entities, provided all of the owners of those entities are licensed attorneys, or any domestic corporation wholly owned by any of the entities under this subsection (1)(d); or

(e) Any agency or instrumentality of the United States government; or

(f) Any national bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association chartered under the laws of the United States.

(2) The trustee may resign at its own election or be replaced by the beneficiary. The trustee shall give prompt written notice of its resignation to the beneficiary. The resignation of the trustee shall become effective upon the recording of the notice of resignation in each county in which the deed of trust is recorded. If a trustee is not appointed in the deed of trust, or upon the resignation, incapacity, disability, absence, or death of the trustee, or the election of the benefi-

ciary to replace the trustee, the beneficiary shall appoint a trustee or a successor trustee. Only upon recording the appointment of a successor trustee in each county in which the deed of trust is recorded, the successor trustee shall be vested with all powers of an original trustee.

(3) The trustee or successor trustee shall have no fiduciary duty or fiduciary obligation to the grantor or other persons having an interest in the property subject to the deed of trust.

(4) The trustee or successor trustee has a duty of good faith to the borrower, beneficiary, and grantor. [2012 c 185 § 13; 2009 c 292 § 7; 2008 c 153 § 1; 1998 c 295 § 2; 1991 c 72 § 58; 1987 c 352 § 1; 1981 c 161 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 129 § 1; 1965 c 74 § 1.]

Reviser's note: *(1) Title 30 RCW was recodified and/or repealed pursuant to 2014 c 37.

***(2) Chapter 25.04 RCW was repealed in its entirety by 1998 c 103 § 1308.

61.24.020 Deeds subject to all mortgage laws—Foreclosure—Recording and indexing—Trustee and beneficiary, separate entities, exception. Except as provided in this chapter, a deed of trust is subject to all laws relating to mortgages on real property. A deed conveying real property to a trustee in trust to secure the performance of an obligation of the grantor or another to the beneficiary may be foreclosed by trustee's sale. The county auditor shall record the deed as a mortgage and shall index the name of the grantor as mortgagor and the names of the trustee and beneficiary as mortgagee. No person, corporation or association may be both trustee and beneficiary under the same deed of trust: PROVIDED, That any agency of the United States government may be both trustee and beneficiary under the same deed of trust. A deed of trust conveying real property that is used principally for agricultural purposes may be foreclosed as a mortgage. Pursuant to *RCW 62A.9-501(4), when a deed of trust encumbers both real and personal property, the trustee is authorized to sell all or any portion of the grantor's interest in that real and personal property at a trustee's sale. [1998 c 295 § 3; 1985 c 193 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 129 § 2; 1965 c 74 § 2.]

***Reviser's note:** Article 62A.9 RCW was repealed in its entirety by 2000 c 250 § 9A-901, effective July 1, 2001. For later enactment, see Article 62A.9A RCW.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.24.025 Application of federal servicemembers civil relief act to deeds of trust. All of the rights, duties, and privileges conveyed under the federal servicemembers civil relief act, P.L. 108-189, are applicable to deeds of trust under Washington law. [2004 c 161 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.24.026 Notice to senior beneficiary of sale—Residential, owner-occupied—Proceeds of sale insufficient to pay in full obligation—Timeline—Failure of beneficiary to respond. (1) Whenever (a) consummation of a written agreement for the purchase and sale of owner-occupied residential real property would result in contractual sale proceeds that are insufficient to pay in full the obligation owed to a senior beneficiary of a deed of trust encumbering the residential real property; and (b) the seller makes a written offer to the senior beneficiary to accept the entire net proceeds of the

sale in order to facilitate closing of the purchase and sale; then the senior beneficiary must, within one hundred twenty days after the receipt of the written offer, deliver to the seller, in writing, an acceptance, rejection, or counter-offer of the seller's written offer. The senior beneficiary may determine, in its sole discretion, whether to accept, reject, or counter-offer the seller's written offer.

(2) This section applies only when the written offer to the senior beneficiary is received by the senior beneficiary prior to the issuance of a notice of default. The offer must include a copy of the purchase and sale agreement. The offer must be sent to the address of the senior beneficiary or the address of a party acting as a servicer of the obligation secured by the deed of trust.

(3) A seller has a right of action for actual monetary damages incurred as a result of the senior beneficiary's failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(4) A senior beneficiary is not liable for the actions or inactions of any other lienholder.

(5)(a) 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 beneficiaries that are exempt from RCW 61.24.163, if enacted, or if not enacted, to beneficiaries that conduct fewer than two hundred fifty trustee sales per year.

(6) This section does not alter a beneficiary's right to issue a notice of default and does not lengthen or shorten any time period imposed or required under this chapter. [2011 c 364 § 1.]

61.24.030 Requisites to trustee's sale. 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, or the filing of a civil case to obtain court approval to access, secure, maintain, and preserve property from waste or nuisance, 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 holder 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 holder of any 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;

(8) That at least thirty days before notice of sale shall be recorded, transmitted or served, written notice of default and, for residential real property, the beneficiary declaration specified in subsection (7)(a) of this section 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;

(d) An itemized account of the amount or amounts in arrears if the default alleged is failure to make payments;

(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, or no less than one hundred fifty days in the future if the borrower received a letter under RCW 61.24.031;

(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:

**"THIS NOTICE IS ONE STEP IN A PROCESS THAT
COULD RESULT IN YOUR
LOSING YOUR HOME.**

You may be eligible for mediation in front of a neutral third party to help save your home.

CONTACT A HOUSING COUNSELOR OR AN ATTORNEY LICENSED IN WASHINGTON NOW to assess your situation and refer you to mediation if you might benefit. Mediation **MUST** be requested between the time you receive the Notice of Default and no later than twenty days after the Notice of Trustee Sale is recorded.

DO NOT DELAY. If you do nothing, a notice of sale may be issued as soon as 30 days from the date of this notice of default. The notice of sale will provide a minimum of 120 days' notice of the date of the actual foreclosure sale.

BE CAREFUL of people who claim they can help you. There are many individuals and businesses that prey upon borrowers in distress.

REFER TO THE CONTACTS BELOW for sources of assistance.

SEEKING ASSISTANCE

Housing counselors and legal assistance may be available at little or no cost to you. If you would like assistance in determining your rights and opportunities to keep your house, you may contact the following:

The statewide foreclosure hotline for assistance and referral to housing counselors recommended by the Housing Finance Commission

Telephone: Web site:

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Telephone: Web site:

The statewide civil legal aid hotline for assistance and referrals to other housing counselors and attorneys

Telephone: Web site:"

The beneficiary or trustee shall obtain the toll-free numbers and web site information from the department for inclusion in the notice;

(l) In the event the property secured by the deed of trust is residential real property, the name and address of the holder of any promissory note or other obligation 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;

(m) For notices issued after June 30, 2018, on the top of the first page of the notice:

(i) The current beneficiary of the deed of trust;

(ii) The current mortgage servicer for the deed of trust; and

(iii) The current trustee for the deed of trust;

(9) That, for owner-occupied residential real property, before the notice of the trustee's sale is recorded, transmitted, or served, the beneficiary has complied with RCW 61.24.031 and, if applicable, RCW 61.24.163;

(10) That, in the case where the borrower or grantor is known to the mortgage servicer or trustee to be deceased, the notice required under subsection (8) of this section must be sent to any spouse, child, or parent of the borrower or grantor known to the trustee or mortgage servicer, and to any owner of record of the property, at any address provided to the trustee or mortgage servicer, and to the property addressed to the heirs and devisees of the borrower.

(a) If the name or address of any spouse, child, or parent of such deceased borrower or grantor cannot be ascertained with use of reasonable diligence, the trustee must execute and record with the notice of sale a declaration attesting to the same.

(b) Reasonable diligence for the purposes of this subsection (10) means the trustee shall search in the county where the property is located, the public records and information for any obituary, will, death certificate, or case in probate within the county for the borrower and grantor;

(11) Upon written notice identifying the property address and the name of the borrower to the servicer or trustee by someone claiming to be a successor in interest to the borrower's or grantor's property rights, but who is not a party to the loan or promissory note or other obligation secured by the deed of trust, a trustee shall not record a notice of sale pursuant to RCW 61.24.040 until the trustee or mortgage servicer completes the following:

(a) Acknowledges the notice in writing and requests reasonable documentation of the death of the borrower or grantor from the claimant including, but not limited to, a death certificate or other written evidence of the death of the borrower or grantor. The claimant must be allowed thirty days from the date of this request to present this documentation. If the trustee or mortgage servicer has already obtained sufficient proof of the borrower's death, it may proceed by acknowledging the claimant's notice in writing and issuing a request under (b) of this subsection.

(b) If the mortgage servicer or trustee obtains or receives written documentation of the death of the borrower or grantor from the claimant, or otherwise independently confirms the death of the borrower or grantor, then the servicer or trustee must request in writing documentation from the claimant demonstrating the ownership interest of the claimant in the real property. A claimant has sixty days from the date of the request to present this documentation.

(c) If the mortgage servicer or trustee receives written documentation demonstrating the ownership interest of the claimant prior to the expiration of the sixty days provided in (b) of this subsection, then the servicer or trustee must, within twenty days of receipt of proof of ownership interest, provide the claimant with, at a minimum, the loan balance, interest rate and interest reset dates and amounts, balloon payments if any, prepayment penalties if any, the basis for the default, the monthly payment amount, reinstatement amounts or conditions, payoff amounts, and information on how and where payments should be made. The mortgage servicers shall also provide the claimant application materials and information, or a description of the process, necessary to request a loan assumption and modification.

(d) Upon receipt by the trustee or the mortgage servicer of the documentation establishing claimant's ownership interest in the real property, that claimant shall be deemed a "successor in interest" for the purposes of this section.

(e) There may be more than one successor in interest to the borrower's property rights. The trustee and mortgage servicer shall apply the provisions of this section to each successor in interest. In the case of multiple successors in interest, where one or more do not wish to assume the loan as coborrowers or coapplicants, a mortgage servicer may require any nonapplicant successor in interest to consent in writing to the application for loan assumption.

(f) The existence of a successor in interest under this section does not impose an affirmative duty on a mortgage servicer or alter any obligation the mortgage servicer has to provide a loan modification to the successor in interest. If a successor in interest assumes the loan, he or she may be required to otherwise qualify for available foreclosure prevention alternatives offered by the mortgage servicer.

(g) (c), (e), and (f) of this subsection (11) do not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW; and

(12) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of the mortgage servicer or beneficiary from discontinuing any foreclosure action initiated under the deed of trust act in favor of other allowed methods for pursuit of foreclosure of the security interest or deed of trust security interest. [2018 c 306 § 1; 2012 c 185 § 9; 2011 c 58 § 4; 2009 c 292 § 8. Prior: 2008 c 153 § 2; 2008 c 108 § 22; 1998 c 295 § 4; 1990 c 111 § 1; 1987 c 352 § 2; 1985 c 193 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 129 § 3; 1965 c 74 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

Findings—2008 c 108: See RCW 19.144.005.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.24.031 Notice of default under RCW 61.24.030(8)—Beneficiary's duties—Borrower's options.

(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 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 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 (5)(a) of this section and must include the information described in (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 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.

If you filed bankruptcy or have been discharged in bankruptcy, this communication is not intended as an attempt to collect a debt from you personally, but is notice of enforcement of the deed of trust lien against the property. If you wish to avoid foreclosure and keep your property, this notice sets forth your rights and options.";

(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.

(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 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 may be held telephonically, unless the borrower or borrower's representative requests in writing that a meeting be held in person. The written request for an in-person meeting must be made within thirty days of the initial contact with the borrower. If the meeting is requested to be held in person, the meeting must be held in the county where the property is located unless the parties agree otherwise. A person who is authorized to agree to a resolution, including modifying or restructuring the loan obligation or other alternative resolution to foreclosure on behalf of the beneficiary, must be present either in person or on the telephone or videoconference during the meeting.

(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 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 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 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 first attempt to contact a borrower by sending, by both first-class and either registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a 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 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.

(iv) The telephonic contact under this subsection (5)(b) does not constitute the meeting under subsection (1)(f) of this section.

(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 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 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 for the purpose of initiating and scheduling the meeting under subsection (1)(f) of this section.

(e) The beneficiary or authorized agent shall 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 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.

(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:

(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.

(9) The form of declaration to be provided by the beneficiary or authorized agent as required under subsection (2) of this section must 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 beneficiary, authorized agent, or 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 responded but did not request a meeting.

(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 on (insert date, time, and location/telephonic here) in compliance with RCW 61.24.031.

(3) [] The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has contacted the borrower as required in RCW 61.24.031 and the borrower or the borrower's designated representative requested a meeting. A meeting was scheduled for (insert date, time, and location/telephonic here) and neither the borrower nor the borrower's designated representative appeared.

(4) [] The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has exercised due diligence to contact the borrower as required in RCW 61.24.031(5) and the borrower did not respond.

(5) [] 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.

Additional Optional Explanatory Comments:

.....

[2014 c 164 § 2; 2012 c 185 § 4; 2011 c 58 § 5; 2009 c 292 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.033 Model language for initial contact letter used by beneficiaries—Rules. (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.

(b) No later than thirty days after April 14, 2011, the department must create the following forms:

(i) The notice form to be used by housing counselors and attorneys to refer borrowers to mediation under RCW 61.24.163;

(ii) The notice form stating that the parties have been referred to mediation along with the required information under RCW 61.24.163(3)(a);

(iii) The waiver form as required in *RCW 61.24.163(4)(b);

(iv) The scheduling form notice in *RCW 61.24.163(5)(b); and

(v) The form for the mediator's written certification of mediation.

(2) The department may create rules to implement the mediation program under RCW 61.24.163 and to administer the funds as required under RCW 61.24.172. [2011 c 58 § 16.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 61.24.163 was amended by 2011 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 1, deleting subsection (4)(b). RCW 61.24.163 was subsequently amended by 2012 c 185 § 6, changing subsection (5)(b) to subsection (7)(b).

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

Effective date—2011 c 58 §§ 11, 12, and 16: See note following RCW 61.24.172.

61.24.040 Foreclosure and sale—Notice of sale. A deed of trust foreclosed under this chapter shall be foreclosed as follows:

(1) At least ninety days before the sale, or if a letter under RCW 61.24.031 is required, at least one hundred twenty days before the sale, the trustee shall:

(a) Record a notice in the form described in subsection (2) of this section in the office of the auditor in each county in which the deed of trust is recorded;

(b) To the extent the trustee elects to foreclose its lien or interest, or the beneficiary elects to preserve its right to seek a deficiency judgment against a borrower or grantor under RCW 61.24.100(3)(a), and if their addresses are stated in a recorded instrument evidencing their interest, lien, or claim of lien, or an amendment thereto, or are otherwise known to the trustee, cause a copy of the notice of sale described in subsection (2) of this section to be transmitted by both first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the following persons or their legal representatives, if any, at such address:

(i)(A) The borrower and grantor;

(B) In the case where the borrower or grantor is deceased, to any successors in interest. If no successor in interest has been established, then to any spouse, child, or parent of the borrower or grantor, at the addresses discovered by the trustee pursuant to RCW 61.24.030(10);

(ii) The beneficiary of any deed of trust or mortgagee of any mortgage, or any person who has a lien or claim of lien

against the property, that was recorded subsequent to the recordation of the deed of trust being foreclosed and before the recordation of the notice of sale;

(iii) The vendee in any real estate contract, the lessee in any lease, or the holder of any conveyances of any interest or estate in any portion or all of the property described in such notice, if that contract, lease, or conveyance of such interest or estate, or a memorandum or other notice thereof, was recorded after the recordation of the deed of trust being foreclosed and before the recordation of the notice of sale;

(iv) The last holder of record of any other lien against or interest in the property that is subject to a subordination to the deed of trust being foreclosed that was recorded before the recordation of the notice of sale;

(v) The last holder of record of the lien of any judgment subordinate to the deed of trust being foreclosed; and

(vi) The occupants of property consisting solely of a single-family residence, or a condominium, cooperative, or other dwelling unit in a multiplex or other building containing fewer than five residential units, whether or not the occupant's rental agreement is recorded, which notice may be a single notice addressed to "occupants" for each unit known to the trustee or beneficiary;

(c) Cause a copy of the notice of sale described in subsection (2) of this section to be transmitted by both first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney of record, in any court action to foreclose a lien or other encumbrance on all or any part of the property, provided a court action is pending and a lis pendens in connection therewith is recorded in the office of the auditor of any county in which all or part of the property is located on the date the notice is recorded;

(d) Cause a copy of the notice of sale described in subsection (2) of this section to be transmitted by both first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to any person who has recorded a request for notice in accordance with RCW 61.24.045, at the address specified in such person's most recently recorded request for notice;

(e) Cause a copy of the notice of sale described in subsection (2) of this section to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property, or in lieu of posting, cause a copy of said notice to be served upon any occupant of the property.

