SENATE BILL 467

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

Clemente Sanchez

AN ACT

RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY; LIMITING RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION FOR ASSIGNEES OF A DEBTOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 39-5-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1931, Chapter 149, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"39-5-18. REDEMPTION OF REAL PROPERTY SOLD UNDER JUDGMENT
OR DECREE OF FORECLOSURE--NOTICE AND HEARING--REDEMPTION
AMOUNT--PRIORITY OF REDEMPTION RIGHTS.--

A. After sale of real estate pursuant to the order, judgment or decree of foreclosure in the district court, the real estate may be redeemed by the former defendant owner of the real estate or by any junior mortgagee or other junior lienholder whose rights were judicially determined in the foreclosure proceeding:

(1) by paying to the purchaser, at any time within nine months from the date of sale, the amount paid at the sale, with interest from the date of sale at the rate of ten percent a year, together with all taxes, interest and penalties thereon, and all payments made to satisfy in whole or in part any prior lien or mortgage not foreclosed, paid by the purchaser after the date of sale, with interest on the taxes, interest, penalties and payments made on liens or mortgages at the rate of ten percent a year from the date of payment; or

- (2) by filing a petition for redemption in the pending foreclosure case in the district court in which the order, judgment or decree of foreclosure was entered and by making a deposit of the amount set forth in Paragraph (1) of this subsection in cash in the office of the clerk of that district court, at any time within nine months from the date of sale. Copies of the petition for redemption shall be served upon the purchaser of the real estate at the judicial foreclosure sale and upon all parties who appeared in the judicial foreclosure case; and
- (3) the former defendant owner shall have the first priority to redeem the real estate. If the former defendant owner does not redeem the real estate as provided in this subsection, each junior mortgagee or junior lienholder shall have a right to redeem the real estate. The order of priority of such redemption rights shall be the same priority

as the underlying mortgages or liens, as set forth in the court order, judgment or decree of foreclosure or as otherwise determined by the court. All redemptions must be made within the time periods set forth in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

- B. The purchaser of real estate at a foreclosure sale, upon being served with the petition for redemption of the property, shall answer the petition within thirty days after service of the petition.
- C. The hearing shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure and shall be set upon the earlier of the filing of a redemption by the former defendant owner or the expiration of the period for filing a redemption. At the hearing, the judge shall determine the amount of money necessary for the redemption, which shall include the money paid at the sale and all taxes, interest, penalties and payments made in satisfaction of liens, mortgages and encumbrances. If more than one redemption is filed, the court shall also determine which redemption has priority pursuant to Subsection A of this section and which party is therefore entitled to redeem the property. At the conclusion of the hearing, the district court may order the clerk of the court to issue the certificate of redemption upon such terms and conditions as it deems just.
- D. As used in this section, the terms "owner", "junior mortgagee", "junior lienholder" and "purchaser" include .207091.2

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their respective personal representatives, heirs and successors [and assigns].

- For the purpose of this section, "date of sale" means the date the district court order confirming the special master's report is filed in the office of the clerk of the court.
- The nine-month redemption period provided in this section is subject to modification pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-5-19 NMSA 1978.
- G. A trustee's sale pursuant to a power of sale in a deed of trust as provided in the Deed of Trust Act is not a sale of real estate pursuant to a judgment or decree of a court. A redemption after a trustee's sale is governed by the Deed of Trust Act."
- SECTION 2. Section 48-10-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 32, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"48-10-16. REDEMPTION. --

- A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, the redemption period after a trustee's sale shall be nine months, or the period provided in the deed of trust, whichever is the lesser period, and shall begin to run from the date of the trustee's sale. In the deed of trust, the parties may shorten the redemption period to not less than one month.
- After the sale of trust real estate pursuant to .207091.2

Section 48-10-13 NMSA 1978, the trust real estate may be redeemed by the trustor or any junior encumbrancer:

- (1) by paying to the purchaser at any time within the redemption period, the amount paid at the sale, with interest from the date of sale at the rate of ten percent a year, together with all taxes, interest and penalties thereon, and all payments made to satisfy in whole or in part any prior lien or mortgage not foreclosed, paid by the purchaser after the date of sale, with interest on the taxes, interest, penalties and payments made on liens or mortgages at the rate of ten percent a year from the date of payment; or
- (2) by filing a petition for redemption in the district court in the county where the trustee's sale was held and by making a deposit of the amount set forth in Paragraph (1) of this subsection in cash in the office of the clerk of that district court at any time within the redemption period. Copies of the petition for redemption shall be served upon the purchaser of real estate under a trustee's sale; and
- (3) the trustor shall have the first priority to redeem the real estate sold under a trustee's sale. If the trustor does not redeem the real estate as provided in this section, each junior encumbrancer shall have a right to redeem the real estate. The order of priority of such redemption rights shall be the same priority as the underlying junior encumbrances, as agreed by the parties or as otherwise

determined by the court. All redemptions must be made within the redemption period.

- C. The purchaser of real estate under a trustee's sale, upon being served with the petition for redemption of the property, shall answer the petition within thirty days after service of the petition.
- D. The hearing shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure. After the case is filed, the hearing shall be set upon the earlier of the filing of a petition for redemption by the trustor or the expiration of the redemption period. At the hearing, the judge shall determine the amount of money necessary for the redemption, which shall include the money paid at the sale and all taxes, interest, penalties and payments made in satisfaction of liens, mortgages and encumbrances. If more than one redemption is filed, the court shall also determine which redemption has priority pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of this section and which party is therefore entitled to redeem the property. At the conclusion of the hearing, the district court may order the clerk of the court to issue the certificate of redemption upon such terms and conditions as the district court deems just.
- E. A junior encumbrancer who does not have actual notice or knowledge of the trustee's sale and who has been otherwise omitted from the trustee's sale proceeding shall be entitled to redeem the trust real estate by petitioning the

district court in the county where the trustee's sale was held and making a deposit of the amount set forth in Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of this section. The action shall proceed as provided in Subsections C and D of this section. The purchaser of the trust real estate at the trustee's sale may petition the district court to terminate the right of redemption of an omitted junior encumbrancer. In any action commenced pursuant to the provisions of this subsection by or against an omitted junior encumbrancer, the redemption period shall be the period provided in Subsection A of this section, except that the redemption period shall begin to run from the date the final judgment is filed in the action, or from such later date as may be ordered by a court having jurisdiction:

- (1) if enforcement of a judgment affecting the redemption is stayed on appeal; or
 - (2) for other good cause shown.
- F. As used in this section, the terms "trustor", "beneficiary", "junior encumbrancer" and "purchaser" include their respective personal representatives, heirs <u>and</u> successors [and assigns]."

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