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(Condominium foreclosure)

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ASSEMBLY

Housing

SENATE:

State Management

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

No

Assembly Commititee

ASSEMBLY:

September 12, 1994

Substitute Enacted

SENATE:

December 7, 1995

ATE OF APPROVAL:

DATE OF PASSAGE:

January 5, 1996

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:
VETO MESSAGE:

No

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

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ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

ASSEMBLY, No. 1282

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1994

Sponsored by Assemblyman ROMA and Assemblywoman HECK

1 AN ACT concerning certain satisfaction of unpaid condominium assessments amending P.L.1948, c.67, P.L.1963, c.144 and P.L.1969, c.257.

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

- 1. Section 65 of P.L.1948, c.67 (C.17:9A-65) is amended to read as follows:
- 65. A. No bank shall make a mortgage loan secured by a mortgage upon real property unless
 - (1) (Deleted by amendment; P.L.1985, c.528.)
- (2) The mortgaged property shall consist of improved real property, including farmlands, or unimproved real property, if the proceeds of such loan shall be used for the purpose of erecting improvements thereon;
- (3) The mortgage securing such loan shall constitute a first lien on a fee; a mortgage shall be deemed a first lien notwithstanding the existence of a prior mortgage or mortgages held by the bank, or liens of taxes which are not delinquent, a lien of a condominium association for up to six months customary condominium assessments pursuant to section 21 of P.L.1969. c.257 (C.46:8B-21), building restrictions or other restrictive covenants or conditions, leases or tenancies whereby rents or profits are reserved to the owner, joint driveways, sewer rights, rights in walls, rights-of-way or other easements, encroachments, which the persons signing the certificate provided for in section 67 report in their opinion do not materially affect the security for the mortgage loan. Every mortgage shall be certified to be such a first lien by an attorney-at-law of the state in which the real property is located, or certified or guaranteed to be such a first lien by a corporation authorized to guarantee titles to land in such state;
- (4) No such loan shall be made for a period longer than 40 years from its date, and no such loan shall exceed 80% of the appraised value of the mortgaged property; provided that there shall be included in the appraised value of the mortgaged property, for the purpose of this paragraph (4), the value of the improvements to be erected upon the mortgaged property wholly or partly with the proceeds of such loan; and
- (5) The instrument evidencing the loan shall require payment to be made during each year on account of the principal amount of the loan, at a rate not less than 1% per annum of the original amount of the loan, if the original amount of the loan does not exceed 50% of the appraised value of the mortgaged property; or

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

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2% per annum of the original amount of the loan, if the loan exceeds 50% but does not exceed 66 2/3% of such appraised value; or 4% per annum of the original amount of the loan, if the loan exceeds 66 2/3% of such appraised value; provided that, in lieu of such principal payments, the instrument evidencing any mortgage loan may require equal monthly payments, each applicable to principal and interest, in an amount sufficient to pay current interest and to repay the amount of the loan in not more than 40 years from its date; and provided further that when the proceeds of any such loan are to be used to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of constructing a building or buildings on the mortgaged property, and such proceeds are paid by the bank from time to time, final payment being made at or after completion, the instrument evidencing such loan need not require that any payment be made on account of the principal amount of the loan during the period from the date of such loan to a date not more than 18 months from the date of such loan; and such date marking the end of the period during which no payments are required to be made on account of the principal amount of the loan shall be deemed to be the date of such loan for the purpose of reckoning the 40-year period limited for the payment of such loan by this paragraph (5), and by paragraph (4) of this subsection.

- The commissioner may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the banking advisory board, make, alter and rescind regulations: (1) Authorizing banks to make mortgage loans, or specified types or classes of mortgage loans, (a) which exceed 80% of the appraised value of the mortgaged property; (b) which mature in more than 25 years from their date; (c) which require smaller annual payments on account of the principal amounts thereof than those specified in paragraph (5) of subsection A of this section; (d) which provide for equal monthly payments, each applicable to principal and interest, in amounts sufficient to pay current interest on and to repay the amount of the loan in such number of years, more than 40 but not more than 45, as the regulations may specify; or (e) which substantially conform to the terms and conditions of mortgage loans authorized to be made by associations pursuant to the "Savings and Loan Act (1963)," P.L.1963, c.144 (C.17:12B-1 et seq.);
- (2) Defining "improved real property" for the purposes of paragraph (2) of subsection A of this section;
- (3) Increasing the percentage of the time deposits or the aggregate of the unimpaired capital stock and surplus of banks which banks may invest in mortgage loans beyond the limitation expressed in subsection A of section 69;
- (4) Increasing the percentage of the principal balances owing on mortgage loans of the kind referred to in section 68 which shall not be included in the total of all principal balances owing on mortgage loans for the purposes of subsection A of section 69, or eliminating entirely the principal balances owing on such mortgage loans from such total of all principal balances.
- C. In making, altering and rescinding regulations pursuant to subsection B of this section, the commissioner and the banking advisory board shall consider the statutes and regulations applicable to national banks in the making or acquiring of loans

secured by interests in real property and the practices followed by national banks in the making or acquiring of such loans. The regulations so made shall, so far as the commissioner and the banking advisory board deem to be warranted by the state of the economy and to be consistent with sound banking practices, be directed toward the creation and maintenance of a substantial parity between banks and national banks in all matters relating to the making and acquiring of loans secured by interests in real property. The power to regulate as provided in subsection B of this section may be exercised by the commissioner and the banking advisory board within the standards established by this subsection, notwithstanding that the subject of such regulation is not expressly set forth in subsection B of this section.

