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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In October 2008, Bank of America accepted \$15 billion in funds from the United

States Government as part of the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP"), 12 U.S.C. § 5211.

In January 2009, in connection with its acquisition of Merrill Lynch, Bank of America accepted

another \$10 billion in TARP funds along with a partial guarantee against losses on \$118 billion

in mortgage-related assets. By accepting this payment, Bank of America agreed that it would

participate in one or more programs that TARP authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to

establish necessary to minimize foreclosures.

2. Consistent with the TARP mandate, the Treasury Department implemented the

Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") – a detailed program designed to stem the

foreclosure crisis by providing affordable mortgage loan modifications and other alternatives to

foreclosure to eligible borrowers. Companies that accepted money under the TARP are subject

to mandatory inclusion in HAMP as are certain classes of loans, namely those held by Federal

National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

("Freddie Mac").

3. Bank of America signed a contract with the U.S. Treasury on April 17, 2009

(attached as Exhibit 1 and included by reference) agreeing to comply with the HAMP

requirements and to perform loan modification and other foreclosure prevention services

described in the program guidelines. The guidelines issued by the Treasury Department set forth

a detailed process whereby a participating servicer such as Bank of America, acting through its

subsidiary BAC Home Loans Servicing, must:

- identify loans that are subject to modification under the HAMP program, both

through its own review and in response to requests for modification from

individual homeowners;



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1 collect financial and other personal information from the homeowners to
 2 evaluate whether the homeowner is eligible for a loan modification under
 3 HAMP;
 4 • institute a modified loan with a reduced payment amount as per a mandated
 5 formula, that is effective for a three-month trial period for borrowers that are
 6 eligible for a modification; and
 7 • provide a permanently modified loan to those homeowners who comply with
 8 the requirements during the trial period. Whether the homeowner qualifies for
 9 a modification or not, participating servicers are also required to provide
 10 written notices to every mortgage borrower that has been evaluated for a loan
 11 modification, whether or not the borrower has been found eligible.
 12 4. HAMP and its associated directives also set prohibitions against certain conduct
 13 *including demanding upfront payments in order to be evaluated for a loan modification,*
 14 instituting or continuing foreclosures while a borrower is being evaluated for a loan
 15 modification, and restrictions on the way a servicer may report the borrower to credit reporting
 16 agencies.
 17 5. Though Bank of America accepted \$25 billion in TARP funds and entered into a
 18 contract obligating itself to comply with the HAMP directives and to extend loan modifications
 19 for the benefit of distressed homeowners, Bank of America has systematically failed to comply
 20 with the terms of the HAMP directives and has regularly and repeatedly violated several of its
 21 prohibitions.
 22 6. Under HAMP, the federal government incentivizes participating servicers to make
 23 adjustments to existing mortgage obligations in order to make the monthly payments more
 24 affordable. Servicers receive \$1,000.00 for each HAMP modification. However, this incentive
 25 is countered by a number of financial factors that make it more profitable for a mortgage servicer
 26 such as Bank of America to avoid modification and to continue to keep a mortgage in a state of



¹ See Thompson, Diane E., *Why Servicers Foreclose When They Should Modify and Other Puzzles of Servicer Behavior*, National Consumer Law Center (October 2009).

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default or distress and to push loans toward foreclosure. This is especially true in cases where the mortgage is owned by a third-party investor and is merely serviced by the servicer such as Bank of America. On information and belief, Bank of America does not own a significant majority of the loans on which it functions as a servicer.

7. Economic factors that discourage Bank of America from meeting its contractual obligations under HAMF by facilitating loan modifications include the following:¹

- Bank of America may be required to repurchase loans from the investor in order to permanently modify the loan. This presents a substantial cost and loss of revenue that can be avoided by keeping the loan in a state of temporary modification or lingering default.
- The monthly service fee that Bank of America, as the servicer collects as to each loan it services in a pool of loans, is calculated as a fixed percentage of the unpaid principal balance of the loans in the pool. Consequently, modifying a loan to reduce the principal balance results in a lower monthly fee to the servicer.
- Fees that Bank of America charges borrowers that are in default constitute a significant source of revenue to the servicer. Aside from income Bank of America directly receives, late fees and "process management fees" are often added to the principal loan amount thereby increasing the unpaid balance in a pool of loans and increasing the amount of the servicer's monthly service fee. Entering into a permanent modification will often delay a servicer's ability to recover advances it is required to make to investors of the unpaid principal and interest payment of a non-performing loan. The servicer's right to