(2)(a) If foreclosing on a commercial loan under RCW 61.24.005(4), the title of the document must be "Notice of Trustee's Sale of Commercial Loan(s)";

(b) In addition to all other indexing requirements, the notice required in subsection (1) of this section must clearly indicate on the first page the following information, which the auditor will index:

(i) The document number or numbers given to the deed of trust upon recording;

(ii) The parcel number(s);

(iii) The grantor;

(iv) The current beneficiary of the deed of trust;

(v) The current trustee of the deed of trust; and

(vi) The current loan mortgage servicer of the deed of trust;

(c) Nothing in this section:

(i) Requires a trustee or beneficiary to cause to be recorded any new notice of trustee's sale upon transfer of the

beneficial interest in a deed of trust or the servicing rights for the associated mortgage loan;

(ii) Relieves a mortgage loan servicer of any obligation to provide the borrower with notice of a transfer of servicing rights or other legal obligations related to the transfer; or

(iii) Prevents the trustee from disclosing the beneficiary's identity to the borrower and to county and municipal officials seeking to abate nuisance and abandoned property in foreclosure pursuant to chapter 35.21 RCW.

(d) The notice must be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

Grantor:
Current beneficiary of the deed of trust:
Current trustee of the deed of trust:
Current mortgage servicer of the deed of trust:
Reference number of the deed of trust:
Parcel number(s):

I.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Trustee will on the day of , , at the hour of o'clock M. at [street address and location if inside a building] in the City of , State of Washington, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, payable at the time of sale, the following described real property, situated in the County(ies) of , State of Washington, to-wit:

[If any personal property is to be included in the trustee's sale, include a description that reasonably identifies such personal property]

which is subject to that certain Deed of Trust dated , , recorded , , under Auditor's File No. , records of County, Washington, from , as Grantor, to , as Trustee, to secure an obligation in favor of , as Beneficiary, the beneficial interest in which was assigned by , under an Assignment recorded under Auditor's File No. [Include recording information for all counties if the Deed of Trust is recorded in more than one county.]

II.

No action commenced by the Beneficiary of the Deed of Trust is now pending to seek satisfaction of the obligation in any Court by reason of the Borrower's or Grantor's default on the obligation secured by the Deed of Trust.

[If there is another action pending to foreclose other security for all or part of the same debt, qualify the statement and identify the action.]

III.

The default(s) for which this foreclosure is made is/are as follows:

[If default is for other than payment of money, set forth the particulars]

Failure to pay when due the following amounts which are now in arrears:

IV.

The sum owing on the obligation secured by the Deed of Trust is: Principal \$, together with interest as provided in the note or other instrument secured from the day of , , and such other costs and fees as are due under the note or other instrument secured, and as are provided by statute.

V.

The above-described real property will be sold to satisfy the expense of sale and the obligation secured by the Deed of Trust as provided by statute. The sale will be made without warranty, express or implied, regarding title, possession, or encumbrances on the day of , The default(s) referred to in paragraph III must be cured by the day of , (11 days before the sale date), to cause a discontinuance of the sale. The sale will be discontinued and terminated if at any time on or before the day of , (11 days before the sale date), the default(s) as set forth in paragraph III is/are cured and the Trustee's fees and costs are paid. The sale may be terminated any time after the day of , (11 days before the sale date), and before the sale by the Borrower, Grantor, any Guarantor, or the holder of any recorded junior lien or encumbrance paying the entire principal and interest secured by the Deed of Trust, plus costs, fees, and advances, if any, made pursuant to the terms of the obligation and/or Deed of Trust, and curing all other defaults.

VI.

A written notice of default was transmitted by the Beneficiary or Trustee to the Borrower and Grantor at the following addresses:

.....
.....
.....

by both first-class and certified mail on the day of , , proof of which is in the possession of the Trustee; and the Borrower and Grantor were personally served on the day of , , with said written notice of default or the written notice of default was posted in a conspicuous place on the real property described in paragraph I above, and the Trustee has possession of proof of such service or posting.

VII.

The Trustee whose name and address are set forth below will provide in writing to anyone requesting it, a statement of all costs and fees due at any time prior to the sale.

VIII.

The effect of the sale will be to deprive the Grantor and all those who hold by, through or under the Grantor of all their interest in the above-described property.

IX.

Anyone having any objection to the sale on any grounds whatsoever will be afforded an opportunity to be heard as to

those objections if they bring a lawsuit to restrain the sale pursuant to RCW 61.24.130. Failure to bring such a lawsuit may result in a waiver of any proper grounds for invalidating the Trustee's sale.

[Add Part X to this notice if applicable under RCW 61.24.040(11)]

.....
....., Trustee
..... }
..... } Address
..... }
..... } Phone

[Acknowledgment]

(3) If the borrower received a letter under RCW 61.24.031, the notice specified in subsection (2)(d) of this section shall also include the following additional language:

"THIS NOTICE IS THE FINAL STEP BEFORE THE FORECLOSURE SALE OF YOUR HOME.

You have only 20 DAYS from the recording date on this notice to pursue mediation.

DO NOT DELAY. CONTACT A HOUSING COUNSELOR OR AN ATTORNEY LICENSED IN WASHINGTON NOW to assess your situation and refer you to mediation if you are eligible and it may help you save your home. See below for safe sources of help.

SEEKING ASSISTANCE

Housing counselors and legal assistance may be available at little or no cost to you. If you would like assistance in determining your rights and opportunities to keep your house, you may contact the following:

The statewide foreclosure hotline for assistance and referral to housing counselors recommended by the Housing Finance Commission

Telephone: Web site:

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Telephone: Web site:

The statewide civil legal aid hotline for assistance and referrals to other housing counselors and attorneys

Telephone: Web site:"

The beneficiary or trustee shall obtain the toll-free numbers and web site information from the department for inclusion in the notice;

(4) In addition to providing the borrower and grantor the notice of sale described in subsection (2) of this section, the trustee shall include with the copy of the notice which is mailed to the grantor, a statement to the grantor in substantially the following form:

(2019 Ed.)

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE
Pursuant to the Revised Code of Washington,
Chapter 61.24 RCW

The attached Notice of Trustee's Sale is a consequence of default(s) in the obligation to, the Beneficiary of your Deed of Trust and holder of the obligation secured thereby. Unless the default(s) is/are cured, your property will be sold at auction on the ... day of, ...

To cure the default(s), you must bring the payments current, cure any other defaults, and pay accrued late charges and other costs, advances, and attorneys' fees as set forth below by the ... day of, ... [11 days before the sale date]. To date, these arrears and costs are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Currently due to reinstate on, Estimated amount that will be due to reinstate on, (11 days before the date set for sale). Rows include Delinquent payments, Late charges, Attorneys' fees, Trustee's fee, Trustee's expenses, Title report, Recording fees, Service/Posting of Notices, Postage/Copying expense, Publication, Telephone charges, Inspection fees, and TOTALS.

To pay off the entire obligation secured by your Deed of Trust as of the ... day of, you must pay a total of \$ in principal, \$ in interest, plus other costs and

advances estimated to date in the amount of \$. . . . From and after the date of this notice you must submit a written request to the Trustee to obtain the total amount to pay off the entire obligation secured by your Deed of Trust as of the pay-off date.

As to the defaults which do not involve payment of money to the Beneficiary of your Deed of Trust, you must cure each such default. Listed below are the defaults which do not involve payment of money to the Beneficiary of your Deed of Trust. Opposite each such listed default is a brief description of the action necessary to cure the default and a description of the documentation necessary to show that the default has been cured.

Default	Description of Action Required to Cure and Documentation Necessary to Show Cure
.....
.....
.....

You may reinstate your Deed of Trust and the obligation secured thereby at any time up to and including the . . . day of [11 days before the sale date], by paying the amount set forth or estimated above and by curing any other defaults described above. Of course, as time passes other payments may become due, and any further payments coming due and any additional late charges must be added to your reinstating payment. Any new defaults not involving payment of money that occur after the date of this notice must also be cured in order to effect reinstatement. In addition, because some of the charges can only be estimated at this time, and because the amount necessary to reinstate or to pay off the entire indebtedness may include presently unknown expenditures required to preserve the property or to comply with state or local law, it will be necessary for you to contact the Trustee before the time you tender reinstatement or the payoff amount so that you may be advised of the exact amount you will be required to pay. Tender of payment or performance must be made to:, whose address is, telephone () AFTER THE DAY OF, YOU MAY NOT REINSTATE YOUR DEED OF TRUST BY PAYING THE BACK PAYMENTS AND COSTS AND FEES AND CURING THE OTHER DEFAULTS AS OUTLINED ABOVE. The Trustee will respond to any written request for current payoff or reinstatement amounts within ten days of receipt of your written request. In such a case, you will only be able to stop the sale by paying, before the sale, the total principal balance (\$) plus accrued interest, costs and advances, if any, made pursuant to the terms of the documents and by curing the other defaults as outlined above.

You may contest this default by initiating court action in the Superior Court of the county in which the sale is to be held. In such action, you may raise any legitimate defenses you have to this default. A copy of your Deed of Trust and documents evidencing the obligation secured thereby are enclosed. You may wish to consult a lawyer. Legal action on

your part may prevent or restrain the sale, but only if you persuade the court of the merits of your defense. You may contact the Department of Financial Institutions or the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance or referrals.

The court may grant a restraining order or injunction to restrain a trustee's sale pursuant to RCW 61.24.130 upon five days notice to the trustee of the time when, place where, and the judge before whom the application for the restraining order or injunction is to be made. This notice shall include copies of all pleadings and related documents to be given to the judge. Notice and other process may be served on the trustee at:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

If you do not reinstate the secured obligation and your Deed of Trust in the manner set forth above, or if you do not succeed in restraining the sale by court action, your property will be sold. The effect of such sale will be to deprive you and all those who hold by, through or under you of all interest in the property;

(5) In addition, the trustee shall cause a copy of the notice of sale described in subsection (2)(d) of this section (excluding the acknowledgment) to be published in a legal newspaper in each county in which the property or any part thereof is situated, once on or between the thirty-fifth and twenty-eighth day before the date of sale, and once on or between the fourteenth and seventh day before the date of sale;

(6) In the case where no successor in interest has been established, and neither the beneficiary nor the trustee are able to ascertain the name and address of any spouse, child, or parent of the borrower or grantor in the manner described in RCW 61.24.030(10), then the trustee may, in addition to mailing notice to the property addressed to the unknown heirs and devisees of the grantor, serve the notice of sale by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or city where the property is located once per week for three consecutive weeks. Upon this service by publication, to be completed not less than thirty days prior to the date the sale is conducted, all unknown heirs shall be deemed served with the notice of sale;

(7)(a) If a servicer or trustee receives notification by someone claiming to be a successor in interest to the borrower or grantor, as under RCW 61.24.030(11), after the recording of the notice of sale, the trustee or servicer must request written documentation within five days demonstrating the ownership interest, provided that, the trustee may, but is not required to, postpone a trustee's sale upon receipt of such notification by someone claiming to be a successor in interest.

(b) Upon receipt of documentation establishing a claimant as a successor in interest, the servicer must provide the information in RCW 61.24.030(11)(c). Only if the servicer or trustee receives the documentation confirming someone as successor in interest more than forty-five days before the scheduled sale must the servicer then provide the information

in RCW 61.24.030(11)(c) to the claimant not less than twenty days prior to the sale.

(c) (b) of this subsection (7) does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.

(8) On the date and at the time designated in the notice of sale, the trustee or its authorized agent shall sell the property at public auction to the highest bidder. The trustee may sell the property in gross or in parcels as the trustee shall deem most advantageous;

(9) The place of sale shall be at any designated public place within the county where the property is located and if the property is in more than one county, the sale may be in any of the counties where the property is located. The sale shall be on Friday, or if Friday is a legal holiday on the following Monday, and during the hours set by statute for the conduct of sales of real estate at execution;

(10) The trustee has no obligation to, but may, for any cause the trustee deems advantageous, continue the sale for a period or periods not exceeding a total of one hundred twenty days by (a) a public proclamation at the time and place fixed for sale in the notice of sale and if the continuance is beyond the date of sale, by giving notice of the new time and place of the sale by both first class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the persons specified in subsection (1)(b)(i) and (ii) of this section to be deposited in the mail (i) not less than four days before the new date fixed for the sale if the sale is continued for up to seven days; or (ii) not more than three days after the date of the continuance by oral proclamation if the sale is continued for more than seven days, or, alternatively, (b) by giving notice of the time and place of the postponed sale in the manner and to the persons specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section and publishing a copy of such notice once in the newspaper(s) described in subsection (5) of this section, more than seven days before the date fixed for sale in the notice of sale. No other notice of the postponed sale need be given;

(11) The purchaser shall forthwith pay the price bid and on payment the trustee shall execute to the purchaser its deed; the deed shall recite the facts showing that the sale was conducted in compliance with all of the requirements of this chapter and of the deed of trust, which recital shall be prima facie evidence of such compliance and conclusive evidence thereof in favor of bona fide purchasers and encumbrancers for value, except that these recitals shall not affect the lien or interest of any person entitled to notice under subsection (1) of this section, if the trustee fails to give the required notice to such person. In such case, the lien or interest of such omitted person shall not be affected by the sale and such omitted person shall be treated as if such person was the holder of the same lien or interest and was omitted as a party defendant in a judicial foreclosure proceeding;

(12) The sale as authorized under this chapter shall not take place less than one hundred ninety days from the date of default in any of the obligations secured;

(13) If the trustee elects to foreclose the interest of any occupant or tenant of property comprised solely of a single-family residence, or a condominium, cooperative, or other dwelling unit in a multiplex or other building containing fewer than five residential units, the following notice shall be included as Part X of the Notice of Trustee's Sale:

X. NOTICE TO OCCUPANTS OR TENANTS

The purchaser at the trustee's sale is entitled to possession of the property on the 20th day following the sale, as against the grantor under the deed of trust (the owner) and anyone having an interest junior to the deed of trust, including occupants who are not tenants. After the 20th day following the sale the purchaser has the right to evict occupants who are not tenants by summary proceedings under chapter 59.12 RCW. For tenant-occupied property, the purchaser shall provide a tenant with written notice in accordance with RCW 61.24.060;

(14) Only one copy of all notices required by this chapter need be given to a person who is both the borrower and the grantor. All notices required by this chapter that are given to a general partnership are deemed given to each of its general partners, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. [2018 c 306 § 2; 2012 c 185 § 10; 2009 c 292 § 9; 2008 c 153 § 3; 1998 c 295 § 5; 1989 c 361 § 1; 1987 c 352 § 3; 1985 c 193 § 4; 1981 c 161 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 129 § 4; 1967 c 30 § 1; 1965 c 74 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.24.042 Notice to guarantor—Contents—Failure to provide. The beneficiary may give the notices of default, trustee's sale, and foreclosure referred to in RCW *61.24.030(7) and 61.24.040 to any one or more of the guarantors of a commercial loan at the time they are given to the grantor. In addition to the information contained in the notices provided to the grantor, these notices shall state that (1) the guarantor may be liable for a deficiency judgment to the extent the sale price obtained at the trustee's sale is less than the debt secured by the deed of trust; (2) the guarantor has the same rights to reinstate the debt, cure the default, or repay the debt as is given to the grantor in order to avoid the trustee's sale; (3) the guarantor will have no right to redeem the property after the trustee's sale; (4) subject to such longer periods as are provided in the Washington deed of trust act, chapter 61.24 RCW, any action brought to enforce a guaranty must be commenced within one year after the trustee's sale, or the last trustee's sale under any deed of trust granted to secure the same debt; and (5) in any action for a deficiency, the guarantor will have the right to establish the fair value of the property as of the date of the trustee's sale, less prior liens and encumbrances, and to limit its liability for a deficiency to the difference between the debt and the greater of such fair value or the sale price paid at the trustee's sale, plus interest and costs. The failure of the beneficiary to provide any guarantor the notice referred to in this section does not invalidate either the notices given to the borrower or the grantor, or the trustee's sale. [1998 c 295 § 6.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 61.24.030 was amended by 2009 c 292 § 8, changing subsection (7) to subsection (8).

