[Second Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 2517

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 13, 2008

Sponsored by:

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SYNOPSIS

The "New Jersey Homeownership Preservation Act."

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As reported by the Assembly Budget Committee on October 6, 2008, with amendments.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 11/24/2009)

AN ACT concerning foreclosures on residential properties 1, 1 amending P.L.1974, c.49] and supplementing Title 46 of the 2 Revised Statutes. 3

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New Jersey Homeownership Preservation Act."

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- ¹[(New section)]¹ The Legislature finds and declares that:
- 12 Many thousands of New Jersey homeowners are at risk of losing their homes as a result of mortgage foreclosures in the 13 immediate future ¹, and according to estimates made by the United 14 States Senate Joint Economic Committee in October 2007, more 15 than 35,000 New Jersey borrowers will lose their homes to 16 17 foreclosure by the end of 2009¹;
 - Foreclosures involve the loss of a family's home, which is often the family's most valuable financial asset, and ¹[foreclosures especially 1 undermine the 'stability,' health and economic vitality of ¹neighborhoods, particularly in ¹ the urban neighborhoods in which a disproportionate share of [foreclosures take place] subprime loans are concentrated¹;
 - ¹By displacing homeowners and tenants in one to four family buildings, foreclosures increase the demand for affordable rental housing in the State, putting pressure on all families. Foreclosures which result in abandonment of properties also reduce the State's already limited supply of affordable housing options;
 - <u>d.</u>¹ Foreclosures ¹ [result in the loss of millions] <u>cost the public</u> billions¹ of dollars ¹ in direct costs and lost ¹ assets ¹[, not only those of the homeowners who are the victims of foreclosure, but in terms of the property values of homes located in the vicinity of foreclosed properties, as well as millions in additional costs to state and local governments] . The United States Senate Joint Economic Committee estimates that foreclosures over the next two years will result in a \$6.3 billion reduction in property values in New Jersey, as foreclosed and abandoned properties lower the value of surrounding homes. As a result of lower property values, New Jersey municipalities will lose \$99 million per year in property tax revenue, reducing resources available for public education and other public services¹;
- ¹[d.] <u>e.</u> ¹ Foreclosures, particularly in urban neighborhoods, 42 43 often result in abandonment of properties, leading to significant

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

Assembly AHO committee amendments adopted June 5, 2008.

²Assembly ABU committee amendments adopted October 6, 2008.

costs and lost revenue for local governments, as well as harm to the neighborhoods in which properties are abandoned;

- ¹[e.] <u>f. The number of foreclosures has increased dramatically in New Jersey during the past two years, to the point that, at the end of 2007, nearly 1 in 50 mortgages were in some stage of foreclosure proceedings, more than double the ratio of foreclosures experienced at the beginning of 2006;</u>
- g.¹ Foreclosures are largely the result of subprime lending practices, which have placed many homeowners in loans that they cannot realistically afford, ¹[by using loan] and include¹ features such as low introductory rates, high pre-payment penalties, and failure to require income documentation, all of which increase the risk of default for borrowers;
- ¹[f.] <u>h. The increase in foreclosures has been most dramatic among subprime mortgages generally, and above all, among subprime adjustable rate mortgages, when at the end of 2007, more than 1 in 7 of such mortgages Statewide were in some stage of foreclosure, a ratio which was more than four times the rate for such mortgages at the beginning of 2006;</u>
- i. According to a report issued in April, 2008 by the State Foreclosure Prevention Working Group, the collective efforts of mortgage lenders and government officials to address rising foreclosures has not resulted in meaningful reduction in foreclosures, and innovative approaches, including efforts to slow down the foreclosure process, are needed to prevent millions of unnecessary foreclosures nationwide;
- j. Because of the number of parties involved and the financial structure of the industry, it is often difficult for borrowers to negotiate alternatives to foreclosure even when such alternatives would be in the best financial interest of both the lender and the borrower;
- <u>k.</u>¹ Many ¹[of these] <u>unnecessary and costly</u> ¹ foreclosures could be avoided if ¹servicers, who have the greatest degree of contact with borrowers, had greater incentive to negotiate with borrowers, and if ¹ homeowners had greater access to high-quality, in-person foreclosure prevention counseling, emergency financial assistance, or additional time during which to negotiate loan modifications or obtain refinancing;
- ¹[g. There is a compelling public policy need for the State of New Jersey to address these issues, 1 1. The recent increase in foreclosures has created an emergency which needs to be addressed by the State, including the need to 1 provide the means by which homeowners can obtain counseling, emergency financial assistance, and time to adjust their finances in order to increase their ability to retain their homes, ¹and ¹ protect local governments and neighborhoods from the negative social, economic, and fiscal consequences of foreclosure and abandonment; and

¹[h.] <u>m.</u> ¹ Beyond the provisions of this act, a concerted effort, including federal action and the provision of additional public and private financial resources, is ¹<u>also</u> ¹ needed to address this issue in a responsible and effective manner.