- D. A bank may make a mortgage loan in excess of the ratio between appraised value and the amount of the loan as established by subsection A(4) of this section, provided that the amount of such excess is secured by other collateral having a value at all times at least equal to the amount of the principal balance in excess of that amount permitted by subsection A(4) or as established by regulation of the Commissioner of Banking.
- 21 (cf: P.L.1985, c.528, s.6)

- 2. Section 181 of P.L.1948, c.67 (C.17:9A-181) is amended to read as follows:
- 181. A. 1. A savings bank may make or invest in mortgage loans in the manner and subject to the limitations prescribed by this section. For the purposes of this section, "mortgage loan" shall include every indebtedness secured by mortgage on real property, or on a lease of the fee of real property (in any case in which such lease is lawful security for such mortgage loan), except as otherwise provided by subsection Q. of this section, and a savings bank shall be deemed to have made a mortgage loan when
- (a) It lends or participates in lending money to a borrower upon the security of real property, or
- (b) It acquires, by purchase or otherwise, a mortgage loan or any share or part of or interest in a mortgage loan which is not subordinate to any share or part thereof or interest therein held by any other person.

A savings bank may sell, assign or otherwise dispose of a share or part of or interest in a mortgage loan held by it to any other person.

- 2. For all purposes of compliance with the applicable provisions and restrictions of subsections D. and G. of this section as to the percentage of the mortgage loan to the appraised value of the mortgaged property, and the term of and rate of amortization of such loan, the date of the acquisition by a savings bank of a mortgage loan or a share or part thereof or interest therein shall, as respects such savings bank, be deemed to be the date as of which the mortgage loan was made and the unpaid amount of the principal then due shall be deemed to be the amount of such mortgage loan.
- B. No savings bank shall make a mortgage loan at any time when the total cost of acquisition by the savings bank of all real property owned by it, other than real property held for the

purposes specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (5) of section 24, and the total of all principal balances owing to the savings bank on mortgage loans, less all write-offs and reserves with respect to such real property and mortgage loans, together exceeds, or by the making of such loan will exceed, 80% of its deposits. For the purposes of this subsection, principal balances owing on mortgage loans made pursuant to subsection Q.(1) of this section shall, only to the extent of the unguaranteed portion of such balances, and loans made pursuant to subsection Q.(2) of this section shall, only to the extent of 50% of such balances, be included in the total of all principal balances owing to the savings bank on mortgage loans; and for the purposes of this subsection, principal balances owing on mortgage loans made by the use of funds received by the bank pursuant to the provisions of the "New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency Law of 1983," P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.), shall, only to the extent of 50% of such balances, be included in the total of all principal balances, owing to the savings bank on mortgage loans.

C. In the event that the real property offered as security for a mortgage loan is subject to one or more prior mortgage liens, the maximum amount of a mortgage loan which may be made pursuant to this section shall be reduced by the total amount of the mortgage loan or loans outstanding which are secured by the prior mortgage lien or liens, except that, if any prior mortgage lien or liens secure a line, or lines, of credit, the maximum amount of mortgage loan which may be made pursuant to this section shall be reduced by the total amount that may be borrowed under the line, or lines, of credit.

D. When the real property offered as security for a mortgage loan consists of a lot of land, or, in the case of condominiums, an interest in a lot of land, upon which there is one or more one-, two-, three-, or four-family dwellings including appropriate garages or other outbuildings, if any, or upon which such dwelling or dwellings, garages or outbuildings are in the course of construction or are to be constructed, the amount of the mortgage loan shall not exceed 90% of the appraised value of the real property; provided, however, where mortgage guaranty insurance is issued incident to such loan pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Act, P.L.1968, c.248 (C.17:46A-1 et seq.), the amount of the mortgage loan shall not exceed 95% of the appraised value of the real property.

- E. (Deleted by amendment.)
- F. (Deleted by amendment.)

