1 Below is a transcribed portion of a TVW video segment. 2 Participants identified in this video segment are: Stu 3 Halsan, Denny Eliason, Senator Benton, Holly Chisa, and 4 Mr. Chairman of the committee. 5 TRANSCRIPT OF TVW ONLINE VIDEO SEGMENT 6 STU HALSAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 7 Stu Halsan here now representing the Washington Land 8 Title Association. And I just wanted to bring up a few 9 things in response to what we just heard. This is not about foreclosures of deeds of trust. The 10 11 talk about mediation and foreclosure counseling and all of 12 that type of thing is totally irrelevant to this. 13 This is not about anybody losing their home, this is 14 about somebody wanting to sell their home. They want to 15 get the documentation so that they can sell it. And this

bill merely sets up a default system of notices and filings that can be used when the beneficiary lender and trustee don't do what they're supposed to do.

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You know, a lot of the stuff that you just heard -- and I'm -- Denny may not like this, but we're dealing in the title industry with the environment in which we're in.

One of your last witnesses talked about securitization. Yeah, that -- that probably is the problem that really is concerned with them; because Wall Street secured ties to a lot of these mortgages, packaged them up, they're owned

somewhere off here, and the collections are run by a servicing agent here.

You know we've never required and this law doesn't require an original note to be done in order to do that. We're, we're -- the current statute doesn't require that. We're releasing collateral, we're not releasing the note in regards to this.

You're not gonna to be able to change what Wall Street did with those securitizations of all these things. So we're dealing with the situation on the ground how we're trying to sell your houses. And if you start requiring the original note that has been gone through I don't know how many hands -- but the collection is being done by a servicing company that we know -- if you require that original note, none of you will ever be able to sell your property. You just won't. And that's my weak understanding of this thing. But this bill has nothing to do with the problems that really seem to have these previous witnesses worked up. We're just trying to get these transactions through.

And I would remind the committee members, we're title insurance companies doing closings. We do this closing and you sell your property, we're ensuring the person buying it from anything that might be a problem there.

And this bill only releases the lien. If there are any

lawsuits or whatever that might come of transactions that they talk about or fraud, those can still be used. It's just the property gets to be able to be transferred. All those other -- all those other potential suits out there still exist, if in fact they're there.

So that's my, you know, weak, perhaps, explanation in response what we've just heard. And I'll defer to Denny and Holly.

DENNY ELIASON: Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, honorable members of the committee. For the record my name is Denny Eliason. I'm here on behalf of the Washington Bankers Association. We are a trade association that represents 95% plus of all the banks that do business in the state of Washington from the smallest of community banks to the largest of national banks. Thank you for the opportunity to testify regarding this legislation.

I want to agree with Stu from the outset that a number of the objections you have heard to this bill relate to the foreclosure process. And I would remind the committee that over the last almost three years now there have been two major pieces of foreclosure legislation that have covered many of those issues. Both of those legislation were the product of over a hundred hours of negotiation with interested parties from all sides, including very reputable consumer groups who sat at every negotiation of

those two bills.

I respect very much that there are still objections to the process, but the process itself as it exists in the state of Washington has been fully vetted. And I would submit fully addressed by nation-leading legislation as it relates to foreclosure.

As it relates to this bill, last year the title companies came to us with this legislation and the assertion that in the tens of thousands of home sales that are closed every year there are occasions where financial institutions were not reconveying as they perceived we should be. We thoroughly reviewed the issue at the time. We did not object to the bill last year. When they brought it forth over the interim we reviewed the legislation again and did not object in any way to the legislation that's before you. It's aimed at fixing a scenario where a bank is not properly reconveying once they have received payment.

Again, we reviewed the legislation, we provided input last year, we reviewed the legislation and agreed to it again this year, and that's why it's before you and candidly that's why it had 95 signatures coming out of the House.