61.24.045 Requests for notice of sale. Any person desiring a copy of any notice of sale described in RCW 61.24.040(2) under any deed of trust, other than a person entitled to receive such a notice under RCW 61.24.040(1) (b) or (c), must, after the recordation of such deed of trust and before the recordation of the notice of sale, cause to be filed for record, in the office of the auditor of any county in which

the deed of trust is recorded, a duly acknowledged request for a copy of any notice of sale. The request shall be signed and acknowledged by the person to be notified or such person's agent, attorney, or representative; shall set forth the name, mailing address, and telephone number, if any, of the person or persons to be notified; shall identify the deed of trust by stating the names of the parties thereto, the date the deed of trust was recorded, the legal description of the property encumbered by the deed of trust, and the auditor's file number under which the deed of trust is recorded; and shall be in substantially the following form:

REQUEST FOR NOTICE

Request is hereby made that a copy of any notice of sale described in RCW 61.24.040(2) under that certain Deed of Trust dated (year), recorded on (year), under auditor's file No. , records of County, Washington, from , as Grantor, to , as Trustee, to secure an obligation in favor of , as Beneficiary, and affecting the following described real property:

(Legal Description)

be sent by both first-class and either registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to at

Dated this day of (year)

Signature

(Acknowledgment)

A request for notice under this section shall not affect title to, or be deemed notice to any person that any person has any right, title, interest in, lien or charge upon, the property described in the request for notice. [2018 c 306 § 3; 2008 c 153 § 4; 1985 c 193 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

61.24.050 Interest conveyed by trustee's deed—Sale is final if acceptance is properly recorded—Redemption precluded after sale—Rescission of trustee's sale. (1)

Upon physical delivery of the trustee's deed to the purchaser, or a different grantee as designated by the purchaser following the trustee's sale, the trustee's deed shall convey all of the right, title, and interest in the real and personal property sold at the trustee's sale which the grantor had or had the power to convey at the time of the execution of the deed of trust, and such as the grantor may have thereafter acquired. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, if the trustee accepts a bid, then the trustee's sale is final as of the date and time of such acceptance if the trustee's deed is recorded within fifteen days thereafter. After a trustee's sale, no person shall have any right, by statute or otherwise, to redeem the property sold at the trustee's sale.

(2)(a) Up to the eleventh day following the trustee's sale, the trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent for the beneficiary may declare the trustee's sale and trustee's deed void for the following reasons:

(i) The trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent for the beneficiary assert that there was an error with the trustee fore-

closure sale process including, but not limited to, an erroneous opening bid amount made by or on behalf of the foreclosing beneficiary at the trustee's sale;

(ii) The borrower and beneficiary, or authorized agent for the beneficiary, had agreed prior to the trustee's sale to a loan modification agreement, forbearance plan, shared appreciation mortgage, or other loss mitigation agreement to postpone or discontinue the trustee's sale; or

(iii) The beneficiary or authorized agent for the beneficiary had accepted funds that fully reinstated or satisfied the loan even if the beneficiary or authorized agent for the beneficiary had no legal duty to do so.

(b) This subsection does not impose a duty upon the trustee any different than the obligations set forth under RCW 61.24.010 (3) and (4).

(3) The trustee must refund the bid amount to the purchaser no later than the third day following the postmarked mailing of the rescission notice described under subsection (4) of this section.

(4) No later than fifteen days following the voided trustee's sale date, the trustee shall send a notice in substantially the following form by first-class mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, to all parties entitled to notice under RCW 61.24.040(1) (b) through (e):

NOTICE OF RESCISSION OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the trustee's sale that occurred on (trustee's sale date) is rescinded and declared void because (insert the applicable reason(s) permitted under RCW 61.24.050(2)(a)).

The trustee's sale occurred pursuant to that certain Notice of Trustee's Sale dated , recorded , under Auditor's File No. , records of County, Washington, and that certain Deed of Trust dated , recorded , under Auditor's File No. , records of County, Washington, from , as Grantor, to , as , as original Beneficiary, concerning the following described property, situated in the County(ies) of , State of Washington, to wit:

(Legal description)

Commonly known as (common property address)

(5) If the reason for the rescission stems from subsection (2)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section, the trustee may set a new sale date not less than forty-five days following the mailing of the notice of rescission of trustee's sale. The trustee shall:

(a) Comply with the requirements of RCW 61.24.040(1) (a) through (e) at least thirty days before the new sale date; and

(b) Cause a copy of the notice of trustee's sale as provided in RCW 61.24.040(2) to be published in a legal newspaper in each county in which the property or any part of the property is situated, once between the thirty-fifth and twenty-eighth day before the sale and once between the fourteenth and seventh day before the sale. [2018 c 306 § 4; 2012 c 185 § 14; 1998 c 295 § 7; 1965 c 74 § 5.]

61.24.060 Rights and remedies of trustee's sale purchaser—Written notice to occupants or tenants. (1) The purchaser at the trustee's sale shall be entitled to possession of

the property on the twentieth day following the sale, as against the borrower and grantor under the deed of trust and anyone having an interest junior to the deed of trust, including occupants who are not tenants, who were given all of the notices to which they were entitled under this chapter. The purchaser shall also have a right to the summary proceedings to obtain possession of real property provided in chapter 59.12 RCW.

(2) If the trustee elected to foreclose the interest of any occupant or tenant, the purchaser of tenant-occupied property at the trustee's sale shall provide written notice to the occupants and tenants at the property purchased in substantially the following form:

"NOTICE: The property located at was purchased at a trustee's sale by on (date).

1. If you are the previous owner or an occupant who is not a tenant of the property that was purchased, pursuant to RCW 61.24.060, the purchaser at the trustee's sale is entitled to possession of the property on (date), which is the twentieth day following the sale.

2. If you are a tenant or subtenant in possession of the property that was purchased, pursuant to RCW 61.24.146, the purchaser at the trustee's sale may either give you a new rental agreement OR give you a written notice to vacate the property in sixty days or more before the end of the monthly rental period."

(3) The notice required in subsection (2) of this section must be given to the property's occupants and tenants by both first-class mail and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. [2009 c 292 § 10; 1998 c 295 § 8; 1967 c 30 § 2; 1965 c 74 § 6.]

61.24.070 Trustee's sale, who may bid at—If beneficiary is purchaser—If purchaser is not beneficiary. (1) The trustee may not bid at the trustee's sale. Any other person, including the beneficiary, may bid at the trustee's sale.

(2) The trustee shall, at the request of the beneficiary, credit toward the beneficiary's bid all or any part of the monetary obligations secured by the deed of trust. If the beneficiary is the purchaser, any amount bid by the beneficiary in excess of the amount so credited shall be paid to the trustee in the form of cash, certified check, cashier's check, money order, or funds received by verified electronic transfer, or any combination thereof. If the purchaser is not the beneficiary, the entire bid shall be paid to the trustee in the form of cash, certified check, cashier's check, money order, or funds received by verified electronic transfer, or any combination thereof. [1998 c 295 § 9; 1965 c 74 § 7.]

61.24.080 Disposition of proceeds of sale—Notices—Surplus funds. The trustee shall apply the proceeds of the sale as follows:

(1) To the expense of sale, including a reasonable charge by the trustee and by his or her attorney: PROVIDED, That the aggregate of the charges by the trustee and his or her attorney, for their services in the sale, shall not exceed the amount which would, by the superior court of the county in which the trustee's sale occurred, have been deemed a reasonable attorney fee, had the trust deed been foreclosed as a mortgage in a noncontested action in that court;

(2) To the obligation secured by the deed of trust; and

(3) The surplus, if any, less the clerk's filing fee, shall be deposited, together with written notice of the amount of the surplus, a copy of the notice of trustee's sale, and an affidavit of mailing as provided in this subsection, with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the sale took place. The trustee shall mail copies of the notice of the surplus, the notice of trustee's sale, and the affidavit of mailing to each party to whom the notice of trustee's sale was sent pursuant to RCW 61.24.040(1). The clerk shall index such funds under the name of the grantor as set out in the recorded notice. Upon compliance with this subsection, the trustee shall be discharged from all further responsibilities for the surplus. Interests in, or liens or claims of liens against the property eliminated by sale under this section shall attach to the surplus in the order of priority that it had attached to the property, as determined by the court. A party seeking disbursement of the surplus funds shall file a motion requesting disbursement in the superior court for the county in which the surplus funds are deposited. Notice of the motion shall be personally served upon, or mailed in the manner specified in RCW 61.24.040(1)(b), to all parties to whom the trustee mailed notice of the surplus, and any other party who has entered an appearance in the proceeding, not less than twenty days prior to the hearing of the motion. The clerk shall not disburse such surplus except upon order of the superior court of such county. [2014 c 107 § 2; 1998 c 295 § 10; 1981 c 161 § 5; 1967 c 30 § 3; 1965 c 74 § 8.]

61.24.090 Curing defaults before sale—Discontinuance of proceedings—Notice of discontinuance—Execution and acknowledgment—Payments tendered to trustee. (1) At any time prior to the eleventh day before the date set by the trustee for the sale in the recorded notice of sale, or in the event the trustee continues the sale pursuant to *RCW 61.24.040(6), at any time prior to the eleventh day before the actual sale, the borrower, grantor, any guarantor, any beneficiary under a subordinate deed of trust, or any person having a subordinate lien or encumbrance of record on the trust property or any part thereof, shall be entitled to cause a discontinuance of the sale proceedings by curing the default or defaults set forth in the notice, which in the case of a default by failure to pay, shall be by paying to the trustee:

(a) The entire amount then due under the terms of the deed of trust and the obligation secured thereby, other than such portion of the principal as would not then be due had no default occurred, and

(b) The expenses actually incurred by the trustee enforcing the terms of the note and deed of trust, including a reasonable trustee's fee, together with the trustee's reasonable attorney's fees, together with costs of recording the notice of discontinuance of notice of trustee's sale.

(2) Any person entitled to cause a discontinuance of the sale proceedings shall have the right, before or after reinstatement, to request any court, excluding a small claims court, for disputes within the jurisdictional limits of that court, to determine the reasonableness of any fees demanded or paid as a condition to reinstatement. The court shall make such determination as it deems appropriate, which may include an award to the prevailing party of its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, and render judgment accordingly. An action to

determine fees shall not forestall any sale or affect its validity.

(3) Upon receipt of such payment the proceedings shall be discontinued, the deed of trust shall be reinstated and the obligation shall remain as though no acceleration had taken place.

(4) In the case of a default which is occasioned by other than failure to make payments, the person or persons causing the said default shall pay the expenses incurred by the trustee and the trustee's fees as set forth in subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(5) Any person having a subordinate lien of record on the trust property and who has cured the default or defaults pursuant to this section shall thereafter have included in his lien all payments made to cure any defaults, including interest thereon at eight percent per annum, payments made for trustees' costs and fees incurred as authorized, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred resulting from any judicial action commenced to enforce his or her rights to advances under this section.

(6) If the default is cured and the obligation and the deed of trust reinstated in the manner provided, the trustee shall properly execute, acknowledge, and cause to be recorded a notice of discontinuance of trustee's sale under that deed of trust. A notice of discontinuance of trustee's sale when so executed and acknowledged is entitled to be recorded and shall be sufficient if it sets forth a record of the deed of trust and the auditor's file number under which the deed of trust is recorded, and a reference to the notice of sale and the auditor's file number under which the notice of sale is recorded, and a notice that the sale is discontinued.

(7) Any payments required under this section as a condition precedent to reinstatement of the deed of trust shall be tendered to the trustee in the form of cash, certified check, cashier's check, money order, or funds received by verified electronic transfer, or any combination thereof. [1998 c 295 § 11; 1987 c 352 § 4; 1981 c 161 § 6; 1975 1st ex.s. c 129 § 5; 1967 c 30 § 4; 1965 c 74 § 9.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 61.24.040 was amended by 2018 c 306 § 2, changing subsection (6) to subsection (10).

61.24.100 Deficiency judgments—Foreclosure—Trustee's sale—Application of chapter. (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.

(2)(a) Nothing in this chapter precludes an action against any person liable on the obligations secured by a deed of trust or any guarantor prior to a notice of trustee's sale being given pursuant to 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.

(5) In any action against a guarantor following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan, the guarantor may request the court or other appropriate adjudicator to determine, or the court or other appropriate adjudicator may in its discretion determine, the fair value of the property sold at the sale and the deficiency judgment against the guarantor shall be for an amount equal to the sum of the total amount owed to the beneficiary by the guarantor as of the date of the trustee's sale, less the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale or the sale price paid at the trustee's sale, whichever is greater, plus interest on the amount of the deficiency from the date of the trustee's sale at the rate provided in the guaranty, the deed of trust, or in any other contracts evidencing the debt secured by the deed of trust, as applicable, and any costs, expenses, and fees that are provided for in any contract evidencing the guarantor's liability for such a judgment. If any other security is sold to satisfy the same debt prior to the entry of a deficiency judgment against the guarantor, the fair value of that security, as calculated in the manner applicable to the property sold at the trustee's sale, shall be added to the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale as of the date that additional security is foreclosed. This section is in lieu of any right any guarantor would otherwise have to establish an upset price pursuant to RCW 61.12.060 prior to a trustee's sale.

(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, 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.

(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. [1998 c 295 § 12; 1990 c 111 § 2; 1965 c 74 § 10.]

61.24.110 Reconveyance by trustee. (1) The trustee of record shall reconvey all or any part of the property encumbered by the deed of trust to the person entitled thereto on written request of the beneficiary, or upon satisfaction of the obligation secured and written request for reconveyance made by the beneficiary or the person entitled thereto.

(2) If the beneficiary fails to request reconveyance within the sixty-day period specified under RCW 61.16.030 and has received payment as specified by the beneficiary's demand statement, a title insurance company or title insurance agent as licensed and qualified under chapter 48.29 RCW, a licensed escrow agent as defined in RCW 18.44.011, or an attorney admitted to practice law in this state, who has paid the demand in full from escrow, upon receipt of notice of the beneficiary's failure to request reconveyance, may, as agent for the person entitled to receive reconveyance, in writing, submit proof of satisfaction and request the trustee of record to reconvey the deed of trust.

(3)(a) If the trustee of record is unable or unwilling to reconvey the deed of trust within one hundred twenty days

following payment to the beneficiary as prescribed in the beneficiary's demand statement, a title insurance company or title insurance agent as licensed and qualified under chapter 48.29 RCW, a licensed escrow agent as defined in RCW 18.44.011, or an attorney admitted to practice law in this state may record with each county auditor where the original deed of trust was recorded a notarized declaration of payment. The notarized declaration must: (i) Identify the deed of trust, including original grantor, beneficiary, trustee, loan number if available, and the auditor's recording number and recording date; (ii) state the amount, date, and name of the beneficiary and means of payment; (iii) include a declaration that the payment tendered was sufficient to meet the beneficiary's demand and that no written objections have been received; and (iv) be titled "declaration of payment."

(b) A copy of the recorded declaration of payment must be sent by certified mail to the last known address of the beneficiary and the trustee of record not later than two business days following the date of recording of the notarized declaration. The beneficiary or trustee of record has sixty days from the date of recording of the notarized declaration to record an objection. The objection must: (i) Include reference to the recording number of the declaration and original deed of trust, in the records where the notarized declaration was recorded; and (ii) be titled "objection to declaration of payment." If no objection is recorded within sixty days following recording of the notarized declaration, any lien of the deed of trust against the real property encumbered must cease to exist. [2013 c 114 § 1; 1998 c 295 § 13; 1981 c 161 § 7; 1965 c 74 § 11.]

61.24.120 Other foreclosure provisions preserved.

This chapter shall not supersede nor repeal any other provision now made by law for the foreclosure of security interests in real property. [1965 c 74 § 12.]

61.24.127 Failure to bring civil action to enjoin foreclosure—Not a waiver of claims. (1) The failure of the borrower or grantor to bring a civil action to enjoin a foreclosure sale under this chapter may not be deemed a waiver of a claim for damages asserting:

- (a) Common law fraud or misrepresentation;
 - (b) A violation of Title 19 RCW;
 - (c) Failure of the trustee to materially comply with the provisions of this chapter; or
 - (d) A violation of RCW 61.24.026.
- (2) The nonwaived claims listed under subsection (1) of this section are subject to the following limitations:
- (a) The claim must be asserted or brought within two years from the date of the foreclosure sale or within the applicable statute of limitations for such claim, whichever expires earlier;
 - (b) The claim may not seek any remedy at law or in equity other than monetary damages;
 - (c) The claim may not affect in any way the validity or finality of the foreclosure sale or a subsequent transfer of the property;
 - (d) A borrower or grantor who files such a claim is prohibited from recording a lis pendens or any other document purporting to create a similar effect, related to the real property foreclosed upon;

(e) The claim may not operate in any way to encumber or cloud the title to the property that was subject to the foreclosure sale, except to the extent that a judgment on the claim in favor of the borrower or grantor may, consistent with RCW 4.56.190, become a judgment lien on real property then owned by the judgment debtor; and

(f) The relief that may be granted for judgment upon the claim is limited to actual damages. However, if the borrower or grantor brings in the same civil action a claim for violation of chapter 19.86 RCW, arising out of the same alleged facts, relief under chapter 19.86 RCW is limited to actual damages, treble damages as provided for in RCW 19.86.090, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(3) This section applies only to foreclosures of owner-occupied residential real property.