G. When the real property offered as security for a mortgage loan consists of a lot of land upon which there is a building or buildings other than dwellings of the nature described in subsection D. of this section, or upon which such other buildings are in the course of construction, or are to be constructed, or when such land is paved for parking lot purposes, the amount of the mortgage loan shall not exceed 80% of appraised value of such real property. The instrument evidencing a mortgage loan made pursuant to this subsection shall require that the loan be repaid in full in not more than 30 years and one month from the date it is made; and (a) if the amount of such loan, when made,

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exceeds 50%, of the appraised value of the real property, that payment shall be made in reduction thereof at least semiannually, at an annual rate equal to at least 1% of the original amount of such loan; or (b) if the amount of such loan, when made, does not exceed 50% of the appraised value of the real property, that payments shall be made in reduction thereof at least semiannually, at an annual rate equal to at least 1/2% of the original amount of such loan; provided, that, in lieu of such principal payments, the instrument evidencing any mortgage loan may require equal monthly payments each applicable to principal and interest in an amount sufficient to pay current interest and to repay the amount of the loan in not more than 30 years and one month from its date. When, however, the amount of such loan does not, when made, exceed 50% of the appraised value of such real property, and the instrument evidencing such loan requires that it be paid in full in not more than five years and one month from the date it is made, the instrument need not require that any payment be made in reduction of such loan prior to its maturity date. Notwithstanding the limitations prescribed by subsection D. and hereinabove in this section, a savings bank may make a mortgage loan secured by a lot of land or two or more lots of land, contiguous or not, upon each of which there is a building or buildings, or upon each of which a building or buildings are in the course of construction or are to be constructed. The limitations of this section governing the term of the loan, rate of amortization, and the percentage of the mortgage loan to the appraised value of each type of building, including land, shall apply. No loans shall be made under subsection D. or G. hereof to any one person or on any one property if the loans shall exceed 15% of the surplus, undivided profits, and reserves of the savings bank, or \$50,000.00, whichever is greater.

H. When the real property offered as security for a mortgage loan is of the nature described in subsection D. of this section, and the amount of the loan does not exceed 66 2/3% of the appraised value of such real property, the instrument evidencing such loan shall be sufficient if it conforms to the requirements of subsection G. of this section.

I. A mortgage loan may be made for the purpose of enabling a borrower to construct a building or buildings upon real property owned by him, and, in such a case, the appraised value of the real property shall include the value of the building or buildings to be constructed, but at no time shall a greater sum be advanced on account of such loan than, in the opinion of (1) the appraisers hereinafter provided for, or (2) one of such appraisers and an officer of the savings bank designated for that purpose by the board of managers, is warranted by the state of completion of the buildings in process of construction. For the purposes of compliance with the applicable requirements of subsection G. of this section as to the term of and the rate of amortization of a loan made pursuant to this section, such loan shall be deemed to have been made when the final advance shall be made to the borrower on such loan, or 60 months from the date of the mortgage securing such loan, whichever is earlier.

J. When the real property offered as security for a mortgage

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52 53 loan consists of unimproved land, and the proceeds of the mortgage loan are not to be used to construct a building on the land, the amount of the loan shall not exceed 50% of the appraised value of the real property. When the real property offered as security for a mortgage loan consists of unimproved land, and the proceeds of the loan are to be used for improvements to the land, the amount of such loan shall not exceed 75% of the appraised value of such real property. The instrument evidencing a loan made pursuant to this subsection shall require that such loan be paid in full in not more than 10 years and one month from the date it is made. No loan made pursuant to this subsection shall exceed \$10,000.00, or 3/10 of 1% of the deposits of the savings bank, whichever is greater; nor shall any loan be made at any time when the total of all such loans exceeds, or if the making of such loan would cause such total to exceed 2% of the deposits of the savings bank.

K. No mortgage loan shall be made except upon a written certification signed by at least two persons, each of whom shall be either a manager of the bank or an appraiser appointed by its board of managers. In the case of a mortgage loan secured by a mortgage upon real property, such certification shall state the opinion of such persons as to the value of the land and the improvements thereon or to be erected thereon and the character of such improvements. In the case of a mortgage loan secured by a mortgage upon a lease of the fee of real property, such certification shall state the opinion of such person as to the value of the leasehold interest to be subject to the mortgage, including the leasehold interest in the improvements erected or to be erected upon the leased property and the character of such improvements. Such certification shall be filed with the records of the bank, and shall be preserved until the savings bank has no interest, as mortgagee or otherwise, in the real property.

- L. Purchase money mortgage loans made by a savings bank on the sale of real property owned by it shall not be subject to the preceding subsections or to subsection P. of this section, except that such loans shall be included in determining whether the total amount of mortgage loans held by a savings bank exceeds 80% of its deposits.
- M. No savings bank shall make a mortgage loan secured by a mortgage upon a lease of the fee of real property unless
- (1) The leased property is located within this State or, if outside this State, the leased property is located within 50 miles of the border of this State;
- (2) The leased property shall consist of improved real property, including farmlands, or unimproved real property if the proceeds of such loan shall be used for the purpose of erecting improvements thereon;
- (3) The mortgage securing such loan shall constitute a first lien on a lease of the fee of real property, which fee is not subject to any prior lien; the fee shall be deemed not subject to any prior lien notwithstanding the existence of liens of taxes which are not delinquent, a lien of a condominium association for up to six months of customary condominium assessments pursuant

to section 21 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-21), building restrictions or other restrictive covenants or conditions, joint driveways, sewer rights, rights in walls, rights-of-way or other easements, or encroachments, which the persons signing the certificate provided for in subsection K. of this section report in their opinion do not materially affect the security for the mortgage loan. Every mortgage shall be certified to be such a first lien by an attorney-at-law of the state in which the real property is located, or certified or guaranteed to be such a first lien by a corporation authorized to guarantee titles to land in such state;

