

**SENATE . . . . . No. 1071**

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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PRESENTED BY:

***William J. Driscoll, Jr.***

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:*

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to unlawful practices in the servicing and foreclosure of a subordinate mortgage.

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PETITION OF:

NAME:

*William J. Driscoll, Jr.*

DISTRICT/ADDRESS:

*Norfolk, Plymouth and Bristol*

**SENATE . . . . . No. 1071**

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By Mr. Driscoll, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1071) of William J. Driscoll, Jr. for legislation relative to unlawful practices in the servicing and foreclosure of a subordinate mortgage. The Judiciary.

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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**In the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth General Court  
(2025-2026)**  
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An Act relative to unlawful practices in the servicing and foreclosure of a subordinate mortgage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 244 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding after section  
2 35C the following section:-

3 Section 35D: Servicing and foreclosure of a subordinate mortgage

4 (a) As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words  
5 shall have the following meanings:

6 “Subordinate mortgage,” a security instrument in residential real property voluntarily  
7 granted in connection with an extension of closed or open-ended credit that was, at the time it  
8 was recorded, subordinate to another security interest encumbering the same real property even if  
9 the primary lien has been satisfied. The term includes security instruments that function in the  
10 form of a mortgage.

11           “Creditor,” a person or entity that holds or controls, partially, wholly, indirectly, directly  
12 or in a nominee capacity, a subordinate mortgage loan securing an owner-occupied residential  
13 property, including, but not limited to, an originator, holder, investor, assignee, successor, trust,  
14 trustee, nominee holder, Mortgage Electronic Registration System or mortgage servicer,  
15 including the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage  
16 Corporation; provided, that "creditor" shall also include any servant, employee or agent of a  
17 creditor; and provided, further, that the bodies politic and corporate and public instrumentalities  
18 of the commonwealth established in chapter 708 of the acts of 1966 and in section 35 of chapter  
19 405 of the acts of 1985 shall not be a creditor.

20           (b) The following constitute unlawful practices in connection with the servicing and  
21 foreclosure of a subordinate mortgage: (i) the failure to provide the borrower with any written  
22 communications regarding the loan for a period of twelve or more cumulative months; (ii) the  
23 failure to provide periodic statements for each billing cycle when required by federal or state  
24 law; (iii) the failure to provide a transfer of loan servicing notice to the borrower when required  
25 to do so by the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 USC §2605 and 12 CFR §1024.33; (iv)  
26 the failure to provide an early intervention notice or other pre-foreclosure notice as required by  
27 the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act or state law including sections 34A and 35B of this  
28 chapter; (v) the failure to provide a transfer of loan ownership notice to the borrower when  
29 required to do so by federal or state law; (vi) the demand for payment of all or a portion of a  
30 subordinate mortgage loan when the statute of limitations for enforcement of the claim has  
31 expired; and (vii) any other circumstances that a court determines indicate an intent to abandon  
32 the debt.

33 (c) Contemporaneously with service of the notice of right to cure pursuant to M.G.L. c.  
34 244, § 35A the creditor shall also serve the borrower with a notice signed under the pains and  
35 penalties of perjury that includes the following: (i) a list of the conduct that constitutes unlawful  
36 practices in connection with the servicing and foreclosure of a subordinate mortgage as  
37 enumerated in section (b), above; (ii) a verification that the creditor has reviewed the loan  
38 account history and determined that neither the creditor nor its predecessors committed any of  
39 the practices enumerated in section (b), or if the creditor or its predecessors engaged in such  
40 practices, a description of those practices and the dates they occurred; (iii) notification to the  
41 borrower that if the borrower believes the creditor or its predecessors engaged in any of the  
42 practices enumerated in section (b), the borrower may, prior to a foreclosure sale, petition the  
43 court for relief. As part of the court's determination, the court may bar enforcement of any part  
44 of or the entirety of the debt through foreclosure.

45 (c) Upon the petition of the borrower, the court shall stay the exercise of a power of sale  
46 or any proceeding for recovery of possession of the property until a final determination on the  
47 petition has been made.

48 (d) If the court determines that the creditor or its predecessors engaged in any of the  
49 unlawful practices enumerated in section (b), the court may order the creditor to: (i) waive  
50 interest, fees, and charges added to the loan; (ii) cease all foreclosure activity and begin the  
51 foreclosure process anew with a Notice of Right to Cure itemizing the amounts owed after  
52 waiver of interest, fees, and charges; (iii) cease all collection activity on the loan; (iv) terminate  
53 all transfers or sales of the loan; (v) record a release of all liens securing the loan; (vi) request  
54 that the tradelines for the loan be deleted from the borrower's credit reporting file with any credit

55 reporting agency to which the loan owner, its agents, or their predecessors previously reported  
56 the debt; (vii) any other order the court deems just and proper.

57 (e) A creditor, shall not cause publication of notice of a foreclosure sale upon a  
58 subordinate mortgage loan unless at least 30 days prior to such notice, it has recorded an  
59 affidavit signed under the pains and penalties of perjury in the appropriate local land records  
60 certifying that the creditor served the borrower with the notice described in section (3), attaching  
61 a copy of the notice together with a verification and certifying that the content of the notice is  
62 true and accurate. The creditor shall deliver a copy of each notice to the division of banks.

63 (f) If a foreclosure sale has already occurred on a subordinate mortgage, the court may set  
64 aside the foreclosure sale upon a finding that the creditor engaged in unlawful practices as  
65 enumerated in section (b), failed to comply with provisions of this section, or claimed erroneous  
66 amounts due in the pre-sale section 35A notice or in a certification of compliance recorded  
67 pursuant to this section. The borrower may bring a claim under this provision as a counterclaim  
68 in post-foreclosure eviction proceedings brought by the foreclosing entity.

69 (g) If the court determines that a creditor or its predecessors engaged in any of the  
70 unlawful practices enumerated in section (b), including attempting to collect or collecting on an  
71 erroneous amount owed on a subordinate mortgage loan from a person or attempting to foreclose  
72 or foreclosing on any portion of such a loan, such creditor is liable to such person in an amount  
73 equal to the sum of: (i) any actual damage sustained by such person as a result of such conduct;  
74 (ii) punitive damages as the court may allow in the case of a willful failure to comply with any  
75 requirement imposed under this section; and (iii) in the case of any successful action to enforce

76 the foregoing liability, the costs of the action, together with a reasonable attorney's fee as  
77 determined by the court.

78 (h) A violation of any provision of this section is a per se violation of the Massachusetts  
79 chapter 93A and has created a rebuttable presumption that damages have been incurred, and  
80 grounds for license revocation.

81 (i) The Attorney General shall promulgate regulations necessary to carry out this section  
82 and be entitled to enforce these regulations, including by recommending to the Division of Banks  
83 that any licensure granted to the creditor be revoked and conducting  
84 investigations into compliance with these regulations.

85 (j) All notices required under the section shall be provided in English and Spanish and  
86 clear and conspicuous language at the top of the notice stating that the contents are important and  
87 should be translated immediately into the top 7 languages of the Commonwealth.