- 3. [(New section)] As used in this act:
- 1"Agency" means the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency established pursuant to P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.).

"Covered mortgage loan" means a first mortgage loan, other than a reverse mortgage loan, on residential real property, which meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) the loan is a fixed rate mortgage loan with an annual percentage rate which, including all costs charged the borrower amortized over the duration of the comparable Treasury yield at the time of closing, which is at least 300 basis points above the comparable Treasury yield at the time of closing;
- (2) the loan is an adjustable rate mortgage with an introductory rate, and the highest possible interest rate chargeable under the terms of the loan is at least 300 basis points above the comparable Treasury yield at the time or closing;
 - (3) the loan contains a pre-payment penalty;
- (4) the total points and fees charged to the borrower at closing exceed four percent of the principal amount of the loan; or
- (5) the loan is a nontraditional mortgage product, including but not limited to those products set forth in the federal Interagency Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risks, and any additional mortgage product or feature thereof that may subsequently be defined as a nontraditional mortgage product by the Department of Banking and Insurance.

"Creditor" shall have the same meaning as "lender" as set forth in section 3500.2 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, except that it shall also include any person required to be licensed under the provisions of the "New Jersey Licensed Lenders Act," P.L.1996, c.157 (C.17:11C-1 et seq.), and any entity acting on behalf of the secured creditor named in the debt obligation including, but not limited to, servicers.

"Department" means the Department of ¹[Community Affairs]

<u>Banking and Insurance.</u>

"Homeowner" means a household that occupies a residential real property to which one or more members of the household hold legal title as their principal dwelling¹.

"Introductory rate" means an initial interest rate charged on a covered mortgage loan that remains in effect for no more than three years from the initial date of the loan and which is less than the highest possible interest rate chargeable at any time under the terms of the loan.

"Mortgage broker" has the same meaning as set forth in section 3500.2 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Points and fees" means:

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- (1) all items included in the definition of "finance charge" in sections 226.4(a) and 226.4(b) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations except interest or the time price differential;
- (2) all items described in Section 226.32(b)(1)(iii) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations.
- (3) all compensation paid directly or indirectly to a mortgage broker from any source, including a mortgage broker that originates a loan in its own name in a table-funded transaction;
- (4) the cost of all premiums financed by a creditor directly or indirectly for any credit life, credit disability, credit unemployment or credit property insurance or any other life or health insurance, or any payments financed by the creditor directly or indirectly for any debt cancellation or suspension agreement or contract, except that insurance premiums, including private mortgage insurance or debt cancellation or suspension fees calculated and paid on a monthly basis or through regularly scheduled periodic payments, may not be considered financed by the creditor;
- (5) the maximum prepayment fees and penalties that may be charged or collected by the creditor under the terms of the loan documents; and
- (6) all prepayment fees or penalties that are incurred by the borrower if the covered mortgage loan refinances a previous loan made or currently held by the same creditor or an affiliate of the creditor.

Points and fees shall not include the following items: taxes, filing fees, recording fees and other charges and fees paid or to be paid to public officials for determining the existence of or for perfecting, releasing or satisfying a security interest; bona fide and reasonable charges and fees paid to a person other than a creditor or an affiliate of a creditor for the following: fees for tax payment services; fees for flood certification; fees for pest infestation and flood determinations; appraisal fees; fees for inspections performed prior to closing; fees for credit reports; fees for surveys; attorney's fees; notary fees; escrow charges not otherwise included under paragraph (1); title insurance premiums; and fire and hazard insurance and flood insurance premiums, as long as the conditions in section 226.4(d)(2) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations are met. For open-end loans, the points and fees shall be calculated by adding the total points and fees known at or before closing, including the maximum prepayment penalties that may be charged or collected under the terms of the loan documents and the minimum additional fees the borrower would be required to pay to draw down an amount equal to the total credit line.

"Qualified ¹[counseling] <u>foreclosure prevention</u> entity" means an agency, organization, or other entity ¹[approved] <u>determined</u> ¹ by the ¹[department to provide foreclosure prevention counseling

- and related services pursuant to the terms of this act agency to
- 2 have the ability to provide highly qualified assistance to
- 3 <u>homeowners to prevent foreclosures, including but not limited to,</u>
- 4 <u>counseling, mediation, assistance in loan mitigation, restructuring</u>
- 5 and work-outs, and other services necessary and desirable for this
- 6 purpose, provided that the entity is organized as a nonprofit entity¹.
 - "Residential real property" means property in this State upon which there is located '[or there is to be located]' a one to four family story dwelling which is '[or will be]' occupied by a borrower as the borrower's principal dwelling.
 - "Servicer" means the person or entity responsible for servicing a mortgage loan, and shall include any person who makes or holds a mortgage loan if such person also services the mortgage loan.
 - "Trust fund" means the Foreclosure Prevention Revolving Trust Fund established in section 4 of this act.