- (4) Such loan shall not exceed 66 2/3% of the appraised value of the leasehold interest subject to the mortgage, including the leasehold interest in the improvements erected upon the mortgaged property, or to be erected thereon wholly or partly with the proceeds of the mortgage loan; and
- (5) The instrument evidencing the loan shall require that payment be made on account of the principal amount of such loan at an annual rate sufficient to repay such loan not later than one year prior to the expiration of the lease;
- (6) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the terms of the loan are authorized for an association pursuant to subsections C. and D. of section 155 of the "Savings and Loan Act (1963)," P.L.1963, c.144 (C.17:12B-155).
- N. The instrument evidencing a mortgage loan may be in such form, and may contain such provisions, not inconsistent with law, as the savings bank may choose to insert for the protection of its lien and the preservation of its interest in the real property mortgaged to it.
- O. Notwithstanding the limitations prescribed by the preceding subsections or by subsection P. of this section, a savings bank may
- (1) For the purposes of preventing or mitigating loss, or of preserving the lien of its mortgage, or of conserving the value of the real property affected by its mortgage, (a) extend the time for the payment of principal or interest, (b) modify or waive any of the terms or conditions of the instrument evidencing a mortgage loan, (c) settle or compromise all or part of the amount due or to grow due on a mortgage loan, (d) sell or assign the mortgage loan, or a share or part thereof or interest therein, for such consideration as it shall deem proper, and (e) advance funds for the payment of any tax, lien, charge or claim whatsoever; and
- (2) Make a loan in addition to an existing mortgage loan or loans held by it, upon the security of the same real property and secured by the existing mortgage or mortgages, in an amount not to exceed the difference between the balance due on the existing mortgage or mortgages and the original amount thereof; provided, however, that no such additional loan shall be made which shall increase the total amount due upon such mortgages over the amount which could be loaned upon the security of such real property. Such additional loan shall be repaid in equal monthly installments, beginning within one year from the date of such loan, with the payments adjusted so that the additional loan shall be repaid in full either before or at the maturity of the existing mortgage. If the unexpired term of such mortgage or

mortgages shall have been reduced to 15 years or less, such term may be extended for an additional period of not more than 15 years. Adjustment of payments and extension of mortgage terms pursuant to this section shall comply with the provisions of subsection G. or H. of this section. If so provided in the original mortgage or a supplement or amendment thereto, persons who acquire any rights in or liens upon the mortgaged real property subsequent to the recording of the original mortgage or such supplement or amendment, as the case may be, shall hold such rights and liens subject to the prior lien of the original mortgage and such supplement or amendment, if any, as security for such additional loan; and in such case, no title certificate or insurance under subsection C. of this section shall be required with respect to such additional loan.

- P. Except as otherwise provided by this section, no savings bank shall make a mortgage loan if the making of such loan would cause the total of all unpaid balances of such loans held by the savings bank upon the security of the same real property or leasehold, to exceed the limitations imposed by this section upon the amount of a mortgage loan which may be made upon the security of such real property or such leasehold.
 - Q. A savings bank may invest in

- (1) (a) Veterans' loans, wherever located, made pursuant to Title III of the Act of Congress of June 22, 1944, known as the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," as amended, supplemented, revised, or recodified from time to time, which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or other officer or agency which succeeds to his powers and functions under said act has insured or guaranteed or has made a commitment to insure or guarantee, to the extent and in the manner provided in said act or the regulations made thereunder; and
- (b) Veterans' loans, wherever located, made and insured or guaranteed in part as provided in paragraph (1)(a) of this subsection of this section, and, as to the balance thereof, insured or guaranteed by an insurer or guarantor named or described in paragraph (2) of this subsection of this section.
- (c) Mortgages or deeds of trust or other securities made pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) of this subsection of this section shall not be subject to the provisions and restrictions of this section, except that they shall be included in determining whether total mortgage investments are within the limitation prescribed by subsection B. of this section, provided, however, that said mortgages or deeds of trust or other securities shall not be subject to the provisions of any law of this State prescribing or limiting the interest which may be taken upon such loans or investments.
- (2) (a) Mortgages or deeds of trust or other securities of the character of mortgages which are first liens on the fee of real property or a lease of the fee of real property, wherever located, which (i) the United States, or (ii) the Federal Housing Commissioner under the Act of Congress of June 27, 1934, known as the "National Housing Act," 48 Stat. 1246 (12 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq.) as amended, supplemented, revised or recodified from time to time, or other officer or agency which succeeds to his powers

and functions, or (iii) the State of New Jersey or an officer or agency thereof, or (iv) any other officer or agency of the United States or of this State which the commissioner shall have approved for the purposes of this section as an insurer or guarantor, has fully insured or guaranteed or made a commitment to fully insure or guarantee.

