WEST virginia legislature

2021 regular session

Enrolled

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 42

By Senators Woelfel, Weld, Stollings, Jeffries, and Lindsay

[Passed March 18, 2021; in effect 90 days from passage]

AN ACT to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, designated §8-12-22, relating to foreclosure actions involving abandoned properties; authorizing a municipality to compel a foreclosure; defining “vacant and abandoned property”; designating the Zombie Property Remediation Act of 2021; and requiring conveyance of the deed following foreclosure.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 12. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC POWERS, DUTIES AND ALLIED RELATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES, GOVERNING BODIES, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES; SUITS AGAINST MUNICIPALITIES.

§8-12-22. Foreclosure actions involving abandoned properties.

(a) This section shall be known and may be cited as the Zombie Property Remediation Act of 2021.

(b) No action may be brought pursuant to this section until the municipality has informed any and all mortgagees in writing and by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the mortgagee's registered agent identified by the mortgagee at the office of the West Virginia Secretary of State or, if not registered with the West Virginia Secretary of State, then to the mortgagee’s principal place of business, of the municipality’s intent to file a proceeding pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and provide the mortgagee 45 days from receipt by the agent or at the principal place of business referenced above of the notice of intent to file an action pursuant to subsection (c) of this section to respond to the notice and notify the municipality of the status of the property, the status of the note and the mortgagee’s response to the notice: *Provided*, That the municipality may not issue a notice pursuant to this subsection or bring an action pursuant to subsection (c) of this section if the owner of the property is in bankruptcy without the express consent of the bankruptcy court.

(c) If a property has been determined to be unsafe, unsanitary, dangerous, or detrimental to the public safety or welfare pursuant to an ordinance adopted pursuant to §8-12-16 of this code, or determined vacant and abandoned pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, the municipality in which the property is located may commence a proceeding in which the property is located to compel any or all mortgagees to:

(1) If the mortgagee has classified that the note is in default, the trustee or mortgagee shall commence a foreclosure procedure within four months and shall meet all deadlines to ensure the case is ready to be moved to a trustee sale within a reasonable time period but not to exceed one year;

(2) In the case of a loss mitigation application being filed by the borrower, all provisions of this section shall be tolled until such time as the note is again in default and the time period described in subdivision (1) of this subsection of this section has passed, or otherwise until the mortgagee has determined that the borrower is ineligible for loss mitigation;

(3) If a foreclosure has already been commenced, submit the necessary notices and documentation needed to move the foreclosure to a trustee sale within four months; or

(4) Issue a certificate of discharge of the trust deed lien or mortgage within three months and file a release of the lien or mortgage with the office of the clerk of the county commission in the county where the property is located.

(d) As used in this section, “vacant and abandoned property” means real property with respect to which the plaintiff has proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that it meets any of the following requirements:

(1) No person or persons actually and currently conduct a lawfully licensed business, or lawfully reside, dwell, or live in any part of the building as the legal or equitable owner(s), tenant-occupant(s), owner-occupant(s), or tenant(s) on a permanent, nontransient basis; or

(2) If the exterior maintenance and major systems of the building and the surrounding real property thereof are in violation of applicable building codes or health and sanitation codes and there is no continual utility service evidencing actual use of electric, gas, water service, etc.; or

(3) Each mortgagor has separately issued a sworn written statement, expressing his or her intent to vacate and abandon the property and an inspection of the property shows no evidence of occupancy to indicate that any persons are residing there.

(4) As used in this section, “continual” shall mean to be without more than one 30-day interruption in any given 360-day period and must be more than merely registered to the owner for purposes of billing and must be utilized, at a minimum, in order to keep the property and the major systems of the building in compliance with applicable building and safety codes.

(5) Residential real property may not be considered vacant and abandoned if a structure located on the property meets any of the following:

(A) An unoccupied building that is undergoing construction, renovation, or rehabilitation that is proceeding diligently to completion;

(B) A building occupied on a seasonal basis, but otherwise secure;

(C) A building that is secure, but is the subject of a probate action, action to quit title, or other ownership dispute of which the mortgage servicer has actual notice;

(D) A building damaged by a natural disaster and one or more of its owners intends to repair and reoccupy the property; or

(E) A building occupied by the mortgagor, a relative of the mortgagor, or a tenant lawfully in possession.

(e) For any foreclosure resulting under this section or otherwise pursuant to any trust deed of record, if the successful bidder is the mortgagee, the trustee shall transfer by recorded deed, the property to the mortgagee within 30 days of the foreclosure sale. Any municipality wherein the property is located may seek an injunction to require the trustee, acting on behalf of the mortgagee, to convey the property to the mortgagee by recorded deed of record. Any municipality filing such an action and obtaining relief by injunction may recover attorney’s fees and costs related to the action.

(f) Any property fitting the criteria described in subsection (d) of this section which is not situated within the boundaries of any incorporated municipality may be served in the manner described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section by the county commission of the county in which the property is located, with all attendant duties thereto.

(g) Nothing in this section may be construed to limit or restrain any incorporated municipality’s powers to dispose of unencumbered properties that are unsafe, unsanitary, dangerous, or detrimental to the public safety or welfare pursuant to §8-12-16 of this code.