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- 4. [(New section)] a. There is established, in the
- 18 ¹[Department of Community Affairs] New Jersey Housing and
- 19 <u>Mortgage Finance Agency</u>¹, a Foreclosure Prevention Revolving
- Trust Fund, comprised of monies collected or accruing to the trust fund pursuant to '[section] sections' 8 and 15 of '[this act]
- 22 P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)¹,
- 23 for the purpose of providing:
- 24 (1) grants to qualified ¹[counseling] foreclosure prevention¹
- 25 entities for the purpose of maintaining or expanding ¹[foreclosure
- prevention counseling and related activities <u>services and activities</u>
- 27 <u>to assist homeowners to prevent foreclosure</u>¹;
- 28 (2) grants to 'individuals or to' qualified '[counseling] entities
- 29 <u>as defined in subsection b. of section 5 of P.L.</u>, c. (C.)
- 30 (pending before the Legislature as this bill)¹ for the purpose of
- 31 providing emergency foreclosure prevention assistance loans; and
- 32 (3) loans and grants to '[non-profit] qualified' entities 'as
- defined in subsection c. of section 5 of P.L. , c. (C.)
- 34 (pending before the Legislature as this bill) for the purpose of
- 35 acquiring mortgage loans or properties from creditors in order to
- 36 restructure the mortgage loans or restore the properties to
- 37 productive use.
- b. The '[department] agency' may utilize up to five percent of
- 39 the revenues in the trust fund or \$500,000 per year, whichever is
- 40 less, for the purposes of contracting with appropriate qualified
- 41 vendors, '[which may be qualified counseling entities,]' to provide
- 42 training for foreclosure prevention [counselors,] specialists, and
- 43 to provide information, outreach, and educational programs for
- 44 borrowers potentially at risk of foreclosure.
- c. The '[department] agency' shall establish rules and
- 46 regulations governing the procedures for approval of [qualified
- counseling <u>l</u> foreclosure prevention entities, that are permitted to

1 receive funds pursuant to subsections b. and c. of section 5 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)¹ 2 3 which shall be based on demonstrated experience in providing [counseling] foreclosure prevention assistance to low and 4 5 moderate income homebuyers and homeowners, and evidence that 6 personnel have received specific training in foreclosure prevention 7 counseling of other areas directly related to prevention of foreclosure¹. 8

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- 5. '[(New section)]' The '[department] agency' shall deposit 10 the monies collected pursuant to sections 8 and 15 of '[this act] P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)¹ into the trust fund, and shall expend monies from the trust fund, 14 subject to any initial expenditures made pursuant to subsection b. of section 4 of this act, in accordance with the following schedule:
- a. The first \$5,000,000 collected during a fiscal year shall be 16 allocated as grants to qualified [counseling] foreclosure 17 prevention¹ entities for the purpose of maintaining or expanding 18 19 their foreclosure prevention counseling and related activities, 20 ¹including, but not limited to, foreclosure mediation services and the provision of legal services in conjunction with loan 21 22 modifications and other foreclosure prevention activities¹, and any 23 monies collected but not allocated by the end of the fiscal year shall 24 be available for allocation for these grants in the subsequent fiscal 25 year;
- 26 ¹(1)¹ Any amounts collected during a fiscal year, above 27 \$5,000,000 and up to \$20,000,000, shall be allocated '[as] for use 28 by the agency to make emergency foreclosure prevention assistance loans to homeowners, or to make grants to qualified 29 ¹[counseling]¹ entities, for the purpose of making emergency 30 foreclosure prevention assistance loans 'to homeowners', and any 31 32 monies collected but not allocated by the end of the fiscal year shall 33 be available for allocation for these grants in the subsequent fiscal 34 year;
- ¹(2) For purposes of this subsection, qualified entities may 35 36 include qualified foreclosure prevention entities, community development financial institutions, or other community 37 38 development or financial institutions determined by the agency to 39 be qualified to provide such loans.1
- $^{1}(1)^{1}$ Any amounts collected in excess of \$20,000,000 40 during a fiscal year, shall be allocated, in the form of a loan or 41 grant, to '[non-profit] qualified' entities, for the purpose of 42 ¹[assisting] <u>acquiring mortgages or properties from creditors, in</u> 43 order to assist homeowners in financial distress by restructuring 44 covered mortgage loans acquired from creditors, or restoring the 45 properties acquired from creditors to productive use, and any 46 47 monies collected but not allocated by the end of the fiscal year shall

be available for allocation for these loans or grants in the subsequent fiscal year.