- (b) Mortgages or deeds of trust or other securities made pursuant to paragraph (2)(a) of this subsection of this section shall not be subject to the provisions and restrictions of this section, except that they shall be included in determining whether total mortgage investments are within the limitation prescribed by subsection B. of this section, provided, however, that said mortgages or deeds of trust or other securities shall not be subject to the provisions of any law of this State prescribing or limiting the interest which may be taken upon such loans or investments.
- R. The commissioner may, from time to time, make, alter and rescind regulations:
- (1) Authorizing savings banks to make mortgage loans or specified types or classes of mortgage loans (a) which exceed the specified percentages of the appraised value of the mortgaged property; (b) which mature later than the specified periods from their date; (c) which require smaller annual payments on account of the principal amounts thereof than those specified in this section; (d) which provide for equal monthly payments each applicable to principal and interest in amounts sufficient to pay current interest on and to repay the amount of the loan in such number of years more than 40, but not more than 45, as the regulation may specify; or (e) which substantially conform to the terms and conditions of mortgage loans authorized to be made by associations pursuant to the "Savings and Loan Act (1963)," P.L.1963, c.144 (C.17:12B-1 et seq.);
- (2) Increasing the percentage of deposits of savings banks which savings banks may invest in mortgage loans;
- (3) Increasing the percentage of principal balances owing on mortgage loans referred to in subsection Q. which shall not be included in the total of all principal balances owing on mortgage loans for the purpose of subsection B.; or
- (4) Eliminating entirely the principal balances owing on such mortgage loans from such total of all principal balances.
- S. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a savings bank may make a mortgage loan in excess of the ratio between appraised value and the amount of the loan as such ratio is established herein, provided that such excess is secured by other collateral having a value at all times at least equal to the amount of the principal balance in excess of the amount permitted by subsection G., H., J., or M., of this section or as established by regulation of the Commissioner of Banking.
- 49 (cf: P.L.1987, c.201, s.31)
 - 3. Section 11 of P.L.1963, c.144 (C.17:12B-11) is amended to read as follows:
 - 11. A mortgage upon real property or a mortgage upon a lease of the fee of real property shall be deemed a first lien as follows:
 - (a) A mortgage upon real property shall be deemed a first lien

notwithstanding the existence of a prior mortgage or mortgages held by the association, or liens of taxes or assessments which are not delinquent, a lien of a condominium association for up to six months of customary condominium assessments pursuant to section 21 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-21), building restrictions or other restrictive covenants or conditions, leases or tenancies whereby rents or profits are reserved to the owner, joint driveways, sewer rights, rights in walls, rights-of-way or other easements, or encroachments which do not materially affect the security for the mortgage loan.

- (b) A mortgage upon a lease of the fee of real property shall be deemed a first lien notwithstanding the existence of liens of taxes or assessments which are not delinquent, building restrictions or other restrictive covenants or conditions, joint driveways, sewer rights, rights in walls, rights-of-way or other easements, or encroachments which do not materially affect the security for the mortgage loan.
- (c) A mortgage upon an apartment which is part of a horizontal property regime, established under the "Horizontal Property Act," P.L.1963, c.168 (C.46:8A-1 et seq.) or upon a unit which is part of a condominium established pursuant to the "Condominium Act," P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-1 et seq.) shall be deemed a first lien notwithstanding the existence of other proportionate undivided interests in the "general common elements" or "common elements" of such horizontal property regime or condominium, as the case may be, as the same are defined in the "Horizontal Property Act," and the "Condominium Act," respectively, and notwithstanding the indivisibility of such common elements or the existence of a prior mortgage or mortgages held by the association upon such apartment or unit or the existence of a prior mortgage or mortgages on other apartments or units within the particular horizontal property regime or condominium, as the case may be, regardless of whether such prior mortgages are held by the association or any other mortgagee and notwithstanding liens of taxes or assessments which are not delinquent, building restrictions or other restrictive covenants or conditions, leases or tenancies whereby rents or profits are reserved to the owner, or other easements or encroachments which do not materially affect the security for the mortgage loan.
- (d) Every mortgage shall be certified to be a first lien by an attorney at law of the state in which the real property is located, or certified or guaranteed to be a first lien by a corporation authorized to guarantee titles to real property in such state.