This legislation has been thoughtfully and fully vetted by reputable consumer groups, by the title companies, and

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      by financial institutions. The bill as it sits before you
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      is, we believe, a thoughtful protection for borrowers who
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      have paid off their -- rightfully paid off their loan and
      now want them reconveyed. And that's why we came to the
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      table and agreed to it. It does establish additional
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      burdens on banks; but, again, in those rare circumstances
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      where reconveyance was not happening we were more than
      willing to agree, if you will, to the legislation before
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      you.
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          With that I'd be happy to answer any questions.
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          MR. CHAIRMAN: Senator Benton?
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          SENATOR BENTON:
                               Thank you, Denny.
          It's the way I understood it when we first started, I
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      think, but --
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          In the legislation it talks -- in Line 3, Page 2 -- If
      the trustee of record is unable or unwilling to -- unable
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       or unwilling to reconvey the deed of trust within 120 days
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       following payment . . .
          I have a problem giving somebody 120 days to reconvey
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       the property after they have already been paid. Most
       escrows are -- well, 60 days, some can go 30, some can go
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       90 if they're complicated. Business transactions for
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       business enterprises they can go 120, but that's pretty
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       rare.
          Once payment has already been made reconveyance should
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occur very quickly, certainly within 30 days if not within two weeks, I would think. 120 days is, I just think, an exorbitant amount of time to provide a reconveyance deed. So I'd like to tighten that up. Because I think once a bank's been paid, they should reconvey the title. End of story, right?

STU HALSAN: Perhaps if I could respond. Senator

STU HALSAN: Perhaps if I could respond, Senator Benton?

This bill is really a delicate balance. To get everybody on the same frame we just want the problem to be solved. We don't want to get to a situation where the banks are opposing it because we've given them the rush, making them do something faster than -- I'm sure some banks might have a bureaucracy but, you know -- this --

The time frames, yeah, it appears that they're long; however, it is that delicate balance. We are satisfied with this. We will get rid of some of those things like the escrow association mentioned that have been sitting around for six years, and we'll get rid of it in a timely manner. But if you start to tighten it up, you're gonna be then making it so that not everybody is -- that some people may feel they're being taken by surprise and everybody's interest isn't protected. So it's a long process, but it gets the job done.

SENATOR BENTON: But 120 days is better than six years

is what you're telling me?

DENNY ELIASON: Absolutely.

HOLLY CHISA: Good afternoon, Mr. Sherman, members of the committee.

For the record I'm Holly Chisa. I'm here on behalf of the United Trustees Association, and we also do support this bill.

We actually had a conference call on this piece of legislation earlier in the week where I asked our board: How do you feel? Are you okay with this? And they've seen these laws in other states including notable California, Nevada where we've had -- they have had severe foreclosure issues.

And for those circumstances where say you had a -- your mortgage was held by a financial institution which was closed on a Friday -- which I was one of those -- it can be difficult to resolve out those legacies. And we are coming off the tail of an extraordinary number of years where an extraordinary number of financial institutions were closed and shuffled and we need a way to bring closure to the homeowner, which is the primary intent of this legislation is to bring closure. It may take 120 days to get there, but at least it brings finality to a scenario as opposed to completely ending the moving of this bill, killing the bill. How does that benefit the

homeowner? How does that benefit the homeowner with the 1 2 six years pending who doesn't get his home resolved and 3 get his payment recognized? We'd rather see this bill move forward and resolve out 4 this particular piece of issue. And for those of us who 5 operate in other states we have not had problems with them 6 7 -- with this proposal. MR. CHAIRMAN: Does anybody have any questions? 8 9 SENATOR BENTON: Nope. MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, it's these bills that give me 10 11 great amusement. I know that TVW has the camera on us, 12 but -- and I direct these comments both to con and the pro side when I see your reactions when certain people testify 13 on a bill. I wish I could record it. It's very humorous. 14 But thank you so much for both sides, for testifying on 15 16 this bill. Thank you, thank you very much. 17 [**end of transcribed portion**] --000--18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	<u>A F F I D A V I T</u>
2	I hereby certify that the foregoing transcribed
3	TVW video segment, located at http://www.tvw.org/
4	index.php?option=com—tvwplayer&eventID=2013031076#
5	start=4699, was transcribed to the best of my ability.
6	The transcription was provided at the request of
7	Shelley Erickson.
8	Dated this 3rd day of August, 2013.
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