¹(2) For purposes of this subsection, qualified entities may include public entities, including local and county governments or public authorities, non-profit community development or housing organizations, or other entities specifically organized for the purpose set forth above. ¹

- 6. ¹[(New section)]¹ In allocating a grant to a qualified ¹[counseling]¹ entity, pursuant to subsection b. of section 5 of this act, the ¹[department] agency¹ shall provide for contractual guarantees and procedures by which the [department] agency¹ ensures that the qualified ¹[counseling]¹ entity administers the entity's loans made to homeowners in accordance with the following requirements.
- a. A qualified ¹[counseling]¹ entity that receives grant proceeds from the trust fund shall use the grant proceeds to provide emergency foreclosure prevention assistance loans to homeowners in situations in which the entity making the loan finds that:
- (1) the homeowner's covered home loan is at risk of foreclosure;
- 22 (2) the risk of foreclosure is the product of temporary 23 conditions; and
 - (3) the loan, if provided, creates a significant likelihood that the homeowner will be able to avoid foreclosure and retain ownership of the property.
 - b. The purposes for which a qualified ¹[counseling]¹ entity may provide emergency foreclosure prevention assistance loans may include, but shall not be not limited to:
 - (1) paying the costs of a homeowner's monthly mortgage payment of interest and principal; and
 - (2) paying attorney's fees and other fees and penalties, including prepayment penalties, associated with refinancing or restructuring a homeowner's mortgage.
 - c. The maximum emergency foreclosure prevention assistance loan to a homeowner shall not exceed '[\$5,000] \$10,000'; provided, however, that with written approval of the '[department] agency', a loan may be made up to a maximum of '[\$10,000] \$20,000'.
- d. All monies disbursed by the agency or a qualified ¹[counseling] entity for emergency foreclosure prevention assistance shall be in the form of a loan to a homeowner that shall be secured by a mortgage on the homeowner's property, which mortgage shall be subordinate to existing mortgages. The homeowner shall not be required to make any payments during the term of the mortgage, but all amounts due on the mortgage shall be payable from the proceeds of sale at the time that the property is

sold, which amounts shall include interest that shall be calculated in accordance with the rate of increase in the housing component of the National Consumer Price Index, New York-Northeastern New Jersey region, but in any event shall not be more than 4 percent per annum.

- e. Loan repayment shall be made by the homeowner 'to the agency or' to the qualified '[counseling]' entity that made the loan, provided, however, that if the entity is no longer active, or no longer providing foreclosure prevention services, repayment shall be made directly to the '[department] agency', which shall deposit the proceeds into the trust fund.
- f. A qualified '[counseling]' entity which receives repayment from a homeowner pursuant to subsection d. of this section, shall use any monies collected in the same manner and for the same emergency foreclosure prevention assistance purposes as set forth in this section.
- g. A qualified '[counseling]' entity that receives an emergency foreclosure prevention assistance grant from the trust fund shall maintain records and provide reports on the disbursement of those funds as may be required by the '[department] agency'.

7. '[(New section)]' The '[department] agency' shall establish criteria for allocating grants and loans to '[non-profit]] qualified' entities pursuant to subsection c. of section 5 of this act, which criteria shall include:

- a. Giving priority in making loans or grants to non-profit entities that serve areas with a high incidence of foreclosures and a high risk of foreclosures that result in vacant or abandoned properties; and
- b. Procedures for determining the amount, terms, and conditions of the grant or loan.
 - 8. '[(New section)]' a. A creditor that issues a notice of intention to foreclose on a covered mortgage loan, pursuant to the "Fair Foreclosure Act," P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-53 et. seq.), shall simultaneously transmit a certified check in the amount of \$2,000 to the '[department] agency', for deposit into the trust fund. The creditor shall not add the amount paid to the '[department] agency' to the amount owed to the creditor by the borrower.
 - b. ¹[A motion by a creditor seeking a judgment of foreclosure as to a covered mortgage loan, pursuant to R.4:64-1 et seq. of the Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey, shall not be accepted by the court unless it is accompanied by evidence that the creditor bringing the motion has complied with subsection a. of this section.] No judgment of foreclosure on a covered mortgage loan shall be entered by the court unless the creditor has provided evidence of compliance with subsection a. of this section. ¹ ²This

- 1 subsection shall apply to foreclosure complaints for covered 2 mortgage loans filed on or after the effective date of P.L. 3
 - c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).²
 - c. A creditor that notifies a borrower of a covered mortgage loan pursuant to which, under the terms of the mortgage:
 - (1) the interest rate on the mortgage is to increase; or
 - (2) a mortgage payment is past due,

shall simultaneously send the borrower notification of the availability of foreclosure prevention '[counseling] assistance' available through qualified '[counseling]' entities, in such form of notification as the '[department] agency' shall establish.