(4) This section does not apply to the foreclosure of a deed of trust used to secure a commercial loan. [2011 c 364 § 2; 2009 c 292 § 6.]

61.24.130 Restraint of sale by trustee—Conditions—

Notice. (1) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prejudice the right of the borrower, grantor, or any guarantor, or any person who has an interest in, lien, or claim of lien against the property or some part thereof, to restrain, on any proper legal or equitable ground, a trustee's sale. The court shall require as a condition of granting the restraining order or injunction that the applicant pay to the clerk of the court the sums that would be due on the obligation secured by the deed of trust if the deed of trust was not being foreclosed:

(a) In the case of default in making the periodic payment of principal, interest, and reserves, such sums shall be the periodic payment of principal, interest, and reserves paid to the clerk of the court every thirty days.

(b) In the case of default in making payment of an obligation then fully payable by its terms, such sums shall be the amount of interest accruing monthly on said obligation at the nondefault rate, paid to the clerk of the court every thirty days.

In the case of default in performance of any nonmonetary obligation secured by the deed of trust, the court shall impose such conditions as it deems just.

In addition, the court may condition granting the restraining order or injunction upon the giving of security by the applicant, in such form and amount as the court deems proper, for the payment of such costs and damages, including attorneys' fees, as may be later found by the court to have been incurred or suffered by any party by reason of the restraining order or injunction. The court may consider, upon proper showing, the grantor's equity in the property in determining the amount of said security.

(2) No court may grant a restraining order or injunction to restrain a trustee's sale unless the person seeking the restraint gives five days notice to the trustee of the time when, place where, and the judge before whom the application for the restraining order or injunction is to be made. This notice shall include copies of all pleadings and related documents to be given to the judge. No judge may act upon such application unless it is accompanied by proof, evidenced by return of a sheriff, the sheriff's deputy, or by any person eighteen years of age or over who is competent to be a witness, that the notice has been served on the trustee.

(3) If the restraining order or injunction is dissolved after the date of the trustee's sale set forth in the notice as provided in RCW 61.24.040(2), the court granting such restraining order or injunction, or before whom the order or injunction is returnable, shall, at the request of the trustee, set a new sale date which shall be not less than forty-five days from the date of the order dissolving the restraining order. The trustee shall:

(a) Comply with the requirements of RCW 61.24.040(1) (a) through (e) at least thirty days before the new sale date; and

(b) Cause a copy of the notice of trustee's sale as provided in RCW 61.24.040(2) to be published in a legal newspaper in each county in which the property or any part thereof is situated once between the thirty-fifth and twenty-eighth day before the sale and once between the fourteenth and seventh day before the sale.

(4) If a trustee's sale has been stayed as a result of the filing of a petition in federal bankruptcy court and an order is entered in federal bankruptcy court granting relief from the stay or closing or dismissing the case, or discharging the debtor with the effect of removing the stay, the trustee may set a new sale date which shall not be less than forty-five days after the date of the bankruptcy court's order. The trustee shall:

(a) Comply with the requirements of RCW 61.24.040(1) (a) through (e) at least thirty days before the new sale date; and

(b) Cause a copy of the notice of trustee's sale as provided in RCW 61.24.040(2) to be published in a legal newspaper in each county in which the property or any part thereof is situated, once between the thirty-fifth and twenty-eighth day before the sale and once between the fourteenth and seventh day before the sale.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) of this section are permissive only and do not prohibit the trustee from proceeding with a trustee's sale following termination of any injunction or stay on any date to which such sale has been properly continued in accordance with RCW 61.24.040(10).

(6) The issuance of a restraining order or injunction shall not prohibit the trustee from continuing the sale as provided in RCW 61.24.040(10). [2018 c 306 § 5; 2008 c 153 § 5; 1998 c 295 § 14; 1987 c 352 § 5; 1981 c 161 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 129 § 6; 1965 c 74 § 13.]

61.24.135 Consumer protection act—Unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

(1) It is an unfair or deceptive act or practice under the consumer 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 another, any consideration of any type not to bid, or to reduce a bid, at a sale of property conducted pursuant to a power of sale in a deed of trust. The trustee may decline to complete a sale or deliver the 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 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 to a recorded notice of trustee's sale or subject to a sale conducted pursuant to this chapter is being sold in an "as-is" condition, or for the beneficiary to arrange to provide financing for a particular bidder

or to reach any good faith agreement with the borrower, grantor, any 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 RCW 61.24.163; (b) fail to comply with the requirements of *RCW 61.24.174, as it existed prior to July 1, 2016, or RCW 61.24.173; or (c) fail to initiate contact with a borrower and exercise due diligence as required under RCW 61.24.031. [2016 c 196 § 3; 2011 c 58 § 14; 2008 c 153 § 6; 1998 c 295 § 15.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 61.24.174 was repealed by 2016 c 196 § 4.

Effective date—2016 c 196: See note following RCW 61.24.172.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.140 Assignment of rents—Collecting payment of rent. The beneficiary shall not enforce or attempt to enforce an assignment of rents by demanding or collecting rent from a tenant occupying property consisting solely of a single-family residence, or a condominium, cooperative, or other dwelling unit in a multiplex or other building containing fewer than five residential units, without first giving the tenant either a court order authorizing payment of rent to the beneficiary or a written consent by the tenant's landlord to the payment. It is a defense to an eviction based on nonpayment of rent that the tenant paid the rent due to the beneficiary pursuant to a court order or a landlord's written consent. [1998 c 295 § 16.]

61.24.143 Foreclosure of tenant-occupied property—Notice of trustee's sale. If the trustee elects to foreclose the interest of any occupant of tenant-occupied property, upon posting a notice of trustee's sale under RCW 61.24.040, the trustee or its authorized agent shall post in the manner required under RCW 61.24.040(1)(e) and shall mail at the same time in an envelope addressed to the "Resident of property subject to foreclosure sale" the following notice:

"The foreclosure process has begun on this property, which may affect your right to continue to live in this property. Ninety days or more after the date of this notice, this property may be sold at foreclosure. If you are renting this property, the new property owner may either give you a new rental agreement or provide you with a sixty-day notice to vacate the property. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have." [2009 c 292 § 3.]

Application of section—2009 c 292 §§ 3 and 4: "RCW 61.24.143 and 61.24.146 apply only to the foreclosure of tenant-occupied property." [2009 c 292 § 5.]

61.24.146 Foreclosure of tenant-occupied property—Notice to vacate. (1) A tenant or subtenant in possession of a residential real property at the time the property is sold in foreclosure must be given sixty days' written notice to vacate before the tenant or subtenant may be removed from the property as prescribed in chapter 59.12 RCW. Notwithstanding the notice requirement in this subsection, a tenant may be evicted for waste or nuisance in an unlawful detainer action under chapter 59.12 RCW.

(2) This section does not prohibit the new owner of a property purchased pursuant to a trustee's sale from negotiating a new purchase or rental agreement with a tenant or subtenant.

(3) This section does not apply if the borrower or grantor remains on the property as a tenant, subtenant, or occupant. [2009 c 292 § 4.]

Application of section—2009 c 292 §§ 3 and 4: See note following RCW 61.24.143.

61.24.160 Housing counselors—Good faith duty to attempt resolution—Resolution described—Mediation—Liability for civil damages—Annual report. (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.

(2) Housing counselors have a duty to act in good faith to assist borrowers by:

(a) Preparing the borrower for meetings with the beneficiary;

(b) Advising the borrower about what documents the borrower must 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 mediation, pursuant to RCW 61.24.163, if the housing counselor or attorney determines that mediation is appropriate based on the individual circumstances and the borrower has received a notice of default. The referral to mediation may be made any time after a notice of default has been issued but no later than twenty days after the date a notice of sale has been recorded.

(4) For borrowers who have received a letter under RCW 61.24.031 before June 7, 2012, 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 RCW 61.24.163(18). 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. [2012 c 185 § 5; 2011 c 58 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.163 Foreclosure mediation program—Timelines—Procedures—Duties and responsibilities of mediator, borrower, and beneficiary—Fees—Annual report.

(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 referral to mediation may be made any time after a notice of default has been issued but no later than twenty days after the date a notice of sale has been recorded. If the borrower has failed to elect to mediate within the applicable time frame, the borrower and the beneficiary may, but are under no duty to, agree in writing to enter the foreclosure mediation program. 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 subsections (4) and (5) of this section and a statement explaining each party's responsibility to pay the mediator's fee; and

(b) Select a mediator and notify the parties of the selection.

(4) Within twenty-three days of the department's notice that the parties have been referred to mediation, the borrower shall transmit the documents required for mediation to the mediator and the beneficiary. The required documents include an initial homeowner financial information worksheet as required by the department. The worksheet must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) The borrower's current and future income;

(b) Debts and obligations;

(c) Assets;

(d) Expenses;

(e) Tax returns for the previous two years;

(f) Hardship information;

(g) Other applicable information commonly required by any applicable federal mortgage relief program.

(5) Within twenty days of the beneficiary's receipt of the borrower's documents, the beneficiary shall transmit the documents required for mediation to the mediator and the borrower. The required documents include:

(a) An accurate statement containing the balance of the loan within thirty days of the date on which the beneficiary's documents are due to the parties;

(b) Copies of the note and deed of trust;

(c) 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);

(d) The best estimate of any arrearage and an itemized statement of the arrearages;

(e) An itemized list of the best estimate of fees and charges outstanding;

(f) 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;

(g) All borrower-related and mortgage-related input data used in any net present values analysis. If no net present values analysis is required by the applicable federal mortgage relief program, then the input data required under the federal deposit insurance corporation and published in the federal deposit insurance corporation loan modification program guide, or if that calculation becomes unavailable, substantially similar input data as determined by the department;

(h) 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;

(i) Appraisal or other broker price opinion most recently relied upon by the beneficiary not more than ninety days old at the time of the scheduled mediation; and

(j) The portion or excerpt of the pooling and servicing agreement or other investor restriction that prohibits the beneficiary from implementing a modification, if the beneficiary claims it cannot implement a modification due to limitations in a pooling and servicing agreement or other investor restriction, and documentation or a statement detailing the efforts of the beneficiary to obtain a waiver of the pooling and servicing agreement or other investor restriction provisions.

(6) Within seventy days of receiving the referral from the department, the mediator shall convene a mediation session in the county where the property is located, unless the parties agree on another location. The parties may agree 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.

(7)(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 and documents 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 thirty 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 videoconference during the mediation session; and

(iii) 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.

(8)(a) 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 videoconference during the mediation session.

(b) After the mediation session commences, the mediator may continue the mediation session once, and any further continuances must be with the consent of the parties.

(9) 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 may 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 and any modification program related to loans insured by the federal housing administration, the veterans administration, and the rural housing service. If such a calculation is not provided or required, then the beneficiary must provide the net present value data inputs established by the federal deposit insurance corporation and published in the federal deposit insurance corporation loan modification program guide or other net present value data inputs as designated by the department. The mediator may run the calculation in order for a productive mediation to occur and to comply with the mediator certification requirement; 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.

(10) 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 borrower or the beneficiary to provide the documentation required before mediation or pursuant to the mediator's instructions;

(c) Failure of a party to designate representatives with adequate authority to fully settle, compromise, or otherwise reach resolution with the borrower in mediation; and

(d) 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.

(11) If the mediator reasonably believes a borrower will not attend a mediation session based on the borrower's conduct, such as the lack of response to the mediator's communications, the mediator may cancel a scheduled mediation session and send a written cancellation to the department and the trustee and send copies to the parties. The beneficiary may proceed with the foreclosure after receipt of the mediator's written confirmation of cancellation.

(12) 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 videoconference, 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) If a written agreement was not reached, a description of any net present value test used, along with a copy of the inputs, including the result of any net present value test expressed in a dollar amount.

(13) If the parties are unable to reach an agreement, the beneficiary may proceed with the foreclosure after receipt of the mediator's written certification.

(14)(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 is 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 affordable loan modification is not offered in the mediation or a written 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 constitutes a basis for the borrower to enjoin the foreclosure.

(15) The mediator's certification that the borrower failed to act in good faith in mediation authorizes the beneficiary to proceed with the foreclosure.

(16)(a) If a borrower has been referred to mediation before a notice of trustee sale has been recorded, a trustee may not record the notice of sale until the trustee receives the mediator's certification stating that the mediation has been completed. 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, after a notice of sale is recorded under this subsection (16)(a), the mediator subsequently issues a certification finding that the beneficiary violated the duty of good faith, the certification constitutes a basis for the borrower to enjoin the foreclosure.

(b) If a borrower has been referred to mediation after the notice of sale was recorded, the sale may not occur until the trustee receives the mediator's certification stating that the mediation has been completed.

(17) A mediator may charge reasonable fees as authorized by this subsection or as authorized by the department. Unless the fee is waived, the parties agree otherwise, or the department otherwise authorizes, a foreclosure mediator's fee may not exceed four hundred dollars for preparing, scheduling, and conducting 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 within thirty calendar days from receipt of the department's letter referring the parties to mediation or pursuant to the mediator's instructions.

(18) 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 mediations requested by housing counselors and attorneys, the number of certifications of good faith issued, the number of borrowers and beneficiaries who failed to mediate in good faith, and the reasons for the failure to mediate in good faith, if known, the numbers of loans restructured or modified, the change in the borrower's monthly payment for principal and interest and the number of principal write-downs and interest rate reductions, and, to the extent practical, the number of borrowers who report a default within a year of restructuring or modification;

(c) The information received by housing counselors regarding outcomes of foreclosures; and

(d) Any recommendations for changes to the statutes regarding the mediation program. [2018 c 306 § 6; 2014 c 164 § 3; 2012 c 185 § 6; 2011 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 1; 2011 c 58 § 7.]

Effective date—2011 2nd sp.s. c 4: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [December 20, 2011]." [2011 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.165 Application of RCW 61.24.163. (1) RCW 61.24.163 applies only to deeds of trust that are recorded against owner-occupied residential real property of up to four units. The property must have been owner-occupied as of the date 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 July 22, 2011, may be referred to mediation under RCW 61.24.163 by a housing counselor or attorney.

(3) RCW 61.24.163 does not apply to deeds of trust:

(a) Securing a commercial loan;

(b) Securing obligations of a grantor who is not the borrower or a guarantor; or

(c) Securing a purchaser's obligations under a seller-financed sale.

(4) RCW 61.24.163 does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.

(5) For purposes of referral and mediation under RCW 61.24.163, a person may be referred to mediation if the borrower is deceased and the person is a successor in interest of the deceased borrower who occupies the property as his or her primary residence. The referring counselor or attorney must determine a person's eligibility under this section and indicate the grounds for eligibility on the referral to mediation submitted to the department. For the purposes of mediation under RCW 61.24.163, the person must be treated as a "borrower." This subsection does not impose an affirmative duty on the beneficiary to accept an assumption of the loan.

(6) For purposes of referral and mediation under RCW 61.24.163, a person may be referred to mediation if the person has been awarded title to the property in a proceeding for dissolution or legal separation. The referring counselor or attorney must determine the person's eligibility under this section and indicate the grounds for eligibility on the referral to mediation submitted to the department. For the purposes of mediation under RCW 61.24.163, the person must be treated as a "borrower." This subsection does not impose an affirmative duty on the beneficiary to accept an assumption of the loan. [2014 c 164 § 4; 2011 c 58 § 8.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.166 Application of RCW 61.24.163 to federally insured depository institutions—Annual application for exemption. The provisions of RCW 61.24.163 do not apply to any 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 that it was not a beneficiary of deeds of trust in more than two hundred fifty trustee sales of owner-occupied residential real property that occurred in this state during the preceding calendar year. A federally insured depository institution certifying that RCW 61.24.163 does not apply must do so annually, beginning no later than thirty days after July 22, 2011, and no later than January 31st of each year thereafter. [2011 c 58 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.169 Department maintains list of approved foreclosure mediators—Training program—Mediator involvement in civil action. (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 if the person has completed ten mediations and either a forty-hour mediation course and sixty hours of mediating or has two hundred hours experience mediating:

(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;
- (d) Retired judges of Washington courts; and
- (e) Other experienced mediators.

(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.

(3) The department may remove any mediator from the approved list of mediators.