(cf: P.L.1974, c.145, s.1)

- 4. Section 21 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-21) is amended to read as follows:
- 21. <u>a.</u> The association shall have a lien on each unit for any unpaid assessment duly made by the association for a share of common expenses or otherwise, together with interest thereon and, if authorized by the master deed or by-laws, reasonable attorney's fees. Such lien shall be effective from and after the time of recording in the public records of the county in which the unit is located of a claim of lien stating the description of the

unit, the name of the record owner, the amount due and the date when due. Such claim of lien shall include only sums which are due and payable when the claim of lien is recorded and shall be signed and verified by an officer or agent of the association. Upon full payment of all sums secured by the lien, the party making payment shall be entitled to a recordable satisfaction of lien. [All] Except as set forth in subsection b. of this section, all such liens shall be subordinate to any lien for past due and unpaid property taxes, the lien of any mortgage to which the unit is subject and to any other lien recorded prior to the time of recording of the claim of lien.

b. A lien recorded pursuant to subsection a. of this section shall have a limited priority over prior recorded mortgages and other liens, other than liens for unpaid property taxes or federal taxes, to the extent provided in this subsection. This priority shall be limited as follows:

- (1) To a lien which is the result of customary condominium assessments as defined herein, the amount of which shall not exceed the aggregate customary condominium assessment against the unit owner for the six month period prior to the recording of the lien;
- (2) With respect to a particular mortgage, to a lien recorded prior to:
- (a) the receipt by the association of a summons and complaint in an action to foreclose a mortgage on that unit; or
- (b) the filing with the proper county recording office of a lispendens giving notice of an action to foreclose a mortgage on that unit.
- (3) In the case of more than one association lien being filed, either because an association files more than one lien or multiple associations have filed liens, the total amount of the liens granted priority shall not be greater than the assessment for the six month period specified in paragraph 1 of this subsection. Priority among multiple filings shall be determined by their date of recording with the earlier recorded liens having first use of the priority given herein.
- (4) The priority granted to a lien pursuant to this subsection shall expire on the first day of the 60th month following the date of recording of an association's lien.
- (5) A lien of an association shall not be granted priority over a prior recorded mortgage or mortgages under this subsection if a prior recorded lien of the association for unpaid assessments has obtained priority over the same recorded mortgage or mortgages as provided in this subsection, for a period of 60 months from the date of recording of the lien granted priority.
- (6) When recording a lien which may be granted priority pursuant to this act, an association shall notify, in writing, any holder of a first mortgage lien on the property of the filing of the association lien. An association which exercises a good faith effort but is unable to ascertain the identity of a holder of a prior recorded mortgage on the property will be deemed to be in substantial compliance with this paragraph.
- For the purpose of this section, a "customary condominium assessment" shall mean an assessment for periodic payments, due

the association for regular and usual operating and common area expenses pursuant to the association's annual budget and shall not include amounts for reserves for contingencies, nor shall it include any late charges, penalties, interest or any fees or costs for the collection or enforcement of the assessment or any lien arising from the assessment. The periodic payments due must be due monthly, or no less frequently than quarter-yearly, as may be acceptable to the Federal National Mortgage Association so as not to disqualify an otherwise superior mortgage on the condominium from purchase by the Federal National Mortgage Association as a first mortgage.

- <u>c.</u> Upon any voluntary conveyance of a unit, the grantor and grantee of such unit shall be jointly and severally liable for all unpaid assessments pertaining to such unit duly made by the association or accrued up to the date of such conveyance without prejudice to the right of the grantee to recover from the grantor any amounts paid by the grantee, but the grantee shall be exclusively liable for those accruing while he is the unit owner.
- <u>d.</u> Any unit owner or any purchaser of a unit prior to completion of a voluntary sale may require from the association a certificate showing the amount of unpaid assessments pertaining to such unit and the association shall provide such certificate within 10 days after request therefor. The holder of a mortgage or other lien on any unit may request a similar certificate with respect to such unit. Any person other than the unit owner at the time of issuance of any such certificate who relies upon such certificate shall be entitled to rely thereon and his liability shall be limited to the amounts set forth in such certificate.
- e. If a mortgagee of a first mortgage of record or other purchaser of a unit obtains title to such unit as a result of foreclosure of the first mortgage, such acquirer of title, his successors and assigns shall not be liable for the share of common expenses or other assessments by the association pertaining to such unit or chargeable to the former unit owner which became due prior to acquisition of title as a result of the foreclosure. Such unpaid share of common expenses and other assessments shall be deemed to be common expenses collectible from all of the remaining unit owners including such acquirer, his successors and assigns.
- <u>f.</u> Liens for unpaid assessments may be foreclosed by suit brought in the name of the association in the same manner as a foreclosure of a mortgage on real property. The association shall have the power, unless prohibited by the master deed or by-laws to bid in the unit at foreclosure sale, and to acquire, hold, lease, mortgage and convey the same. Suit to recover a money judgment for unpaid assessments may be maintained without waiving the lien securing the same.
- 48 (cf: P.L.1969, c.257, s.21)
- 5. Section 22 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-22) is amended to read as follows:
 - 22. Effect of sheriff's sale. (a) A unit may be sold by the sheriff on execution, free of any claim, not a lien of record, for common expenses or other assessments by the association, but any funds derived from such sale remaining after satisfaction of

prior liens and charges but before distribution to the previous unit owner, shall be applied to payment of such unpaid common expenses or other assessments if written notice thereof shall have been given to the sheriff before distribution. Any such unpaid common expenses which shall remain uncollectible from the former unit owner for a period of more than 60 days after such sheriff's sale may be reassessed by the association as common expenses to be collected from all unit owners including the purchaser who acquired title at the sheriff's sale, his successors and assigns. Unless prohibited by the master deed or by-laws, the association may bid in and purchase the unit at a sheriff's sale, and acquire, hold, lease, mortgage and convey the same.