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9. [(New section)] a. A creditor that issues, pursuant to the "Fair Foreclosure Act," P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-53 et seq.), a notice of intention to foreclose on a covered mortgage loan that contains an introductory rate or a prepayment penalty, upon receipt of a written request by the borrower within 30 days of the borrower's receipt of the notice of intention to foreclose, shall grant the borrower a six month period of forbearance to pursue a loan workout, loan modification, refinancing, or other alternative. The six month forbearance period shall commence at the time that the creditor receives the borrower's request. During the six month forbearance period, the interest rate on the covered mortgage loan shall not increase and the creditor shall take no further action to pursue foreclosure of the property.

The notice of intention to foreclose shall contain in a prominent location a statement indicating:

- (1) whether the loan meets the criteria set forth in this section;
- (2) that in the event the loan meets the criteria, the borrower has a right to request a six month forbearance period within 30 days of receipt of the notice; and
- (3) the full address and other contact information to which a request to initiate the six month forbearance period may be sent.
- b. If the borrower ceases to occupy the property at any time subsequent to initiating a period of forbearance under this section, the creditor may notify the court, and upon notification the period of forbearance shall be deemed to have ended.
- ¹c. The provisions of this section shall no longer apply whenever the department determines that, for four consecutive quarters, the rate of foreclosure for the State of New Jersey of covered loans which contain introductory rates or prepayment penalties, which shall be defined as the number of foreclosures initiated during any quarter as a percentage of all outstanding loans meeting that definition, is equal to or less than the average rate of foreclosures for the State of New Jersey for the calendar years 2002
- 46 through 2004.1

- 1 10. [(New section)] a. A creditor filing a notice of intention
- 2 to foreclose on a covered mortgage loan, pursuant to the "Fair
- 3 Foreclosure Act," P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-53 et seq.), shall file
- 4 within 30 days of that notice an initial foreclosure report with the
- 5 Department of Banking and Insurance on a form prescribed by the
- 6 department by regulation, which shall include but not be limited to:
- 7 (1) the terms of the mortgage, including interest rate, rate 8 adjustments, prepayment fees, negative amortization, and such other 9 terms as the department may specify;
 - (2) the date of the mortgage;

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- (3) the maker of the mortgage;
- (4) the current holder and servicer of the mortgage, including contact information for a responsible individual employed by the servicer;
- 15 (5) all efforts made by the creditor to negotiate any 16 modifications to the mortgage or payments required under it with 17 the borrower; and
 - (6) the amount due on the mortgage, including interest and penalties.
 - b. A creditor filing an initial foreclosure report as required by subsection a. of this section shall file a quarterly supplementary foreclosure report on each quarterly anniversary of filing the notice of intention to foreclose, up until the entry of judgment of foreclosure. The quarterly supplemental report shall set forth:
 - (1) the status of foreclosure proceedings;
 - (2) the amount due on the mortgage, including interest and penalties;
 - (3) a description of all efforts made by the creditor during the preceding 90 days to negotiate any modifications to the mortgage or payments required under it with the borrower; and
 - (4) any alternatives to foreclosure, including any sales or conveyances, and any modifications to the mortgage or payments required under it, entered into between the creditor and the borrower.
 - c. The creditor shall provide a copy of the initial foreclosure report and the quarterly supplemental foreclosure report to the court and to the borrower, and shall also provide a copy of the reports to a qualified ¹[counseling]¹ entity upon submission by the entity of a letter signed by the borrower authorizing release of the reports to the entity.
- d. Within three months of the effective date of [this act]
- 42 P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)¹,
- 43 the Department of Banking and Insurance shall adopt and
- 44 promulgate forms for the initial and supplementary foreclosure
- 45 reports required under this section.
- e. Within six months of the effective date of '[this act]
- 47 P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)¹,
- 48 the Department of Banking and Insurance shall make regularly

updated information on foreclosure activity for each census tract in the State available to the public on its website.

- 11. '[(New section)]' a. A creditor serving a notice of intention to foreclose on a mortgage on residential property in this State shall serve the public officer of the municipality in which the property is located, or, if the municipality has not designated a public officer pursuant to P.L.1942, c.112 (C.40:48-2.3 et seq.), the municipal clerk, with a copy of the notice at the same time it is served on the owner of the property. The copy served on the public officer or municipal clerk shall include the full name and contact information of an individual located within the State who is authorized to accept service on behalf of the creditor.
- b. If '[a] the borrower vacates the' residential property '[becomes vacant]' at any point subsequent to the creditor's filing the notice of intention to foreclose, but prior to vesting of title in the creditor or any other third party, and the property is found to be a nuisance or in violation of any applicable State or local code, the local public 'or code enforcement' officer or municipal clerk shall notify the creditor, which shall have the responsibility to abate the nuisance or correct the violation in the same manner and to the same extent as the title owner of the property, to such standard or specification as may be required by the public 'or code enforcement' officer or '[municipal clerk] the municipality'.
- c. If the municipality expends public funds in order to abate a nuisance or correct a violation on a residential property in situations in which the creditor was given notice pursuant to the provisions of subsection b. of this section but failed to abate the nuisance or correct the violation as directed, the public 'or code enforcement' officer or '[municipal clerk] the municipality' shall have the same recourse against the creditor as it would have against the title owner of the property, including but not limited to the recourse provided under section 23 of P.L.2003, c.210 (C.55:19-100).