(4)(a) A mediator under this section 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. [2012 c 185 § 7; 2011 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 2; 2011 c 58 § 10.]

Effective date—2011 2nd sp.s. c 4: See note following RCW 61.24.163.

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.172 Foreclosure fairness account created—

Uses. The foreclosure fairness account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts received under *RCW 61.24.174, as it existed prior to July 1, 2016, and RCW 61.24.173 must be deposited into the account. Only the director of the department of commerce or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. Funding to agencies and organizations under this section must be provided by the department through an interagency agreement or other applicable contract instrument. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. Biennial expenditures from the account must be used as follows: Four hundred thousand dollars to fund the counselor referral hotline. The remaining funds shall be distributed as follows: (1) Sixty-nine percent for the purposes of providing housing counseling activities to benefit borrowers; (2) eight percent to the office of the attorney general to be used by the consumer protection division to enforce this chapter; (3) six percent to the office of civil legal aid to be used for the purpose of contracting with qualified legal aid programs for legal representation of homeowners in matters relating to foreclosure. Funds provided under this subsection (3) must be used to supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds; and (4) seventeen percent to the department to be used for implementation and operation of the foreclosure fairness act.

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. [2016 c 196 § 1; 2015 3rd sp.s. c 4 § 965; 2014 c 164 § 5; 2012 c 185 § 12; 2011 c 58 § 11.]

(2019 Ed.)

***Reviser's note:** RCW 61.24.174 was repealed by 2016 c 196 § 4.

Effective date—2016 c 196: "This act takes effect July 1, 2016." [2016 c 196 § 6.]

Effective dates—2015 3rd sp.s. c 4: See note following RCW 28B.15.069.

Effective date—2012 c 185 § 12: "Section 12 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 29, 2012]." [2012 c 185 § 15.]

Effective date—2011 c 58 §§ 11, 12, and 16: "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 [April 14, 2011]." [2011 c 58 § 19.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.173 Required payment for each property subject to notice of trustee's sale—Residential real property—Exceptions—Deposit into foreclosure fairness account. (1) Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of this section, beginning July 1, 2016, and every quarter thereafter, every beneficiary on whose behalf a notice of trustee's sale has been recorded pursuant to RCW 61.24.040 on residential real property under this chapter must:

(a) Report to the department the number of notices of trustee's sale recorded for each residential property during the previous quarter;

(b) Remit the amount required under subsection (2) of this section; and

(c) Report and update beneficiary contact information for the person and work group responsible for the beneficiary's compliance with the requirements of the foreclosure fairness act created in this chapter.

(2) For each notice of trustee's sale recorded on residential real property, the beneficiary on whose behalf the notice of trustee's sale has been recorded shall remit three hundred twenty-five dollars to the department to be deposited, as provided under RCW 61.24.172, into the foreclosure fairness account. The three hundred twenty-five dollar payment is required for every recorded notice of trustee's sale for non-commercial loans on residential real property, but does not apply to the recording of an amended notice of trustee's sale. No later than January 1, 2020, the department may from time to time adjust the amount of the fee, not to exceed three hundred twenty-five dollars, at a sufficient level to defray the costs of the program. The beneficiary shall remit the total amount required in a lump sum each quarter.

(3) Any adjustment to the amount of the fee, pursuant to the authority of subsection (2) of this section, shall be made by rule adopted by the department in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) Reporting and payments under subsections (1) and (2) of this section are due within forty-five days of the end of each quarter.

(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 fewer than fifty notices of trustee's sale were recorded on its behalf in the preceding year.

(6) This section does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.

(7) For purposes of this section, "residential real property" includes residential real property with up to four dwelling units, whether or not the property or any part thereof is owner-occupied. [2018 c 306 § 7; 2016 c 196 § 2.]

Effective date—2016 c 196: See note following RCW 61.24.172.

61.24.177 Deed of trust pool—Duty of servicer to maximize net present value. 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) The deed of trust is in payment default, or payment default is reasonably imminent; and

(2) Anticipated recovery under a modification or workout plan exceeds the anticipated recovery through foreclosure on a net present value basis. [2011 c 58 § 13.]

Findings—Intent—Short title—2011 c 58: See notes following RCW 61.24.005.

61.24.180 Trustee as defendant—Declaration of non-monetary status—Objection. (1) If a trustee under a deed of trust is named as a defendant in an action or proceeding in which that deed of trust is the subject, and if there are no substantive allegations that seek damages from the trustee or seek to enjoin the foreclosure based on any alleged unlawful actions or omissions by the trustee, including causes of action where the trustee is a codefendant alleged to be jointly or derivatively liable with respect to the trustee's conduct as to the borrower or the trustee's statutory obligations, not less than thirty-five days after service of the summons and complaint on the trustee, the trustee may file a declaration of non-monetary status. The declaration must be served on the parties in the manner set forth in superior court civil rule (CR) 5.

(2) The declaration of nonmonetary status must set forth:

(a) The status of the trustee as trustee under the deed of trust that is the subject of the action or proceeding;

(b) That the complaint or pleading does not assert any substantive allegations that seek damages from the trustee or seek to enjoin the foreclosure based on any alleged unlawful actions or omissions by the trustee;

(c) That it has been named as a defendant in the proceeding solely in its capacity as a trustee under the deed of trust and that the trustee agrees to be bound by whatever order or judgment is issued by the court regarding the subject deed of trust;

(d) A statement printed in no less than twelve-point font and bolded that reads:

"You have 30 days from service of this declaration to file and serve an objection with the court in compliance with RCW 61.24.180. If you do not timely object, the trustee will be deemed a nominal party to this action and you may not seek monetary relief against it. Your case may also be removed to federal court if the trustee was the only defendant domiciled in Washington."

(3) The parties who have appeared in the action or proceeding have thirty days from the service of the declaration by the trustee in which to object to the nonmonetary status of the trustee. Any objection must set forth the allegations

against the trustee in a manner sufficient to satisfy the pleading standard of superior court civil rule (CR) 8(a).

(4) The objection must:

(a) Conform to superior court civil rule (CR) 10 and the caption must include the following identification: "Objection to Declaration of Nonmonetary Status of Defendant [trustee]";

(b) Contain a short and plain statement of the claim against defendant trustee as described in the complaint, showing that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. Allegations against the trustee may not be raised for the first time in the objection;

(c) Be filed with the court within thirty days of service of the trustee's declaration of nonmonetary status described in subsection (1) of this section;

(d) Be served on the trustee in the manner set forth in superior court civil rule (CR) 5.

(5) Upon filing of a timely objection with the court and timely service of the objection, the trustee must thereafter be required to participate in the action or proceeding.

(6) If an objection is not filed and served within the thirty-day objection period, the trustee: Is not required to participate any further in the action or proceeding; is not subject to any monetary awards as and for damages, attorneys' fees, or costs; and is bound by any court order relating to the subject deed of trust that is the subject of the action or proceeding. The trustee's nonmonetary status is not established until the thirty-day objection period has passed without filing and service of an objection pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

(7) In the event a party or parties elect not to or fail to timely object to the declaration of nonmonetary status, but later through discovery or otherwise determine that the trustee should participate in the action, the parties may file and serve on all parties and the trustee a motion pursuant to superior court civil rule (CR) 15. Upon the court's granting of the motion, the trustee must thereafter be required to participate in the action or proceeding, and the court must provide sufficient time before trial for the trustee to be able to respond to the complaint, to conduct discovery, and to bring other pre-trial motions in accordance with Washington superior court civil rules.

(8) Upon the filing of the declaration of nonmonetary status, the time within which the trustee is required to file an answer or other responsive pleading is tolled for the period of time within which the opposing parties may object to the declaration. Upon the timely service of an objection to the declaration of nonmonetary status, the trustee has thirty days from the date of service within which to file an answer or other responsive pleading to the complaint or cross-complaint.

(9) For purposes of this section, "trustee" includes any agent or employee of the trustee who performs some or all the duties of a trustee under this chapter and includes substituted trustees and agents of the trustee.

(10) If upon objection to the trustee's declaration of non-monetary status the court finds that the declaration was filed without sufficient support based upon the allegations made in the complaint, the court may award the plaintiff attorneys' fees and costs associated with the objection together with any actual damages demonstrated. Any award may be made after

notice and hearing with submission of evidence of the attorneys' fees and damages. [2018 c 306 § 8.]

Chapter 61.30 RCW

REAL ESTATE CONTRACT FORFEITURES

Sections

61.30.010	Definitions.
61.30.020	Forfeiture or foreclosure—Notices—Other remedies not limited.
61.30.030	Conditions to forfeiture.
61.30.040	Notices—Persons required to be notified—Recording.
61.30.050	Notices—Form—Method of service.
61.30.060	Notice of intent to forfeit—Declaration of forfeiture—Time limitations.
61.30.070	Notice of intent to forfeit—Declaration of forfeiture—Contents.
61.30.080	Failure to give required notices.
61.30.090	Acceleration of payments—Cure of default.
61.30.100	Effect of forfeiture.
61.30.110	Forfeiture may be restrained or enjoined.
61.30.120	Sale of property in lieu of forfeiture.
61.30.130	Forfeiture may proceed upon expiration of judicial order—Court may award attorneys' fees or impose conditions—Venue.
61.30.140	Action to set aside forfeiture.
61.30.150	False swearing—Penalty—Failure to comply with chapter—Liability.
61.30.160	Priority of actions under chapter.
61.30.900	Short title.
61.30.910	Effective date—Application—1985 c 237.
61.30.911	Application—1988 c 86.

61.30.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Contract" or "real estate contract" means any written agreement for the sale of real property in which legal title to the property is retained by the seller as security for payment of the purchase price. "Contract" or "real estate contract" does not include earnest money agreements and options to purchase.

(2) "Cure the default" or "cure" means to perform the obligations under the contract which are described in the notice of intent to forfeit and which are in default, to pay the costs and attorneys' fees prescribed in the contract, and, subject to RCW 61.30.090(1), to make all payments of money required of the purchaser by the contract which first become due after the notice of intent to forfeit is given and are due when cure is tendered.

(3) "Declaration of forfeiture" means the notice described in RCW 61.30.070(2).

(4) "Forfeit" or "forfeiture" means to cancel the purchaser's rights under a real estate contract and to terminate all right, title, and interest in the property of the purchaser and of persons claiming by or through the purchaser, all to the extent provided in this chapter, because of a breach of one or more of the purchaser's obligations under the contract. A judicial foreclosure of a real estate contract as a mortgage shall not be considered a forfeiture under this chapter.

(5) "Notice of intent to forfeit" means the notice described in RCW 61.30.070(1).

(6) "Property" means that portion of the real property which is the subject of a real estate contract, legal title to which has not been conveyed to the purchaser.

(7) "Purchaser" means the person denominated in a real estate contract as the purchaser of the property or an interest

therein or, if applicable, the purchaser's successors or assigns in interest to all or any part of the property, whether by voluntary or involuntary transfer or transfer by operation of law. If the purchaser's interest in the property is subject to a proceeding in probate, a receivership, a guardianship, or a proceeding under the federal bankruptcy laws, "purchaser" means the personal representative, the receiver, the guardian, the trustee in bankruptcy, or the debtor in possession, as applicable. However, "purchaser" does not include an assignee or any other person whose only interest or claim is in the nature of a lien or other security interest.

(8) "Required notices" means the notice of intent to forfeit and the declaration of forfeiture.

(9) "Seller" means the person denominated in a real estate contract as the seller of the property or an interest therein or, if applicable, the seller's successors or assigns in interest to all or any part of the property or the contract, whether by voluntary or involuntary transfer or transfer by operation of law. If the seller's interest in the property is subject to a proceeding in probate, a receivership, a guardianship, or a proceeding under the federal bankruptcy laws, "seller" means the personal representative, the receiver, the guardian, the trustee in bankruptcy, or the debtor in possession, as applicable. However, "seller" does not include an assignee or any other person whose only interest or claim is in the nature of a lien or other security interest and does not include an assignee who has not been conveyed legal title to any portion of the property.

(10) "Time for cure" means the time provided in RCW 61.30.070(1)(e) as it may be extended as provided in this chapter or any longer period agreed to by the seller. [1988 c 86 § 1; 1985 c 237 § 1.]

61.30.020 Forfeiture or foreclosure—Notices—Other remedies not limited. (1) A purchaser's rights under a real estate contract shall not be forfeited except as provided in this chapter. Forfeiture shall be accomplished by giving and recording the required notices as specified in this chapter. This chapter shall not be construed as prohibiting or limiting any remedy which is not governed or restricted by this chapter and which is otherwise available to the seller or the purchaser. At the seller's option, a real estate contract may be foreclosed in the manner and subject to the law applicable to the foreclosure of a mortgage in this state.

(2) The seller's commencement of an action to foreclose the contract as a mortgage shall not constitute an election of remedies so as to bar the seller from forfeiting the contract under this chapter for the same or different breach. Similarly, the seller's commencement of a forfeiture under this chapter shall not constitute an election of remedies so as to bar the seller from foreclosing the contract as a mortgage. However, the seller shall not maintain concurrently an action to foreclose the contract and a forfeiture under this chapter whether for the same or different breaches. If, after giving or recording a notice of intent to forfeit, the seller elects to foreclose the contract as a mortgage, the seller shall record a notice canceling the notice of intent to forfeit which refers to the notice of intent by its recording number. Not later than ten days after the notice of cancellation is recorded, the seller shall mail or serve copies of the notice of cancellation to each person who was mailed or served the notice of intent to for-

feit, and shall post it in a conspicuous place on the property if the notice of intent was posted. The seller need not publish the notice of cancellation. [1988 c 86 § 2; 1985 c 237 § 2.]

61.30.030 Conditions for forfeiture. It shall be a condition to forfeiture of a real estate contract that:

(1) The contract being forfeited, or a memorandum thereof, is recorded in each county in which any of the property is located;

(2) A breach has occurred in one or more of the purchaser's obligations under the contract and the contract provides that as a result of such breach the seller is entitled to forfeit the contract; and

(3) Except for petitions for the appointment of a receiver, no arbitration or judicial action is pending on a claim made by the seller against the purchaser on any obligation secured by the contract. [1988 c 86 § 3; 1985 c 237 § 3.]

61.30.040 Notices—Persons required to be notified—Recording. (1) The required notices shall be given to each purchaser last known to the seller or the seller's agent or attorney giving the notice and to each person who, at the time the notice of intent to forfeit is recorded, is the last holder of record of a purchaser's interest. Failure to comply with this subsection in any material respect shall render any purported forfeiture based upon the required notices void.

(2) The required notices shall also be given to each of the following persons whose interest the seller desires to forfeit if the default is not cured:

(a) The holders and claimants of record at the time the notice of intent to forfeit is recorded of any interests in or liens upon all or any portion of the property derived through the purchaser or which are otherwise subordinate to the seller's interest in the property; and

(b) All persons occupying the property at the time the notice of intent to forfeit is recorded and whose identities are reasonably discoverable by the seller.

Any forfeiture based upon the required notices shall be void as to each person described in this subsection (2) to whom the notices are not given in accordance with this chapter in any material respect.

(3) The required notices shall also be given to each person who at the time the notice of intent to forfeit is recorded has recorded in each county in which any of the property is located a request to receive the required notices, which request (a) identifies the contract being forfeited by reference to its date, the original parties thereto, and a legal description of the property; (b) contains the name and address for notice of the person making the request; and (c) is executed and acknowledged by the requesting person.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in the contract or other agreement with the seller and except as otherwise provided in this section, the seller shall not be required to give any required notice to any person whose interest in the property is not of record or if such interest is first acquired after the time the notice of intent to forfeit is recorded. Subject to subsection (5) of this section, all such persons hold their interest subject to the potential forfeiture described in the recorded notice of intent to forfeit and shall be bound by any forfeiture made pursuant thereto as permitted in this chapter as if the required notices were given to them.

(5) Before the commencement of the time for cure, the notice of intent to forfeit shall be recorded in each county in which any of the property is located. The notice of intent to forfeit shall become ineffective for all purposes one year after the expiration of the time for cure stated in such notice or in any recorded extension thereof executed by the seller or the seller's agent or attorney unless, prior to the end of that year, the declaration of forfeiture based on such notice or a lis pendens incident to an action under this chapter is recorded. The time for cure may not be extended in increments of more than one year each, and extensions stated to be for more than one year or for an unstated or indefinite period shall be deemed to be for one year for the purposes of this subsection. Recording a lis pendens when a notice of intent to forfeit is effective shall cause such notice to continue in effect until the later of one year after the expiration of the time for cure or thirty days after final disposition of the action evidenced by the lis pendens.