1 recover expenses from an investor in a loan modification, rather than a
 2 foreclosure, is often less clear and less generous.
 3 • Fixed overhead costs involved in successfully performing loan modifications
 4 involve up-front cost to the servicer for additional staffing, physical
 5 infrastructure, and expenses such as property valuation, credit reports and
 6 financing costs.
 7 8. Rather than allocating adequate resources and working diligently to reduce the
 8 number of loans in danger of default by establishing permanent modifications, Bank of America
 9 has serially strung out, delayed, and otherwise hindered the modification processes that it
 10 contractually undertook to facilitate when it accepted billions of dollars from the United States.
 11 Bank of America's delay and obstruction tactics have taken various forms with the common
 12 result that homeowners with loans serviced by Bank of America, who are eligible for permanent
 13 loan modifications, and who have met the requirements for participation in the HAMP program,
 14 have not received permanent loan modifications to which they are entitled.
 15 9. In addition to its obligations based on its contract with the Treasury Department,
 16 Bank of America has entered into written agreements with individual homeowners, including
 17 Plaintiffs, for temporary loan modifications that must be converted to permanent loan
 18 modifications. Plaintiffs and a similar class of borrowers have complied with the agreements by
 19 submitting the documentation asked of them and, when requested, by making payments, i.e., an
 20 illegal \$1,400 upfront payment to Bank of America in order to even be considered for loan
 21 modification. Despite Plaintiffs' efforts, Bank of America has ignored its contractual obligation
 22 to modify their loans permanently.
 23 10. Because Bank of America is not meeting its contractual obligations, at least
 24 hundreds of Washington homeowners are wrongfully being deprived of an opportunity to cure
 25 their delinquencies, pay their mortgage loans and save their homes. By failing to live up to its
 26 obligations under the terms of the agreement it entered into with the Department of the Treasury,



1 and the terms of the contracts it formed with individual homeowners, Bank of America has left
 2 thousands of borrowers in a state of limbo – often worse off than they were before they sought a
 3 modification from Bank of America. Defendants' actions violate their contractual obligations,
 4 thwart the purpose of HAMP, and are illegal under Washington law.

5 11. Daniel Kahlo and Kamie Kahlo bring this suit on behalf of themselves and a Class
 6 of similarly situated Washington residents ("Plaintiffs") to challenge the failure of Defendant
 7 Bank of America Bank, N.A. and its subsidiary BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP (collectively
 8 referred to as "Defendants" or "Bank of America") to honor the terms of their agreement with
 9 the United States Treasury for the intended benefit of homeowners, their failure to honor
 10 agreements directly with individual homeowners to modify mortgages to a point that they are
 11 affordable and sustainable, and to recover any illegally collected upfront fees.

II. JURISDICTION

12 12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C.
 13 § 1332(d)(2) in that the matter is a class action wherein the amount in controversy exceeds the
 14 sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and members of the Class are
 15 citizens of a State different from the Defendants.
 16 13. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C.
 17 §§ 1331 and 1367 in that the Plaintiffs are intended, third-party beneficiaries to a contract
 18 between Bank of America and the U.S. Treasury that was entered into pursuant to and under the
 19 direction of TARP. 12 U.S.C. § 5201 *et seq.*

20 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties in this action by the fact that
 21 Defendants are corporations that are licensed to do business in the state of Washington or
 22 otherwise conduct business in the state of Washington.
 23 15. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) inasmuch as the
 24 unlawful practices are alleged to have been committed in this District, Defendants regularly
 25 conduct business in this District, and the named Plaintiffs reside in this District.
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III. PARTIES

16. Plaintiffs Daniel Kahlo and Kamie Kahlo are a married couple residing in Seattle, Washington.

17. Defendant Bank of America, N.A. is a mortgage lender headquartered in Charlotte, NC. Defendant BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP is a subsidiary of Bank of America, N.A., and is located in Calabasas, CA. Defendants are collectively referred to as "Bank of America" and are currently doing business and maintaining office branches in Seattle and throughout the state of Washington.