12. A consumer reporting agency or any other business entity shall not sell to, or exchange with, a third party, unless the third party holds an existing mortgage loan on the property, the existence of a credit inquiry arising from a consumer mortgage loan application when the sale or exchange is triggered by an inquiry made in response to an application for credit. This section shall not apply to information provided by a mortgage originator or servicer to a third party providing services in connection with the mortgage loan origination or servicing; a proposed or actual securitization; secondary market sale, including sales of servicing rights; or similar transaction related to the consumer mortgage loan.

13. a. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a homeowner who is a borrower under a covered mortgage

- loan and who loses title as a result of foreclosure may remain in possession of the property as a tenant in possession subject to the provisions of this section, unless the entity taking title through foreclosure requires the property for their personal use and occupancy, or the entity taking title through foreclosure subsequently conveys the property to another entity which requires the property for their personal use and occupancy, in which case the tenant in possession shall be required to vacate the property upon ¹[90 days] two months' notice.
 - b. A tenant in possession pursuant to subsection a. of this section shall pay the title holder a fair market rent for the property. The title holder shall provide the tenant with notice of the fair market rent for the property, and the information that the title owner used as a basis to determine the rent for the property, which shall include rental income for comparable properties in the same area.
 - c. The title holder may evict the tenant in possession for cause as set forth in the section 2 of P.L.1974, c.49 (C.2A:18-61.1 et seq.).
 - d. Simultaneously with serving the notice of intention to foreclose on a covered mortgage loan on a borrower who is the owner-occupant of the property, the creditor shall send the borrower by certified mail a notice that shall identify the property and that shall include the following information prominently displayed:

NOTICE TO BORROWER:

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN THIS PROPERTY DURING THE FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS AND AFTER THE SHERIFF'S SALE UNLESS THE PROPERTY IS ACQUIRED BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO PLANS TO OCCUPY THE PROPERTY.

IF [NAME OF CREDITOR] ACQUIRES THE PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE, YOU MAY REMAIN IN THE PROPERTY AS A TENANT UNTIL [NAME OF CREDITOR] SELLS THE PROPERTY TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO PLANS TO OCCUPY THE PROPERTY. YOU MUST PAY A FAIR MARKET RENT AND KEEP THE PROPERTY IN GOOD CONDITION.

- ¹[14. Section 2 of P.L.1974, c.49 (C.2A:18-61.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 2. No lessee or tenant or the assigns, under-tenants or legal representatives of such lessee or tenant may be removed by the Superior Court from any house, building, mobile home or land in a mobile home park or tenement leased for residential purposes, other than (1) owner-occupied premises with not more than two rental units or a hotel, motel or other guest house or part thereof rented to a transient guest or seasonal tenant; (2) a dwelling unit which is held in trust on behalf of a member of the immediate family of the

person or persons establishing the trust, provided that the member of the immediate family on whose behalf the trust is established permanently occupies the unit; and (3) a dwelling unit which is permanently occupied by a member of the immediate family of the owner of that unit, provided, however, that exception (1) shall not apply where the owner-occupant has been the subject of a foreclosure proceeding as a result of which title has passed by sheriff's sale to another party; exception (2) or (3) shall apply only in cases in which the member of the immediate family has a developmental disability, except upon establishment of one of the following grounds as good cause:

- a. The person fails to pay rent due and owing under the lease whether the same be oral or written; provided that, for the purposes of this section, any portion of rent unpaid by a tenant to a landlord but utilized by the tenant to continue utility service to the rental premises after receiving notice from an electric, gas, water or sewer public utility that such service was in danger of discontinuance based on nonpayment by the landlord, shall not be deemed to be unpaid rent.
- b. The person has continued to be, after written notice to cease, so disorderly as to destroy the peace and quiet of the occupants or other tenants living in said house or neighborhood.
- c. The person has willfully or by reason of gross negligence caused or allowed destruction, damage or injury to the premises.
- d. The person has continued, after written notice to cease, to substantially violate or breach any of the landlord's rules and regulations governing said premises, provided such rules and regulations are reasonable and have been accepted in writing by the tenant or made a part of the lease at the beginning of the lease term.
- e. (1) The person has continued, after written notice to cease, to substantially violate or breach any of the covenants or agreements contained in the lease for the premises where a right of reentry is reserved to the landlord in the lease for a violation of such covenant or agreement, provided that such covenant or agreement is reasonable and was contained in the lease at the beginning of the lease term.
- (2) In public housing under the control of a public housing authority or redevelopment agency, the person has substantially violated or breached any of the covenants or agreements contained in the lease for the premises pertaining to illegal uses of controlled dangerous substances, or other illegal activities, whether or not a right of reentry is reserved to the landlord in the lease for a violation of such covenant or agreement, provided that such covenant or agreement conforms to federal guidelines regarding such lease provisions and was contained in the lease at the beginning of the lease term.
- f. The person has failed to pay rent after a valid notice to quit and notice of increase of said rent, provided the increase in rent is

not unconscionable and complies with any and all other laws or municipal ordinances governing rent increases.