(6) The declaration of forfeiture shall be recorded in each county in which any of the property is located after the time for cure has expired without the default having been cured. [1988 c 86 § 4; 1985 c 237 § 4.]

61.30.050 Notices—Form—Method of service. (1) The required notices shall be given in writing. The notice of intent to forfeit shall be signed by the seller or by the seller's agent or attorney. The declaration of forfeiture shall be signed and sworn to by the seller. The seller may execute the declaration of forfeiture through an agent under a power of attorney which is of record at the time the declaration of forfeiture is recorded, but in so doing the seller shall be subject to liability under RCW 61.30.150 to the same extent as if the seller had personally signed and sworn to the declaration.

(2) The required notices shall be given:

(a) In any manner provided in the contract or other agreement with the seller; and

(b) By either personal service in the manner required for civil actions in any county in which any of the property is located or by mailing a copy to the person for whom it is intended, postage prepaid, by certified or registered mail with return receipt requested and by regular first-class mail, addressed to the person at the person's address last known to the seller or the seller's agent or attorney giving the notice. For the purposes of this subsection, the seller or the seller's agent or attorney giving the notice may rely upon the address stated in any recorded document which entitles a person to receive the required notices unless the seller or the seller's agent or attorney giving the notice knows such address to be incorrect.

If the address or identity of a person for whom the required notices are intended is not known to or reasonably discoverable at the time the notice is given by the seller or the seller's agent or attorney giving the notice, the required notices shall be given to such person by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property and publishing a copy thereof. The notice shall be directed to the attention of all persons for whom the notice is intended, including the names of the persons, if so known or reasonably discoverable. The publication shall be made in a newspaper approved pursuant to RCW 65.16.040 and published in each county in which any of the property is located or, if no approved newspaper is

published in the county, in an adjoining county, and if no approved newspaper is published in the county or adjoining county, then in an approved newspaper published in the capital of the state. The notice of intent to forfeit shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks. The declaration of forfeiture shall be published once. [1988 c 86 § 5; 1985 c 237 § 5.]

61.30.060 Notice of intent to forfeit—Declaration of forfeiture—Time limitations. The notice of intent to forfeit shall be given not later than ten days after it is recorded. The declaration of forfeiture shall be given not later than three days after it is recorded. Either required notice may be given before it is recorded, but the declaration of forfeiture may not be given before the time for cure has expired. Notices which are served or mailed are given for the purposes of this section when served or mailed. Notices which must be posted and published as provided in RCW 61.30.050(2)(b) are given for the purposes of this section when both posted and first published. [1988 c 86 § 6; 1985 c 237 § 6.]

61.30.070 Notice of intent to forfeit—Declaration of forfeiture—Contents. (1) The notice of intent to forfeit shall contain the following:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the seller and, if any, the seller's agent or attorney giving the notice;

(b) A description of the contract, including the names of the original parties to the contract, the date of the contract, and the recording number of the contract or memorandum thereof;

(c) A legal description of the property;

(d) A description of each default under the contract on which the notice is based;

(e) A statement that the contract will be forfeited if all defaults are not cured by a date stated in the notice which is not less than ninety days after the notice of intent to forfeit is recorded or any longer period specified in the contract or other agreement with the seller;

(f) A statement of the effect of forfeiture, including, to the extent applicable that: (i) All right, title, and interest in the property of the purchaser and, to the extent elected by the seller, of all persons claiming through the purchaser or whose interests are otherwise subordinate to the seller's interest in the property shall be terminated; (ii) the purchaser's rights under the contract shall be canceled; (iii) all sums previously paid under the contract shall belong to and be retained by the seller or other person to whom paid and entitled thereto; (iv) all of the purchaser's rights in all improvements made to the property and in unharvested crops and timber thereon shall belong to the seller; and (v) the purchaser and all other persons occupying the property whose interests are forfeited shall be required to surrender possession of the property, improvements, and unharvested crops and timber to the seller ten days after the declaration of forfeiture is recorded;

(g) An itemized statement or, to the extent not known at the time the notice of intent to forfeit is given or recorded, a reasonable estimate of all payments of money in default and, for defaults not involving the failure to pay money, a statement of the action required to cure the default;

(h) An itemized statement of all other payments, charges, fees, and costs, if any, or, to the extent not known at the time the notice of intent is given or recorded, a reasonable estimate thereof, that are or may be required to cure the defaults;

(i) A statement that the person to whom the notice is given may have the right to contest the forfeiture, or to seek an extension of time to cure the default if the default does not involve a failure to pay money, or both, by commencing a court action by filing and serving the summons and complaint before the declaration of forfeiture is recorded;

(j) A statement that the person to whom the notice is given may have the right to request a court to order a public sale of the property; that such public sale will be ordered only if the court finds that the fair market value of the property substantially exceeds the debt owed under the contract and any other liens having priority over the seller's interest in the property; that the excess, if any, of the highest bid at the sale over the debt owed under the contract will be applied to the liens eliminated by the sale and the balance, if any, paid to the purchaser; that the court will require the person who requests the sale to deposit the anticipated sale costs with the clerk of the court; and that any action to obtain an order for public sale must be commenced by filing and serving the summons and complaint before the declaration of forfeiture is recorded;

(k) A statement that the seller is not required to give any person any other notice of default before the declaration which completes the forfeiture is given, or, if the contract or other agreement requires such notice, the identification of such notice and a statement of to whom, when, and how it is required to be given; and

(1) Any additional information required by the contract or other agreement with the seller.

(2) If the default is not cured before the time for cure has expired, the seller may forfeit the contract by giving and recording a declaration of forfeiture which contains the following:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the seller;

(b) A description of the contract, including the names of the original parties to the contract, the date of the contract, and the recording number of the contract or memorandum thereof;

(c) A legal description of the property;

(d) To the extent applicable, a statement that all the purchaser's rights under the contract are canceled and all right, title, and interest in the property of the purchaser and of all persons claiming an interest in all or any portion of the property through the purchaser or which is otherwise subordinate to the seller's interest in the property are terminated except to the extent otherwise stated in the declaration of forfeiture as to persons or claims named, identified, or described;

(e) To the extent applicable, a statement that all persons whose rights in the property have been terminated and who are in or come into possession of any portion of the property (including improvements and unharvested crops and timber) are required to surrender such possession to the seller not later than a specified date, which shall not be less than ten days after the declaration of forfeiture is recorded or such longer period provided in the contract or other agreement with the seller;

(f) A statement that the forfeiture was conducted in compliance with all requirements of this chapter in all material respects and applicable provisions of the contract;

(g) A statement that the purchaser and any person claiming any interest in the purchaser's rights under the contract or in the property who are given the notice of intent to forfeit and the declaration of forfeiture have the right to commence a court action to set the forfeiture aside by filing and serving the summons and complaint within sixty days after the date the declaration of forfeiture is recorded if the seller did not have the right to forfeit the contract or fails to comply with this chapter in any material respect; and

(h) Any additional information required by the contract or other agreement with the seller.

(3) The seller may include in either or both required notices any additional information the seller elects to include which is consistent with this chapter and with the contract or other agreement with the seller. [1988 c 86 § 7; 1985 c 237 § 7.]

61.30.080 Failure to give required notices. (1) If the seller fails to give any required notice within the time required by this chapter, the seller may record and give a subsequent notice of intent to forfeit or declaration of forfeiture, as applicable. Any such subsequent notice shall (a) include revised dates and information to the extent necessary to conform to this chapter as if the superseded notice had not been given or recorded; (b) state that it supersedes the notice being replaced; and (c) render void the previous notice which it replaces.

(2) If the seller fails to give the notice of intent to forfeit to all persons whose interests the seller desires to forfeit or to record such notice as required by this chapter, and if the declaration of forfeiture has not been given or recorded, the seller may give and record a new set of notices as required by this chapter. However, the new notices shall contain a statement that they supersede and replace the earlier notices and shall provide a new time for cure.

(3) If the seller fails to give any required notice to all persons whose interests the seller desires to forfeit or to record such notice as required by this chapter, and if the declaration of forfeiture has been given or recorded, the seller may apply for a court order setting aside the forfeiture previously made, and to the extent such order is entered, the seller may proceed as if no forfeiture had been commenced. However, no such order may be obtained without joinder and service upon the persons who were given the required notices and all other persons whose interests the seller desires to forfeit. [1988 c 86 § 8; 1985 c 237 § 8.]

61.30.090 Acceleration of payments—Cure of default. (1) Even if the contract contains a provision allowing the seller, because of a default in the purchaser's obligations under the contract, to accelerate the due date of some or all payments to be made or other obligations to be performed by the purchaser under the contract, the seller may not require payment of the accelerated payments or performance of the accelerated obligations as a condition to curing the default in order to avoid forfeiture except to the extent the payments or performance would be due without the acceleration. This subsection shall not apply to an acceleration because of a

transfer, encumbrance, or conveyance of any or all of the purchaser's interest in any portion or all of the property if the contract being forfeited contains a provision accelerating the unpaid balance because of such transfer, encumbrance, or conveyance and such provision is enforceable under applicable law.

(2) All persons described in RCW 61.30.040 (1) and (2), regardless of whether given the notice of intent to forfeit, and any guarantor of or any surety for the purchaser's performance may cure the default. These persons may cure the default at any time before expiration of the time for cure and may act alone or in any combination. Any person having a lien of record against the property which would be eliminated in whole or in part by the forfeiture and who cures the purchaser's default pursuant to this section shall have included in its lien all payments made to effect such cure, including interest thereon at the rate specified in or otherwise applicable to the obligations secured by such lien.

(3) The seller may, but shall not be required to, accept tender of cure after the expiration of the time for cure and before the declaration of forfeiture is recorded. The seller may accept a partial cure. If the tender of such partial cure to the seller or the seller's agent or attorney is not accompanied by a written statement of the person making the tender acknowledging that such payment or other action does not fully cure the default, the seller shall notify such person in writing of the insufficiency and the amount or character thereof, which notice shall include an offer to refund any partial tender of money paid to the seller or the seller's agent or attorney upon written request. The notice of insufficiency may state that, by statute, such request must be made by a specified date, which date may not be less than ninety days after the notice of insufficiency is served or mailed. The request must be made in writing and delivered or mailed to the seller or the person who gave the notice of insufficiency or the notice of intent to forfeit and, if the notice of insufficiency properly specifies a date by which such request must be made, by the date so specified. The seller shall refund such amount promptly following receipt of such written request, if timely made, and the seller shall be liable to the person to whom such amount is due for that person's reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs incurred in an action brought to recover such amount in which such refund or any portion thereof is found to have been improperly withheld. If the seller's written notice of insufficiency is not given to the person making the tender at least ten days before the expiration of the time for cure, then regardless of whether the tender is accepted the time for cure shall be extended for ten days from the date the seller's written notice of insufficiency is given. The seller shall not be required to extend the time for cure more than once even though more than one insufficient tender is made.

(4) Except as provided in this subsection, a timely tender of cure shall reinstate the contract. If a default that entitles the seller to forfeit the contract is not described in a notice of intent to forfeit previously given and the seller gives a notice of intent to forfeit concerning that default, timely cure of a default described in a previous notice of intent to forfeit shall not limit the effect of the subsequent notice.

(5) If the default is cured and a fulfillment deed is not given to the purchaser, the seller or the seller's agent or attor-

ney shall sign, acknowledge, record, and deliver or mail to the purchaser and, if different, the person who made the tender a written statement that the contract is no longer subject to forfeiture under the notice of intent to forfeit previously given, referring to the notice of intent to forfeit by its recording number. A seller who fails within thirty days of written demand to give and record the statement required by this subsection, if such demand specifies the penalties in this subsection, is liable to the person who cured the default for the greater of five hundred dollars or actual damages, if any, and for reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs incurred in an action to recover such amount or damages.

(6) Any person curing or intending to cure any default shall have the right to request any court of competent jurisdiction to determine the reasonableness of any attorneys' fees which are included in the amount required to cure, and in making such determination the court may award the prevailing party its reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs incurred in the action. An action under this subsection shall not forestall any forfeiture or affect its validity. [1988 c 86 § 9; 1985 c 237 § 9.]

61.30.100 Effect of forfeiture. (1) The recorded and sworn declaration of forfeiture shall be prima facie evidence of the extent of the forfeiture and compliance with this chapter and, except as otherwise provided in RCW 61.30.040 (1) and (2), conclusive evidence thereof in favor of bona fide purchasers and encumbrancers for value.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or the contract or other agreement with the seller, forfeiture of a contract under this chapter shall have the following effects:

(a) The purchaser, and all persons claiming through the purchaser or whose interests are otherwise subordinate to the seller's interest in the property who were given the required notices pursuant to this chapter, shall have no further rights in the contract or the property and no person shall have any right, by statute or otherwise, to redeem the property;

(b) All sums previously paid under the contract by or on behalf of the purchaser shall belong to and be retained by the seller or other person to whom paid; and

(c) All of the purchaser's rights in all improvements made to the property and in unharvested crops and timber thereon at the time the declaration of forfeiture is recorded shall be forfeited to the seller.

(3) The seller shall be entitled to possession of the property ten days after the declaration of forfeiture is recorded or any longer period provided in the contract or any other agreement with the seller. The seller may proceed under chapter 59.12 RCW to obtain such possession. Any person in possession who fails to surrender possession when required shall be liable to the seller for actual damages caused by such failure and for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action.

(4) After the declaration of forfeiture is recorded, the seller shall have no claim against and the purchaser shall not be liable to the seller for any portion of the purchase price unpaid or for any other breach of the purchaser's obligations under the contract, except for damages caused by waste to the property to the extent such waste results in the fair market value of the property on the date the declaration of forfeiture is recorded being less than the unpaid monetary obligations under the contract and all liens or contracts having priority

over the seller's interest in the property. [1988 c 86 § 10; 1985 c 237 § 10.]

61.30.110 Forfeiture may be restrained or enjoined.

(1) The forfeiture may be restrained or enjoined or the time for cure may be extended by court order only as provided in this section. A certified copy of any restraining order or injunction may be recorded in each county in which any part of the property is located.

(2) Any person entitled to cure the default may bring or join in an action under this section. No other person may bring such an action without leave of court first given for good cause shown. Any such action shall be commenced by filing and serving the summons and complaint before the declaration of forfeiture is recorded. Service shall be made upon the seller or the seller's agent or attorney, if any, who gave the notice of intent to forfeit. Concurrently with commencement of the action, the person bringing the action shall record a lis pendens in each county in which any part of the property is located. A court may preliminarily enjoin the giving and recording of the declaration of forfeiture upon a prima facie showing of the grounds set forth in this section for a permanent injunction. If the court issues an order restraining or enjoining the forfeiture then until such order expires or is vacated or the court otherwise permits the seller to proceed with the forfeiture, the declaration of forfeiture shall not be given or recorded. However, the commencement of the action shall not of itself extend the time for cure.

(3) The forfeiture may be permanently enjoined only when the person bringing the action proves that there is no default as claimed in the notice of intent to forfeit or that the purchaser has a claim against the seller which releases, discharges, or excuses the default claimed in the notice of intent to forfeit, including by offset, or that there exists any material noncompliance with this chapter. The time for cure may be extended only when the default alleged is other than the failure to pay money, the nature of the default is such that it cannot practically be cured within the time stated in the notice of intent to forfeit, action has been taken and is diligently being pursued which would cure the default, and any person entitled to cure is ready, willing, and able to timely perform all of the purchaser's other contract obligations. [1988 c 86 § 11; 1985 c 237 § 11.]

61.30.120 Sale of property in lieu of forfeiture. (1)

Except for a sale ordered incident to foreclosure of the contract as a mortgage, a public sale of the property in lieu of the forfeiture may be ordered by the court only as provided in this section. Any person entitled to cure the default may bring or join in an action seeking an order of public sale in lieu of forfeiture. No other person may bring such an action without leave of court first given for good cause shown.

(2) An action under this section shall be commenced by filing and serving the summons and complaint before the declaration of forfeiture is recorded. Service shall be made upon the seller or the seller's agent or attorney, if any, who gave the notice of intent to forfeit. Concurrently with commencement of the action, the person bringing the action shall record a lis pendens in each county in which any part of the property is located. After the commencement of an action under this section and before its dismissal, the denial of a

request for a public sale, or the vacation or expiration of an order for a public sale, the declaration of forfeiture shall not be given or recorded. However, commencement of the action shall not of itself extend the time for cure.