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. The Foreclosure Crisis

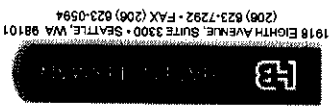
18. Over the last three years, the United States has been in a foreclosure crisis. A congressional oversight panel has recently noted that one in eight U.S. mortgages is currently in foreclosure or default.²

19. Washington has been no exception. The number of Washington properties with foreclosure filings in 2008 was 72% higher than in 2007 and 117% higher than in 2006 – more than double the number of filings in the span of two years. In 2008, foreclosure filings were initiated on more than 26,000 homes in Washington State. More than 9,200 foreclosure filings were initiated in 2008 in the Seattle area alone (more than an 84% increase over the previous year).³

20. According to 2009 data, the numbers continue to rise. In the third quarter of 2009, foreclosures were filed on 10,375 Washington properties, a 33% increase over the same

² Congressional Oversight Panel, Oct. 9, 2009 report at 3. Available at <http://cop.senate.gov/reports/library/report100909-cop.cfm>.

³ RealtyTrac Staff, *Foreclosure Activity Increases 81 Percent in 2008* (Jan. 15, 2009). Available at <http://www.realtytrac.com/contentmanagement/pressrelease.aspx?channelid=9&acct=0&itemid=5681>.





1 period of 2008.⁴ Overall in 2009, over 36,000 individual properties in Washington had

2 foreclosure filings against them which, while slightly less than 2008, still constitutes an increase
3 of over 100% from 2007 levels and an increase of more than 400% over 2004.⁵

4 21. Economists predict that interest rate resets on the riskiest of lending products will

5 not reach their zenith until sometime in 2011. See Eric Tymoigne, *Securitization, Deregulation,*

6 *Economic Stability, and Financial Crisis*, Working Paper No. 573.2 at 9, Figure 30, available at

7 http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1458413 (citing a Credit Suisse study

8 showing monthly mortgage rate resets).

9 **B. Creation of the Home Affordable Modification Program**

10 22. Congress passed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 on

11 October 3, 2008 and amended it with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 on

12 February 17, 2009 (together, the "Act"). 12 U.S.C.A § 5201 *et seq.* (2009)

13 23. The purpose of the Act is to grant the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to

14 restore liquidity and stability to the financial system, and ensure that such authority is used in a

15 manner that "protects home values" and "preserves homeownership." *Id.*

16 24. The Act grants the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to establish the

17 Troubled Asset Relief Program, or TARP. 12 U.S.C. § 5211. Under TARP, the Secretary may

18 purchase or make commitments to purchase troubled assets from financial institutions. *Id.*

19 25. Congress allocated up to \$700 billion to the United States Department of the

20 Treasury for TARP. 12 U.S.C. § 5225.

23 ⁴ RealtyTrac Staff, *U.S. Foreclosure Activity Increases 5 Percent in Q3* (Oct. 15, 2009),
24 Available at [http://www.realtytrac.com/contentmanagement/pressrelease.aspx?](http://www.realtytrac.com/contentmanagement/pressrelease.aspx?channelid=9&acct=0&itemid=7706)
25 [channelid=9&itemid=8333](http://www.realtytrac.com/contentmanagement/pressrelease.aspx?channelid=9&itemid=8333)

26 ⁵ RealtyTrac Staff, *RealtyTrac Year End Report Shows Record 2.8 Million U.S. Properties*
27 *With Foreclosure Filings in 2009* (Jan. 14, 2010). Available at

1 26. In exercising its authority to administer TARP, the Act mandates that the

2 Secretary "shall" take into consideration the "need to help families keep their homes and to

3 stabilize communities." 12 U.S.C. § 5213(3).

4 27. The Act further mandates, with regard to any assets acquired by the Secretary that

5 are backed by residential real estate, that the Secretary "shall implement a plan that seeks to

6 maximize assistance for homeowners" and use the Secretary's authority over servicers to

7 encourage them to take advantage of programs to "minimize foreclosures." 12 U.S.C. § 5219.

8 The Act grants authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to use credit enhancement and loan

9 guarantees to "facilitate loan modifications to prevent avoidable foreclosures." *Id.*

10 28. The Act imposes parallel mandates to implement plans to maximize assistance to

11 homeowners and to minimize foreclosures. 12 U.S.C. § 5220.