(b) Notwithstanding any foreclosure, tax sale, or other forced sale of a unit, all applicable provisions of the master deed and by-laws, shall be binding upon any purchaser at such sale to the same extent as they would bind a voluntary grantee except that such purchaser shall not be liable for the share of common expenses or other assessments by the association pertaining to such unit or chargeable to the former owner which became due prior to such sale except as otherwise provided in [paragraph] subsection (a) of this section or section 21 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-21).

(cf: P.L.1969, c.257, s.22)

6. This act shall take effect on the first day of the third month next following enactment, and shall not apply to or affect liens perfected prior to the effective date.

Provides certain amount of condominium association lien with limited priority over other mortgages.

ASSEMBLY, No. 1282

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 7, 1994

By Assemblyman ROMA and Assemblywoman HECK

AN ACT concerning satisfaction of unpaid condominium assessments and amending P.L.1969, c.257.

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

- 1. Section 21 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-21) is amended to read as follows:
- 21. The association shall have a lien on each unit for any unpaid assessment duly made by the association for a share of common expenses or otherwise, together with interest thereon and, if authorized by the master deed or by-laws, reasonable attorney's fees. Such lien shall be effective from and after the time of recording in the public records of the county in which the unit is located of a claim of lien stating the description of the unit, the name of the record owner, the amount due and the date when due. Such claim of lien shall include only sums which are due and payable when the claim of lien is recorded and shall be signed and verified by an officer or agent of the association. Upon full payment of all sums secured by the lien, the party making payment shall be entitled to a recordable satisfaction of lien. [All such liens shall be subordinate to any lien for past due and unpaid taxes, the lien of any mortgage to which the unit is subject and to any other lien recorded prior to the time of recording of the claim of lien] An association's lien for unpaid assessments shall be prior to all other liens and incumbrances on a unit, notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary.

Upon any voluntary conveyance of a unit, the grantor and grantee of such unit shall be jointly and severally liable for all unpaid assessments pertaining to such unit duly made by the association or accrued up to the date of such conveyance without prejudice to the right of the grantee to recover from the grantor any amounts paid by the grantee, but the grantee shall be exclusively liable for those accruing while he is the unit owner.

Any unit owner or any purchaser of a unit prior to completion of a voluntary sale may require from the association a certificate showing the amount of unpaid assessments pertaining to such unit and the association shall provide such certificate within 10 days after request therefor. The holder of a mortgage or other lien on any unit may request a similar certificate with respect to such unit. Any person other than the unit owner at the time of issuance of any such certificate who relies upon such certificate

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

shall be entitled to rely thereon and his liability shall be limited to the amounts set forth in such certificate.

If a mortgagee of a first mortgage of record or other purchaser of a unit obtains title to such unit as a result of foreclosure of the first mortgage, such acquirer of title, his successors and assigns, and the former unit owner shall [not] be jointly and severally liable for the share of common expenses or other assessments by the association pertaining to such unit or chargeable to the former unit owner which became due prior to acquisition of title as a result of the foreclosure. [Such unpaid share of common expenses and other assessments shall be deemed to be common expenses collectible from all of the remaining unit owners including such acquirer, his successors and assigns.]

Liens for unpaid assessments may be foreclosed by suit brought in the name of the association in the same manner as a foreclosure of a mortgage on real property. The association shall have the power, unless prohibited by the master deed or by-laws to bid in the unit at foreclosure sale, and to acquire, hold, lease, mortgage and convey the same. Suit to recover a money judgment for unpaid assessments may be maintained without waiving the lien securing the same.

(cf: P.L.1969, c.257, s.21)

- 2. Section 22 of P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-22) is amended to read as follows:
- 22. [(a)] a. A unit may be sold by the sheriff on execution, free of any claim, not a lien of record, for common expenses or other assessments by the association, but any funds derived from such sale [remaining after], before satisfaction of prior liens and charges [but] and before distribution to the previous unit owner, shall be applied to payment of such unpaid common expenses or other assessments if written notice thereof shall have been given to the sheriff before distribution. Any such unpaid common expenses which shall remain uncollectible from the former unit owner for a period of more than 60 days after such sheriff's sale may be reassessed by the association as common expenses to be collected from [all unit owners including] the purchaser who acquired title at the sheriff's sale, his successors and assigns. Unless prohibited by the master deed or by-laws, the association may bid in and purchase the unit at a sheriff's sale, and acquire, hold, lease, mortgage and convey the same.
- [(b)] b. Notwithstanding any foreclosure, tax sale, or other forced sale of a unit. all applicable provisions of the master deed and by-laws, shall be binding upon any purchaser at such sale to the same extent as they would bind a voluntary grantee [except that such purchaser shall not be liable for the share of common expenses or other assessments by the association pertaining to such unit or chargeable to the former owner which became due prior to such sale except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a) of this section].
- (cf: P.L.1969, c.257, s.22)
 - 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