(3) If the court finds the then fair market value of the property substantially exceeds the unpaid and unperformed obligations secured by the contract and any other liens having priority over the seller's interest in the property, the court may require the property to be sold after the expiration of the time for cure in whole or in parcels to pay the costs of the sale and satisfy the amount the seller is entitled to be paid from the sale proceeds. Such sale shall be for cash to the highest bidder at a public sale by the sheriff at a courthouse of the county in which the property or any contiguous or noncontiguous portion thereof is located. The order requiring a public sale of the property shall specify the amount which the seller is entitled to be paid from the sale proceeds, which shall include all sums unpaid under the contract, irrespective of the due dates thereof, and such other costs and expenses to which the seller is entitled as a result of the purchaser's default under the contract, subject to any offsets or damages to which the purchaser is entitled. The order shall require any person requesting the sale to deposit with the clerk of the court, or such other person as the court may direct, the amount the court finds will be necessary to pay all of the costs and expenses of advertising and conducting the sale, including the notices to be given under subsections (4) and (5) of this section. The court shall require such deposit to be made within seven days, and if not so made the court shall vacate its order of sale. Except as provided in subsections (6) and (8) of this section, the sale shall eliminate the interests of the persons given the notice of intent to forfeit to the same extent that such interests would have been eliminated had the seller's forfeiture been effected pursuant to such notice.

(4) The sheriff shall endorse upon the order the time and date when the sheriff receives it and shall forthwith post and publish the notice of sale specified in this subsection and sell the property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the amount the seller is entitled to be paid as specified in the court's order of sale. The notice of sale shall be printed or typed and contain the following information:

(a) A statement that the court has directed the sheriff to sell the property described in the notice of sale and the amount the seller is entitled to be paid from the sale proceeds as specified in the court's order;

(b) The caption, cause number, and court in which the order was entered;

(c) A legal description of the property to be sold, including the street address if any;

(d) The date and recording number of the contract;

(e) The scheduled date, time, and place of the sale;

(f) If the time for cure has not expired, the date it will expire and that the purchaser and other persons authorized to cure have the right to avoid the sale ordered by the court by curing the defaults specified in the notice of intent to forfeit before the time for cure expires;

(g) The right of the purchaser to avoid the sale ordered by the court by paying to the sheriff, at any time before the sale, in cash, the amount which the seller would be entitled to be paid from the proceeds of the sale, as specified in the court's order; and

(h) A statement that unless otherwise provided in the contract between seller and purchaser or other agreement with the seller, no person shall have any right to redeem the property sold at the sale.

The notice of sale shall be given by posting a copy thereof for a period of not less than four weeks prior to the date of sale in three public places in each county in which the property or any portion thereof is located, one of which shall be at the front door of the courthouse for the superior court of each such county, and one of which shall be placed in a conspicuous place on the property. Additionally, the notice of sale shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper or newspapers prescribed for published notices in RCW 61.30.050(2)(b). The sale shall be scheduled to be held not more than seven days after the expiration of (i) the periods during which the notice of sale is required to be posted and published or (ii) the time for cure, whichever is later; however, the seller may, but shall not be required to, permit the sale to be scheduled for a later date. Upon the completion of the sale, the sheriff shall deliver a sheriff's deed to the property sold to the successful bidder.

(5) Within seven days following the date the notice of sale is posted on the property, the seller shall, by the means described in RCW 61.30.050(2), give a copy of the notice of sale to all persons who were given the notice of intent to forfeit, except the seller need not post or publish the notice of sale.

(6) Any person may bid at the sale. If the purchaser is the successful bidder, the sale shall not affect any interest in the property which is subordinate to the contract. If the seller is the successful bidder, the seller may offset against the price bid the amount the seller is entitled to be paid as specified in the court's order. Proceeds of such sale shall be first applied to any costs and expenses of sale incurred by the sheriff and the seller in excess of the deposit referred to in subsection (3) of this section, and next to the amount the seller is entitled to be paid as specified in the court's order. Any proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to pay such costs, expenses and amount, less the clerk's filing fee, shall be deposited with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the sale took place, unless such surplus is less than the clerk's filing fee, in which event such excess shall be paid to the purchaser. The clerk shall index such funds under the name of the purchaser. Interests in or liens or claims of liens against the property eliminated by the sale shall attach to such surplus in the order of priority that they had attached to the property. The clerk shall not disburse the surplus except upon order of the superior court of such county, which order shall not be entered less than ten days following the deposit of the funds with the clerk.

(7) In addition to the right to cure the default within the time for cure, the purchaser shall have the right to satisfy its obligations under the contract and avoid any public sale ordered by the court by paying to the sheriff, at any time before the sale, in cash, the amount which the seller would be entitled to be paid from the proceeds of the sale as specified in the court's order plus the amount of any costs and expenses of the sale incurred by the sheriff and the seller in excess of the deposit referred to in subsection (3) of this section. If the purchaser satisfies its obligations as provided in this subsection

tion, the seller shall deliver its fulfillment deed to the purchaser.

(8) Unless otherwise provided in the contract or other agreement with the seller, after the public sale provided in this section no person shall have any right, by statute or otherwise, to redeem the property and, subject to the rights of persons unaffected by the sale, the purchaser at the public sale shall be entitled to possession of the property ten days after the date of the sale and may proceed under chapter 59.12 RCW to obtain such possession.

(9) A public sale effected under this section shall satisfy the obligations secured by the contract, regardless of the sale price or fair value, and no deficiency decree or other judgment may thereafter be obtained on such obligations. [1988 c 86 § 12; 1985 c 237 § 12.]

61.30.130 Forfeiture may proceed upon expiration of judicial order—Court may award attorneys' fees or impose conditions—Venue. (1) If an order restraining or enjoining the forfeiture or an order of sale under RCW 61.30.120 expires or is dissolved or vacated at least ten days before expiration of the time for cure, the seller may proceed with the forfeiture under this chapter if the default is not cured at the end of the time for cure. If any such order expires or is dissolved or vacated or such other final disposition is made at any time later than stated in the first sentence of this subsection, the seller may proceed with the forfeiture under this chapter if the default is not cured, except the time for cure shall be extended for ten days after the final disposition or the expiration of, or entry of the order dissolving or vacating, the order.

(2) In actions under RCW 61.30.110 and 61.30.120, the court may award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action to the prevailing party, except for such fees and costs incurred by a person requesting a public sale of the property.

(3) In actions under RCW 61.30.110 and 61.30.120, on the seller's motion the court may (a) require the person commencing the action to provide a bond or other security against all or a portion of the seller's damages and (b) impose other conditions, the failure of which may be cause for entry of an order dismissing the action and dissolving or vacating any restraining order, injunction, or other order previously entered.

(4) Actions under RCW 61.30.110, 61.30.120, or 61.30.140 shall be brought in the superior court of the county where the property is located or, if the property is located in more than one county, then in any of such counties, regardless of whether the property is contiguous or noncontiguous. [1988 c 86 § 13; 1985 c 237 § 13.]

61.30.140 Action to set aside forfeiture. (1) An action to set aside a forfeiture not otherwise void under RCW 61.30.040(1) may be commenced only after the declaration of forfeiture has been recorded and only as provided in this section, and regardless of whether an action was previously commenced under RCW 61.30.110.

(2) An action to set aside the forfeiture permitted by this section may be commenced only by a person entitled to be given the required notices under RCW 61.30.040 (1) and (2). For all persons given the required notices in accordance with this chapter, such an action shall be commenced by filing and

servicing the summons and complaint not later than sixty days after the declaration of forfeiture is recorded. Service shall be made upon the seller or the seller's attorney-in-fact, if any, who signed the declaration of forfeiture. Concurrently with commencement of the action, the person bringing the action shall record a lis pendens in each county in which any part of the property is located.

(3) The court may require that all payments specified in the notice of intent shall be paid to the clerk of the court as a condition to maintaining an action to set aside the forfeiture. All payments falling due during the pendency of the action shall be paid to the clerk of the court when due. These payments shall be calculated without regard to any acceleration provision in the contract (except an acceleration because of a transfer, encumbrance, or conveyance of the purchaser's interest in the property when otherwise enforceable) and without regard to the seller's contention the contract has been duly forfeited and shall not include the seller's costs and fees of the forfeiture. The court may make orders regarding the investment or disbursement of these funds and may authorize payments to third parties instead of the clerk of the court.

(4) The forfeiture shall not be set aside unless (a) the rights of bona fide purchasers for value and of bona fide encumbrancers for value of the property would not thereby be adversely affected and (b) the person bringing the action establishes that the seller was not entitled to forfeit the contract at the time the seller purported to do so or that the seller did not materially comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(5) If the purchaser or other person commencing the action establishes a right to set aside the forfeiture, the court shall award the purchaser or other person commencing the action actual damages, if any, and may award the purchaser or other person its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action. If the court finds that the forfeiture was conducted in compliance with this chapter, the court shall award the seller actual damages, if any, and may award the seller its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action.

(6) The seller is entitled to possession of the property and to the rents, issues, and profits thereof during the pendency of an action to set aside the forfeiture: PROVIDED, That the court may provide that possession of the property be delivered to or retained by the purchaser or some other person and may make other provisions for the rents, issues, and profits. [1988 c 86 § 14; 1985 c 237 § 14.]

61.30.150 False swearing—Penalty—Failure to comply with chapter—Liability. (1) Whoever knowingly swears falsely to any statement required by this chapter to be sworn is guilty of perjury and shall be liable for the statutory penalties therefor.

(2) A seller who records a declaration of forfeiture with actual knowledge or reason to know of a material failure to comply with any requirement of this chapter is liable to any person whose interest in the property or the contract, or both, has been forfeited without material compliance with this chapter for actual damages and actual attorneys' fees and costs of the action and, in the court's discretion, exemplary damages. [1988 c 86 § 15; 1985 c 237 § 15.]

61.30.160 Priority of actions under chapter. An action brought under RCW 61.30.110, 61.30.120, or 61.30.140 shall take precedence over all other civil actions except those described in RCW 59.12.130. [1985 c 237 § 16.]

61.30.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the real estate contract forfeiture act. [1985 c 237 § 17.]

61.30.910 Effective date—Application—1985 c 237. This act shall take effect January 1, 1986, and shall apply to all real estate contract forfeitures initiated on or after that date, regardless of when the real estate contract was made. [1985 c 237 § 21.]

61.30.911 Application—1988 c 86. This act applies to all real estate contract forfeitures initiated on or after June 9, 1988, regardless of when the real estate contract was made. [1988 c 86 § 16.]

Chapter 61.34 RCW

DISTRESSED PROPERTY CONVEYANCES

Sections

61.34.010	Legislative findings.
61.34.020	Definitions.
61.34.030	Criminal penalty.
61.34.040	Application of consumer protection act—Remedies are cumulative.
61.34.045	Arbitration not required.
61.34.050	Distressed home consulting transaction—Requirements—Notice.
61.34.060	Distressed home consultant—Fiduciary duties.
61.34.070	Waiver of rights.
61.34.080	Distressed home reconveyance—Requirements.
61.34.090	Distressed home reconveyance—Entire agreement—Terms—Notice.
61.34.100	Distressed homeowner's right to cancel.
61.34.110	Notice of distressed homeowner's right to cancel.
61.34.120	Distressed home purchaser—Prohibited practices.

61.34.010 Legislative findings. The legislature finds that persons are engaging in patterns of conduct which defraud innocent homeowners of their equity interest or other value in residential dwellings under the guise of a purchase of the owner's residence but which is in fact a device to convert the owner's equity interest or other value in the residence to an equity skimmer, who fails to make payments, diverts the equity or other value to the skimmer's benefit, and leaves the innocent homeowner with a resulting financial loss or debt.

The legislature further finds this activity of equity skimming to be contrary to the public policy of this state and therefore establishes the crime of equity skimming to address this form of real estate fraud and abuse. [1988 c 33 § 1.]

61.34.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) An "act of equity skimming" occurs when:

(a)(i) A person purchases a dwelling with the representation that the purchaser will pay for the dwelling by assuming the obligation to make payments on existing mortgages, deeds of trust, or real estate contracts secured by and pertain-

ing to the dwelling, or by representing that such obligation will be assumed; and

(ii) The person fails to make payments on such mortgages, deeds of trust, or real estate contracts as the payments become due, within two years subsequent to the purchase; and

(iii) The person diverts value from the dwelling by either (A) applying or authorizing the application of rents from the dwelling for the person's own benefit or use, or (B) obtaining anything of value from the sale or lease with option to purchase of the dwelling for the person's own benefit or use, or (C) removing or obtaining appliances, fixtures, furnishings, or parts of such dwellings or appurtenances for the person's own benefit or use without replacing the removed items with items of equal or greater value; or

(b)(i) The person purchases a dwelling in a transaction in which all or part of the purchase price is financed by the seller and is (A) secured by a lien which is inferior in priority or subordinated to a lien placed on the dwelling by the purchaser, or (B) secured by a lien on other real or personal property, or (C) without any security; and

(ii) The person obtains a superior priority loan which either (A) is secured by a lien on the dwelling which is superior in priority to the lien of the seller, but not including a bona fide assumption by the purchaser of a loan existing prior to the time of purchase, or (B) creating any lien or encumbrance on the dwelling when the seller does not hold a lien on the dwelling; and

(iii) The person fails to make payments or defaults on the superior priority loan within two years subsequent to the purchase; and

(iv) The person diverts value from the dwelling by applying or authorizing any part of the proceeds from such superior priority loan for the person's own benefit or use.

(2) "Distressed home" means either:

(a) A dwelling that is in danger of foreclosure or at risk of loss due to nonpayment of taxes; or

(b) A dwelling that is in danger of foreclosure or that is in the process of being foreclosed due to a default under the terms of a mortgage.

(3) "Distressed home consultant" means a person who:

(a) Solicits or contacts a distressed homeowner in writing, in person, or through any electronic or telecommunication medium and makes a representation or offer to perform any service that the person represents will:

(i) Stop, enjoin, delay, void, set aside, annul, stay, or postpone a foreclosure sale;

(ii) Obtain forbearance from any servicer, beneficiary, or mortgagee;

(iii) Assist the distressed homeowner to exercise a right of reinstatement provided in the loan documents or to refinance a loan that is in foreclosure or is in danger of foreclosure;

(iv) Obtain an extension of the period within which the distressed homeowner may reinstate the distressed homeowner's obligation or extend the deadline to object to a ratification;

(v) Obtain a waiver of an acceleration clause contained in any promissory note or contract secured by a mortgage on a distressed home or contained in the mortgage;

(vi) Assist the distressed homeowner to obtain a loan or advance of funds;

(vii) Save the distressed homeowner's residence from foreclosure;

(viii) Avoid or ameliorate the impairment of the distressed homeowner's credit resulting from the recording of a notice of trustee sale, the filing of a petition to foreclose, or the conduct of a foreclosure sale;

(ix) Cause a contract to purchase an interest in the distressed home to be executed or closed within twenty days of an advertised or docketed foreclosure sale, unless the distressed homeowner is represented in the transaction by an attorney or a person licensed under chapter 18.85 RCW;

(x) Arrange for the distressed homeowner to become a lessee or tenant entitled to continue to reside in the distressed homeowner's residence, unless (A) the continued residence is for a period of no more than twenty days after closing, (B) the purpose of the continued residence is to arrange for and relocate to a new residence, and (C) the distressed homeowner is represented in the transaction by an attorney or a person licensed and subject to chapter 18.85 RCW;

(xi) Arrange for the distressed homeowner to have an option to repurchase the distressed homeowner's residence; or

(xii) Engage in any documentation, grant, conveyance, sale, lease, trust, or gift by which the distressed homeowner clogs the distressed homeowner's equity of redemption in the distressed homeowner's residence; or

(b) Systematically contacts owners of property that court records, newspaper advertisements, or any other source demonstrate are in foreclosure or are in danger of foreclosure.

"Distressed home consultant" does not include: A financial institution; a nonprofit credit counseling service; a licensed attorney, or a person subject to chapter 19.148 RCW; a licensed mortgage broker who, pursuant to lawful activities under chapter 19.146 RCW, procures a nonpurchase mortgage loan for the distressed homeowner from a financial institution; or a person licensed as a real estate broker or salesperson under chapter 18.85 RCW, when rendering real estate brokerage services under chapter 18.86 RCW, regardless of whether the person renders additional services that would otherwise constitute the services of a distressed home consultant, and if the person is not engaged in activities designed to, or represented to, result in a distressed home conveyance.

(4) "Distressed home consulting transaction" means an agreement between a distressed homeowner and a distressed home consultant in which the distressed home consultant represents or offers to perform any of the services enumerated in subsection (3)(a) of this section.

(5) "Distressed home conveyance" means a transaction in which:

(a) A distressed homeowner transfers an interest in the distressed home to a distressed home purchaser;

(b) The distressed home purchaser allows the distressed homeowner to occupy the distressed home; and

(c) The distressed home purchaser or a person acting in participation with the distressed home purchaser conveys or promises to convey the distressed home to the distressed homeowner, provides the distressed homeowner with an option to purchase the distressed home at a later date, or

promises the distressed homeowner an interest in, or portion of, the proceeds of any resale of the distressed home.