12 29. On February 18, 2009, pursuant to their authority under the Act, the Treasury

13 Secretary and the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency announced the Making Home

14 Affordable program.

15 30. The Making Home Affordable program consists of two subprograms. The first

16 sub-program relates to the creation of refinancing products for individuals with minimal or

17 negative equity in their home, and is now known as the Home Affordable Refinance Program, or

18 HARP.

19 31. The second sub-program relates to the creation and implementation of a uniform

20 loan modification protocol, and is now known as the Home Affordable Modification Program, or

21 HAMP. It is this subprogram that is at issue in this case.

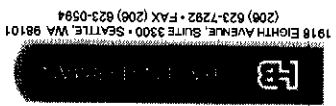
22 32. HAMP is funded by the federal government, primarily with TARP funds. The

23 Treasury Department has allocated at least \$75 billion to HAMP, of which at least \$50 billion is

24 TARP money.

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C. Duties of a Participating Servicer Under HAMP

33. Because Bank of America accepted \$25 billion in federal funds and additional

loan guarantees, it was required to participate in HAMP for the loans on which it functions as a loan "servicer." On April 17, 2009, Steve R. Bailey, of Bank of America, N.A., executed a

Servicer Participation Agreement ("SPA") with the federal government. A copy of this SPA is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

34. The SPA executed by Mr. Bailey incorporates all "guidelines," "procedures," and

"supplemental documentation, instructions, bulletins, frequently asked questions, letters,

directives, or other communications," referred to as "Supplemental Directives" issued by the

Treasury, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac in connection with the duties of Participating Servicers.

These documents together are known as the "Program Documentation" (SPA I.A.), and are

incorporated by reference herein. The SPA mandates that a Participating Servicer "shall

perform" the activities described in the Program Documentation "for all mortgage loans it

services." SPA I.A., 2.A.⁶

35. The first Supplemental Directive ("SD") was issued on April 6, 2009, and states

that the national mortgage modification program was "aimed at helping 3 to 4 million at-risk

homeowners – both those who are in default and those who are at imminent risk of default – by

reducing monthly payments to sustainable levels." SD 09-01 at p. 1. This directive and the

directives to follow were issued to provide guidance for adoption and implementation of HAMP

"to provide a borrower with sustainable monthly payments." *Id.*

36. The Program Documentation requires Participating Servicers to evaluate *all loans*

which are 60 or more days delinquent or appear to be in imminent default (as defined by the

⁶ The Program Documentation also includes Supplemental Directive 09-01 ("SD 09-01,"

attached hereto as Exhibit 2), Home Affordable Modification Program, Base Net Present Value (NPV) Model Specifications ("NPV Overview," attached hereto as Exhibit 3) and Supplemental Documentation-Frequently Asked Questions ("HAMPFAQS," attached hereto as Exhibit 4) and Supplemental Directive 09-08 ("SD 09-08," attached hereto as Exhibit 5). These documents together describe the basic activities required under HAMP and are incorporated by reference in both of the TPP Agreements signed by Plaintiffs as well as herein.

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1 Program Documentation), to determine which loans meet the HAMP eligibility criteria. SD 09-01 p. 4. In addition, if a borrower contacts a Participating Servicer regarding a HAMP

3 modification, the Participating Servicer must collect income and hardship information to

4 determine if the borrower is eligible for a HAMP modification. *Id.* at pp. 3-4.

5 37. A HAMP Modification consists of two stages. First, a Participating Servicer is

6 required to gather information and, if appropriate, offer the homeowner a Trial Period Plan

7 ("TPP"). Second, upon successful completion of the TPP, the Servicer must offer the

8 homeowner a permanent modification.⁷

9 38. A Mortgage is eligible for the HAMP if criteria enumerated in the Program

10 Documentation are met. Aside from criteria that require that the loan be a first lien mortgage

11 originated before 2009, that the property be occupied, and that it be the borrower's principal

12 residence, the most salient conditions are that the loan is delinquent or default is reasonably

13 foreseeable; that the borrower documents a financial hardship (as defined in the Program

14 Documentation); and that the "borrower has a monthly mortgage payment ratio of greater than

15 31 percent" of the borrower's monthly income.

16 39. The servicer must "provide a borrower with clear and understandable written

17 information about the material terms, costs, and risks of the modified mortgage loan in a timely

18 manner to enable borrowers to make informed decisions." SD 9-01 at p. 13.