- The landlord or owner (1) seeks to permanently board up or demolish the premises because he has been cited by local or State housing inspectors for substantial violations affecting the health and safety of tenants and it is economically unfeasible for the owner to eliminate the violations; (2) seeks to comply with local or State housing inspectors who have cited him for substantial violations affecting the health and safety of tenants and it is unfeasible to so comply without removing the tenant; simultaneously with service of notice of eviction pursuant to this clause, the landlord shall notify the Department of Community Affairs of the intention to institute proceedings and shall provide the department with such other information as it may require pursuant to rules and regulations. The department shall inform all parties and the court of its view with respect to the feasibility of compliance without removal of the tenant and may in its discretion appear and present evidence; (3) seeks to correct an illegal occupancy because he has been cited by local or State housing inspectors or zoning officers and it is unfeasible to correct such illegal occupancy without removing the tenant; or (4) is a governmental agency which seeks to permanently retire the premises from the rental market pursuant to a redevelopment or land clearance plan in a blighted area. In those cases where the tenant is being removed for any reason specified in this subsection, no warrant for possession shall be issued until P.L.1967, c.79 (C.52:31B-1 et seq.) and P.L.1971, c.362 (C.20:4-1 et seq.) have been complied with.
 - h. The owner seeks to retire permanently the residential building or the mobile home park from residential use or use as a mobile home park, provided this subsection shall not apply to circumstances covered under subsection g. of this section.
 - i. The landlord or owner proposes, at the termination of a lease, reasonable changes of substance in the terms and conditions of the lease, including specifically any change in the term thereof, which the tenant, after written notice, refuses to accept; provided that in cases where a tenant has received a notice of termination pursuant to subsection g. of section 3 of P.L.1974, c.49 (C.2A:18-61.2), or has a protected tenancy status pursuant to section 9 of the "Senior Citizens and Disabled Protected Tenancy Act," P.L.1981, c.226 (C.2A:18-61.30), or pursuant to the "Tenant Protection Act of 1992," P.L.1991, c.509 (C.2A:18-61.40 et al.), the landlord or owner shall have the burden of proving that any change in the terms and conditions of the lease, rental or regulations both is reasonable and does not substantially reduce the rights and privileges to which the tenant was entitled prior to the conversion.
 - j. The person, after written notice to cease, has habitually and without legal justification failed to pay rent which is due and owing.
 - k. The landlord or owner of the building or mobile home park is converting from the rental market to a condominium, cooperative

- 1 or fee simple ownership of two or more dwelling units or park sites,
- 2 except as hereinafter provided in subsection l. of this section.
- Where the tenant is being removed pursuant to this subsection, no
- 4 warrant for possession shall be issued until this act has been
- 5 complied with. No action for possession shall be brought pursuant
- 6 to this subsection against a senior citizen tenant or disabled tenant
- 7 with protected tenancy status pursuant to the "Senior Citizens and
- 8 Disabled Protected Tenancy Act," P.L.1981, c.226 (C.2A:18-61.22
- 9 et al.), or against a qualified tenant under the "Tenant Protection
- 10 Act of 1992," P.L.1991, c.509 (C.2A:18-61.40 et al.), as long as the
- agency has not terminated the protected tenancy status or the protected tenancy period has not expired.

- l. (1) The owner of a building or mobile home park, which is constructed as or being converted to a condominium, cooperative or fee simple ownership, seeks to evict a tenant or sublessee whose initial tenancy began after the master deed, agreement establishing the cooperative or subdivision plat was recorded, because the owner has contracted to sell the unit to a buyer who seeks to personally occupy it and the contract for sale calls for the unit to be vacant at the time of closing. However, no action shall be brought against a tenant under this paragraph unless the tenant was given a statement in accordance with section 6 of P.L.1975, c.311 (C.2A:18-61.9);
- (2) The owner of three or less condominium or cooperative units seeks to evict a tenant whose initial tenancy began by rental from an owner of three or less units after the master deed or agreement establishing the cooperative was recorded, because the owner seeks to personally occupy the unit, or has contracted to sell the unit to a buyer who seeks to personally occupy it and the contract for sale calls for the unit to be vacant at the time of closing;
- (3) The owner of a building of three residential units or less seeks to personally occupy a unit, or has contracted to sell the residential unit to a buyer who wishes to personally occupy it and the contract for sale calls for the unit to be vacant at the time of closing.
- m. The landlord or owner conditioned the tenancy upon and in consideration for the tenant's employment by the landlord or owner as superintendent, janitor or in some other capacity and such employment is being terminated.
- n. The person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or if a juvenile, has been adjudicated delinquent on the basis of an act which if committed by an adult would constitute an offense under the "Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1987," N.J.S.2C:35-1 et al. involving the use, possession, manufacture, dispensing or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance, controlled dangerous substance analog or drug paraphernalia within the meaning of that act within or upon the leased premises or the building or complex of buildings and land appurtenant thereto, or the mobile home park, in which those premises are located, and has not in connection with his sentence for that offense either (1)