(6) "Distressed home purchaser" means any person who acquires an interest in a distressed home under a distressed home conveyance. "Distressed home purchaser" includes a person who acts in joint venture or joint enterprise with one or more distressed home purchasers in a distressed home conveyance. A financial institution is not a distressed home purchaser.

(7) "Distressed homeowner" means an owner of a distressed home.

(8) "Dwelling" means a one-to-four family residence, condominium unit, residential cooperative unit, residential unit in any other type of planned unit development, or manufactured home whether or not title has been eliminated pursuant to RCW 65.20.040.

(9) "Financial institution" means (a) any bank or trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a lender making federally related mortgage loans, (b) a holder in the business of acquiring federally related mortgage loans as defined in the real estate settlement procedures act (RESPA) (12 U.S.C. Sec. 2602), insurance company, insurance producer, title insurance company, escrow company, or lender subject to auditing by the federal national mortgage association or the federal home loan mortgage corporation, which is organized or doing business pursuant to the laws of any state, federal law, or the laws of a foreign country, if also authorized to conduct business in Washington state pursuant to the laws of this state or federal law, (c) any affiliate or subsidiary of any of the entities listed in (a) or (b) of this subsection, or (d) an employee or agent acting on behalf of any of the entities listed in (a) or (b) of this subsection. "Financial institution" also means a licensee under chapter 31.04 RCW, provided that the licensee does not include a licensed mortgage broker, unless the mortgage broker is engaged in lawful activities under chapter 19.146 RCW and procures a nonpurchase mortgage loan for the distressed homeowner from a financial institution.

(10) "Homeowner" means a person who owns and has occupied a dwelling as his or her primary residence within one hundred eighty days of the latter of conveyance or mutual acceptance of an agreement to convey an interest in the dwelling, whether or not his or her ownership interest is encumbered by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien.

(11) "In danger of foreclosure" means any of the following:

(a) The homeowner has defaulted on the mortgage and, under the terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee has the right to accelerate full payment of the mortgage and repossess, sell, or cause to be sold, the property;

(b) The homeowner is at least thirty days delinquent on any loan that is secured by the property; or

(c) The homeowner has a good faith belief that he or she is likely to default on the mortgage within the upcoming four months due to a lack of funds, and the homeowner has reported this belief to:

(i) The mortgagee;

(ii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 19.134 RCW;

(iii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 19.146 RCW;

(iv) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 18.85 RCW;

(v) An attorney-at-law;

(vi) A mortgage counselor or other credit counselor licensed or certified by any federal, state, or local agency; or

(vii) Any other party to a distressed home consulting transaction.

(12) "Mortgage" means a mortgage, mortgage deed, deed of trust, security agreement, or other instrument securing a mortgage loan and constituting a lien on or security interest in housing.

(13) "Nonprofit credit counseling service" means a nonprofit organization described under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, or similar successor provisions, that is licensed or certified by any federal, state, or local agency.

(14) "Pattern of equity skimming" means engaging in at least three acts of equity skimming within any three-year period, with at least one of the acts occurring after June 9, 1988.

(15) "Person" includes any natural person, corporation, joint stock association, or unincorporated association.

(16) "Resale" means a bona fide market sale of the distressed home subject to the distressed home conveyance by the distressed home purchaser to an unaffiliated third party.

(17) "Resale price" means the gross sale price of the distressed home on resale. [2009 c 15 § 1; 2008 c 278 § 1; 1988 c 33 § 4.]

Effective date—2009 c 15: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 25, 2009]." [2009 c 15 § 2.]

61.34.030 Criminal penalty. Any person who wilfully engages in a pattern of equity skimming is guilty of a class B felony under RCW 9A.20.021. Equity skimming shall be classified as a level II offense under chapter 9.94A RCW, and each act of equity skimming found beyond a reasonable doubt or admitted by the defendant upon a plea of guilty to be included in the pattern of equity skimming, shall be a separate current offense for the purpose of determining the sentence range for each current offense pursuant to RCW 9.94A.589(1)(a). [1988 c 33 § 2.]

61.34.040 Application of consumer protection act—Remedies are cumulative. (1) In addition to the criminal penalties provided in RCW 61.34.030, the legislature finds that the practices covered by this chapter are matters vitally affecting the public interest for the purpose of applying chapter 19.86 RCW. A violation of this chapter is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business and is an unfair method of competition for the purpose of applying chapter 19.86 RCW.

(2) In a private right of action under chapter 19.86 RCW for a violation of this chapter, the court may double or triple the award of damages pursuant to RCW 19.86.090, subject to the statutory limit. If, however, the court determines that the defendant acted in bad faith, the limit for doubling or tripling the award of damages may be increased, but shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Any claim for damages brought under this chapter must be commenced within four years after the date of the alleged violation.

(3) The remedies provided in this chapter are cumulative and do not restrict any remedy that is otherwise available. The provisions of this chapter are not exclusive and are in addition to any other requirements, rights, remedies, and penalties provided by law. An action under this chapter shall not affect the rights in the distressed home held by a distressed home purchaser for value under this chapter or other applicable law. [2008 c 278 § 11; 1988 c 33 § 3.]

61.34.045 Arbitration not required. (1) Any provision in a contract that attempts or purports to require arbitration of any dispute arising under this chapter is void at the option of the distressed homeowner.

(2) This section applies to any contract entered into on or after June 12, 2008. [2008 c 278 § 9.]

61.34.050 Distressed home consulting transaction—Requirements—Notice. (1) A distressed home consulting transaction must:

(a) Be in writing in at least twelve-point font;

(b) Be in the same language as principally used by the distressed home consultant to describe his or her services to the distressed homeowner. If the agreement is written in a language other than English, the distressed home consultant shall cause the agreement to be translated into English and shall deliver copies of both the original and English language versions to the distressed homeowner at the time of execution and shall keep copies of both versions on file in accordance with subsection (2) of this section. Any ambiguities or inconsistencies between the English language and the original language versions of the written agreement must be strictly construed in favor of the distressed homeowner;

(c) Fully disclose the exact nature of the distressed home consulting services to be provided, including any distressed home conveyance that may be involved and the total amount and terms of any compensation to be received by the distressed home consultant or anyone working in association with the distressed home consultant;

(d) Be dated and signed by the distressed homeowner and the distressed home consultant;

(e) Contain the complete legal name, address, telephone number, fax number, email address, and internet address if any, of the distressed home consultant, and if the distressed home consultant is serving as an agent for any other person, the complete legal name, address, telephone number, fax number, email address, and internet address if any, of the principal; and

(f) Contain the following notice, which must be initialed by the distressed homeowner, in bold face type and in at least fourteen-point font:

**"NOTICE REQUIRED BY WASHINGTON LAW
THIS IS AN IMPORTANT LEGAL CONTRACT AND
COULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF YOUR HOME.**

. . . Name of distressed home consultant . . . or anyone working for him or her CANNOT guarantee you that he or she will be able to refinance your home or arrange for you to keep your home. Continue making mortgage payments until refinancing, if applicable, is approved. You should consult with an attorney before signing this contract.

If you sign a promissory note, lien, mortgage, deed of trust, or deed, you could lose your home and be unable to get it back."

(2) At the time of execution, the distressed home consultant shall provide the distressed homeowner with a copy of the written agreement, and the distressed home consultant shall keep a separate copy of the written agreement on file for at least five years following the completion or other termination of the agreement.

(3) This section does not relieve any duty or obligation imposed upon a distressed home consultant by any other law including, but not limited to, the duties of a credit service organization under chapter 19.134 RCW or a person required to be licensed under chapter 19.146 RCW. [2008 c 278 § 2.]

61.34.060 Distressed home consultant—Fiduciary duties. A distressed home consultant has a fiduciary relationship with the distressed homeowner, and each distressed home consultant is subject to all requirements for fiduciaries otherwise applicable under state law. A distressed home consultant's fiduciary duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) To act in the distressed homeowner's best interest and in utmost good faith toward the distressed homeowner, and not compromise a distressed homeowner's right or interest in favor of another's right or interest, including a right or interest of the distressed home consultant;

(2) To disclose to the distressed homeowner all material facts of which the distressed home consultant has knowledge that might reasonably affect the distressed homeowner's rights, interests, or ability to receive the distressed homeowner's intended benefit from the residential mortgage loan;

(3) To use reasonable care in performing his or her duties; and

(4) To provide an accounting to the distressed homeowner for all money and property received from the distressed homeowner. [2008 c 278 § 3.]

61.34.070 Waiver of rights. (1) A person may not induce or attempt to induce a distressed homeowner to waive his or her rights under this chapter.

(2) Any waiver by a homeowner of the provisions of this chapter is void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy. [2008 c 278 § 4.]

61.34.080 Distressed home reconveyance—Requirements. A distressed home purchaser shall enter into a distressed home reconveyance in the form of a written contract. The contract must be written in at least twelve-point boldface type in the same language principally used by the distressed home purchaser and distressed homeowner to negotiate the sale of the distressed home, and must be fully completed, signed, and dated by the distressed homeowner and distressed home purchaser before the execution of any instrument of conveyance of the distressed home. [2008 c 278 § 5.]

61.34.090 Distressed home reconveyance—Entire agreement—Terms—Notice. The contract required in RCW 61.34.080 must contain the entire agreement of the parties and must include the following:

(1) The name, business address, and telephone number of the distressed home purchaser;

(2) The address of the distressed home;

(3) The total consideration to be provided by the distressed home purchaser in connection with or incident to the sale;

(4) A complete description of the terms of payment or other consideration including, but not limited to, any services of any nature that the distressed home purchaser represents that he or she will perform for the distressed homeowner before or after the sale;

(5) The time at which possession is to be transferred to the distressed home purchaser;

(6) A complete description of the terms of any related agreement designed to allow the distressed homeowner to remain in the home, such as a rental agreement, repurchase agreement, or lease with option to buy;

(7) A complete description of the interest, if any, the distressed homeowner maintains in the proceeds of, or consideration to be paid upon, the resale of the distressed home;

(8) A notice of cancellation as provided in RCW 61.34.110; and

(9) The following notice in at least fourteen-point bold-face type if the contract is printed, or in capital letters if the contract is typed, and completed with the name of the distressed home purchaser, immediately above the statement required in RCW 61.34.110;

"NOTICE REQUIRED BY WASHINGTON LAW

Until your right to cancel this contract has ended, (Name) or anyone working for (Name) CANNOT ask you to sign or have you sign any deed or any other document."

The contract required by this section survives delivery of any instrument of conveyance of the distressed home and has no effect on persons other than the parties to the contract. [2008 c 278 § 6.]

61.34.100 Distressed homeowner's right to cancel.

(1) In addition to any other right of rescission, a distressed homeowner has the right to cancel any contract with a distressed home purchaser until midnight of the fifth business day following the day on which the distressed homeowner signs a contract that complies with this chapter or until 8:00 a.m. on the last day of the period during which the distressed homeowner has a right of redemption, whichever occurs first.

(2) Cancellation occurs when the distressed homeowner delivers to the distressed home purchaser, by any means, a written notice of cancellation to the address specified in the contract.

(3) A notice of cancellation provided by the distressed homeowner is not required to take the particular form as provided with the contract.

(4) Within ten days following the receipt of a notice of cancellation under this section, the distressed home purchaser shall return without condition any original contract and any other documents signed by the distressed homeowner. [2008 c 278 § 7.]

61.34.110 Notice of distressed homeowner's right to cancel. (1) The contract required in RCW 61.34.080 must contain, in immediate proximity to the space reserved for the distressed homeowner's signature, the following conspicuous statement in at least fourteen-point boldface type if the contract is printed, or in capital letters if the contract is typed:

"You may cancel this contract for the sale of your house without any penalty or obligation at any time before

.....
(Date and time of day)

See the attached notice of cancellation form for an explanation of this right."

The distressed home purchaser shall accurately enter the date and time of day on which the cancellation right ends.

(2) The contract must be accompanied by a completed form in duplicate, captioned "NOTICE OF CANCELLATION" in twelve-point boldface type if the contract is printed, or in capital letters if the contract is typed, followed by a space in which the distressed home purchaser shall enter the date on which the distressed homeowner executes any contract. This form must be attached to the contract, must be easily detachable, and must contain in at least twelve-point type if the contract is printed, or in capital letters if the contract is typed, the following statement written in the same language as used in the contract:

"NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

.....
(Enter date contract signed)

You may cancel this contract for the sale of your house, without any penalty or obligation, at any time before

.....
(Enter date and time of day)

To cancel this transaction, personally deliver a signed and dated copy of this cancellation notice to

.....
(Name of purchaser)

at

.....
(Street address of purchaser's place of business)

NOT LATER THAN

.....
(Enter date and time of day)

I hereby cancel this transaction.

.....
(Date)

.....
(Seller's signature)"

(3) The distressed home purchaser shall provide the distressed homeowner with a copy of the contract and the

attached notice of cancellation at the time the contract is executed by all parties.

(4) The five-business-day period during which the distressed homeowner may cancel the contract must not begin to run until all parties to the contract have executed the contract and the distressed home purchaser has complied with this section. [2008 c 278 § 8.]

61.34.120 Distressed home purchaser—Prohibited practices. A distressed home purchaser shall not:

(1) Enter into, or attempt to enter into, a distressed home conveyance with a distressed homeowner unless the distressed home purchaser verifies and can demonstrate that the distressed homeowner has a reasonable ability to pay for the subsequent conveyance of an interest back to the distressed homeowner. In the case of a lease with an option to purchase, payment ability also includes the reasonable ability to make the lease payments and purchase the property within the term of the option to purchase. An evaluation of a distressed homeowner's reasonable ability to pay includes debt to income ratios, fair market value of the distressed home, and the distressed homeowner's payment and credit history. There is a rebuttable presumption that the distressed home purchaser has not verified a distressed homeowner's reasonable ability to pay if the distressed home purchaser has not obtained documentation of assets, liabilities, and income, other than an undocumented statement, of the distressed homeowner;

(2) Fail to either:

(a) Ensure that title to the distressed home has been reconveyed to the distressed homeowner; or

(b) Make payment to the distressed homeowner so that the distressed homeowner has received consideration in an amount of at least eighty-two percent of the fair market value of the property as of the date of the eviction or voluntary relinquishment of possession of the distressed home by the distressed homeowner. For the purposes of this subsection (2)(b), the following applies:

(i) There is a rebuttable presumption that an appraisal by a person licensed or certified by an agency of the federal government or this state to appraise real estate constitutes the fair market value of the distressed home;

(ii) "Consideration" means any payment or thing of value provided to the distressed homeowner, including unpaid rent owed by the distressed homeowner before the date of eviction or voluntary relinquishment of the distressed home, reasonable costs paid to independent third parties necessary to complete the distressed home conveyance transaction, the payment of money to satisfy a debt or legal obligation of the distressed homeowner, or the reasonable cost of repairs for damage to the distressed home caused by the distressed homeowner. "Consideration" does not include amounts imputed as a down payment or fee to the distressed home purchaser or a person acting in participation with the distressed home purchaser;

(3) Enter into repurchase or lease terms as part of the distressed home conveyance that are unfair or commercially unreasonable, or engage in any other unfair or deceptive acts or practices;

(4) Represent, directly or indirectly, that (a) the distressed home purchaser is acting as an advisor or consultant,

(b) the distressed home purchaser is acting on behalf of or in the interests of the distressed homeowner, or (c) the distressed home purchaser is assisting the distressed homeowner to save the distressed home, buy time, or use other substantially similar language;

(5) Misrepresent the distressed home purchaser's status as to licensure or certification;

(6) Perform any of the following until after the time during which the distressed homeowner may cancel the transaction has expired:

(a) Accept from any distressed homeowner an execution of, or induce any distressed homeowner to execute, any instrument of conveyance of any interest in the distressed home;

(b) Record with the county auditor any document, including any instrument of conveyance, signed by the distressed homeowner; or

(c) Transfer or encumber or purport to transfer or encumber any interest in the distressed home;

(7) Fail to reconvey title to the distressed home when the terms of the distressed home conveyance contract have been fulfilled;

(8) Enter into a distressed home conveyance where any party to the transaction is represented by a power of attorney;

(9) Fail to extinguish or assume all liens encumbering the distressed home immediately following the conveyance of the distressed home;

(10) Fail to close a distressed home conveyance in person before an independent third party who is authorized to conduct real estate closings within the state. [2008 c 278 § 10.]