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Under existing law in this State, a condominium association may acquire a lien upon a unit of the condominium whenever common-expense assessments remain unpaid by the unit owner. But if the unit is foreclosed upon, the association can collect nothing until all liens of prior record are satisfied. If, as commonly happens, the proceeds of the foreclosure sale are insufficient to pay back taxes, any mortgage balance and other liens with prior claim, the association may lose a sizable amount in uncollectible assessments. The burden of making up this deficiency then falls upon the other unit owners in the condominium, increasing their assessments.

This bill would give an absolute preference, in case of a foreclosure, to the satisfaction of overdue assessments. These would be paid first out of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale, and if the proceeds should not fully meet that purpose, both the former owner and the buyer at foreclosure would remain jointly and severally liable for the balance.

Gives condo association first claim on proceeds of foreclosure sale of unit to satisfy unpaid assessments.

ASSEMBLY HOUSING COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 1282

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 9, 1994

The Assembly Housing Committee favorably reports Assembly Bill No. 1282, by Committee Substitute.

The substitute gives a limited priority over prior recorded mortgages and other liens, other than those for property or federal taxes, to a lien filed by a condominium association for certain unpaid common assessments. To obtain the limited priority as provided in the substitute, a lien must:

- 1. Be recorded in the proper county recording office;
- 2. Be based on unpaid customary condomium common fees, which is defined in the substitute bill to mean an assessment for periodic payments, due the association for regular and usual operating and common area expenses pursuant to the associations annual budget, and does not include amounts for reserves for contingencies, nor does it include any late charges, penalties, interest or any fees or costs for the collection or enforcement of the assessment or any lien arising from the assessment. The periodic payments due must be due monthly, or no less frequently than quarter-yearly, as may be acceptable to the Federal National Mortgage Association so as not to disqualify an otherwise superior mortgage on the condominium from purchase by the Federal National Mortgage Association;
- 3. Be recorded prior to receipt by an association of a summons and complaint in an action to foreclose a mortgage on that unit, or prior to the filing with the proper county recording office of a lis pendens giving notice of an action to foreclose a mortgage on that unit. In the case of more than one association lien being filed, either because an association files more than one lien or multiple associations have filed liens, the total amount of the liens granted priority will not be greater than the assessment for the six month period. Priority among multiple filings is to be determined by their date of recording with the earlier recorded liens having first use of the priority.

The priority granted to a lien under the substitute will be limited to a five year period. In addition, a lien will not be granted priority over a prior recorded mortgage if a prior association lien had previously been granted priority within a five year period.

It is the committee's understanding that this bill is intended as companion legislation to Assembly Bill No. 1064 of 1994, which makes changes to the laws concerning foreclosure proceedings.

SENATE STATE MANAGEMENT, INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 1282

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 8, 1995

The Senate State Management, Investments and Financial Institutions Committee reports favorably the Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 1282.

This bill gives a limited priority over prior recorded mortgages and other liens, other than those for property or federal taxes, to a lien filed by a condominium association for certain unpaid common assessments. To obtain the limited priority as provided in the bill, a lien must:

- 1. Be recorded in the proper county recording office;
- 2. Be based on unpaid customary condominium common fees, which is defined in the bill to mean an assessment for periodic payments, due the association for regular and usual operating and common area expenses pursuant to the associations annual budget, and does not include amounts for reserves for contingencies, nor does it include any late charges, penalties, interest or any fees or costs for the collection or enforcement of the assessment or any lien arising from the assessment. The periodic payments due must be due monthly, or no less frequently than quarter-yearly, as may be acceptable to the Federal National Mortgage Association so as not to disqualify an otherwise superior mortgage on the condominium from purchase by the Federal National Mortgage Association;
- 3. Be recorded prior to receipt by an association of a summons and complaint in an action to foreclose a mortgage on that unit, or prior to the filing with the proper county recording office of a lis pendens giving notice of an action to foreclose a mortgage on that unit. In the case of more than one association lien being filed, either because an association files more than one lien or multiple associations have filed liens, the total amount of the liens granted priority will not be greater than the assessment for the six month period. Priority among multiple filings is to be determined by their date of recording with the earlier recorded liens having first use of the priority.

The priority granted to a lien under the bill will be limited to a five year period. In addition, a lien will not be granted priority over a prior recorded mortgage if a prior association lien had previously been granted priority within a five year period.