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1 successfully completed or (2) been admitted to and continued upon 2 probation while completing, a drug rehabilitation program pursuant 3 to N.J.S.2C:35-14; or, being the tenant or lessee of such leased 4 premises, knowingly harbors or harbored therein a person who has 5 been so convicted or has so pleaded, or otherwise permits or 6 permitted such a person to occupy those premises for residential 7 purposes, whether continuously or intermittently, except that this 8 subsection shall not apply to a person harboring or permitting a 9 juvenile to occupy the premises if the juvenile has been adjudicated 10 delinquent upon the basis of an act which if committed by an adult 11 would constitute the offense of use or possession under the said act. 12 No action for removal may be brought pursuant to this subsection 13 more than two years after the date of the adjudication or conviction 14 or more than two years after the person's release from incarceration 15 whichever is the later.

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o. The person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or if a juvenile, has been adjudicated delinquent on the basis of an act which if committed by an adult would constitute an offense under N.J.S.2C:12-1 or N.J.S.2C:12-3 involving assault, or terroristic threats against the landlord, a member of the landlord's family or an employee of the landlord; or, being the tenant or lessee of such leased premises, knowingly harbors or harbored therein a person who has been so convicted or has so pleaded, or otherwise permits or permitted such a person to occupy those premises for residential purposes, whether continuously or intermittently. No action for removal may be brought pursuant to this subsection more than two years after the adjudication or conviction or more than two years after the person's release from incarceration whichever is the later.

The person has been found, by a preponderance of the evidence, liable in a civil action for removal commenced under this act for an offense under N.J.S.2C:20-1 et al. involving theft of property located on the leased premises from the landlord, the leased premises or other tenants residing in the leased premises, or N.J.S.2C:12-1 or N.J.S.2C:12-3 involving assault or terroristic threats against the landlord, a member of the landlord's family or an employee of the landlord, or under the "Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1987," N.J.S.2C:35-1 et al., involving the use, possession, manufacture, dispensing or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance, controlled dangerous substance analog or drug paraphernalia within the meaning of that act within or upon the leased premises or the building or complex of buildings and land appurtenant thereto, or the mobile home park, in which those premises are located, and has not in connection with his sentence for that offense either (1) successfully completed or (2) been admitted to and continued upon probation while completing a drug rehabilitation program pursuant to N.J.S.2C:35-14; or, being the tenant or lessee of such leased premises, knowingly harbors or harbored therein a person who committed such an offense, or otherwise permits or permitted such a person to occupy those

premises for residential purposes, whether continuously or intermittently, except that this subsection shall not apply to a person who harbors or permits a juvenile to occupy the premises if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent upon the basis of an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the offense of use or possession under the said "Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1987."

q. The person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or if a juvenile, has been adjudicated delinquent on the basis of an act which if committed by an adult would constitute an offense under N.J.S.2C:20-1 et al. involving theft of property from the landlord, the leased premises or other tenants residing in the same building or complex; or, being the tenant or lessee of such leased premises, knowingly harbors therein a person who has been so convicted or has so pleaded, or otherwise permits such a person to occupy those premises for residential purposes, whether continuously or intermittently.

For purposes of this section, (1) "developmental disability" means any disability which is defined as such pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3); (2) "member of the immediate family" means a person's spouse, parent, child or sibling, or a spouse, parent, child or sibling of any of them; and (3) "permanently" occupies or occupied means that the occupant maintains no other domicile at which the occupant votes, pays rent or property taxes or at which rent or property taxes are paid on the occupant's behalf.

(cf: P.L.2000, c.113, s.3)]¹

¹[15. Immediately upon the effective date of this act, the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency shall provide the amount of \$1,000,000 from its reserves or administrative monies to the department for the purpose of establishing the initial revenues for the trust fund established under section 4 of this act.]¹

¹[16.] 14. The ¹[Department of Community Affairs] agency ¹, in consultation with the Department of Banking and Insurance, shall adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

¹[17.] <u>15.</u> This act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.