19 40. Once the participating servicer has determined a mortgage borrower's eligibility

20 in the HAMP, the servicer must apply the modification steps enumerated in the Program

21 Documentation, in the stated order of succession until the borrower's monthly mortgage payment

22 ratio is reduced to 31 percent of the borrower's monthly income. These steps include

23 capitalizing accrued interest and escrow advances, reducing the interest rate, extending the term

24 ⁷ The eligibility criteria for HAMP, as well as the formula used to calculate monthly

25 mortgage payments under the modification, are explained in detail in SD 09-01, attached hereto

26 as Exhibit 2. Generally speaking, the goal of a HAMP modification is for owner-occupants to

receive a modification of a first-lien loan by which the monthly mortgage payment is reduced to

31% of their monthly income for the next five years.



1 and re-amortizing the loan (if necessary), and providing a principal forbearance (if necessary).

2 See SD 09-01 pp. 8-10; *see also* Ex. 3 at p. 2.

3 41. After applying the enumerated modification steps to calculate the modified

4 payment amount, a servicer must offer the borrower a TPP. The TPP consists of a three-month

5 period in which the homeowner makes mortgage payments based on the modification formula

6 stated in the Program Documentation. Bank of America uses a standard form agreement to offer

7 TPPs to eligible homeowners. This agreement describes the homeowner's duties and obligations

8 under the plan and promises a permanent HAMP modification for those homeowners that

9 execute the agreement and fulfill the documentation and payment requirements.

10 42. If the homeowner executes the TPP Agreement, complies with all documentation

11 requirements and makes all three TPP monthly payments, the second stage of the HAMP process

12 is triggered, in which the homeowner must be offered a permanent modification. The payment

13 amount and interest rate in the modified loan are fixed for five years and equal to the payment

14 amount and interest rate in the TPP. Thereafter, the rate may escalate annually by up to one

15 percent until it reaches an interest cap which is the lesser of: (i) the fully indexed and fully

16 amortizing contract rate or (ii) the Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage market Survey rate for 30-

17 year fixed rate mortgage loans on the date the modification is prepared. Once capped, the rate is

18 fixed for the remainder of the term. See SD 09-01 p. 9.

19 43. HAMP prohibits a participating servicer from taking several actions including the

20 following:

21 • Proceeding with a foreclosure sale. Any foreclosure sale must be suspended and

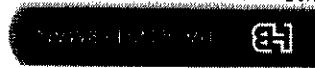
22 no new foreclosure action may be initiated during the trial period, and until the

23 borrower has been considered and found ineligible for other available foreclosure

24 prevention options. See Ex. 4 at Q63; *see also* SD 09-01 (Ex. 2) at p. 14.

25 • Requiring a borrower to make an initial contribution payment pending the

26 processing of the trial period plan before the plan starts. Ex. 4 at Q. 83.





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• Soliciting borrowers to opt out of consideration for HAMP during the temporary review period. Ex. 8 at Q1230-02.

• Reporting borrowers as delinquent to credit reporting bureaus without explanation. For borrowers who are current when they enter a trial period, the servicer should report the borrower current but on modified payment if the borrower makes timely payments during the trial period. For borrowers who are delinquent when they enter the trial period, the servicer should report in such a manner that accurately reflects the borrower's current workout status. SD 09-01 (Ex. 2) at p. 22.

• Assessing prepayment penalties for full or partial prepayment as part of the modification. Ex. 4 at Q. 25.

44. The HAMP requires a participating servicer to send a Borrower Notice to every borrower that has been evaluated for HAMP but is not offered a Trial Period Plan, is not offered an official HAMP modification, or is at risk of losing eligibility for HAMP because they have failed to provide required financial documentation. SD 09-08 (Ex. 5) at p. 1.

45. The HAMP presumes that final modifications will be extended and finalized upon completion of a TPP or shortly thereafter. HAMP Supplemental Documentation dated December 22, 2009 addresses situations in which the borrower has completed the TPP but has not yet received a permanent modification.

In situations where an eligible borrower successfully completed the trial period and should have been converted to a permanent modification, but for reasons beyond their control were not timely evaluated for a permanent modification, the servicer must promptly make a determination as to whether the borrower is eligible for a permanent HAMP modification. If the borrower is eligible, then the servicer must offer the borrower a permanent HAMP modification as soon as possible, but in no event later than sixty days after discovering the error.

Ex. 8 at Q1222-01.



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46. By entering into the SPA, Bank of America covenanted that all services will be performed in compliance with all applicable Federal, state and local laws, specifically including state laws designed to prevent unfair, discriminatory or predatory lending practices. SPA, Ex. 1 at ¶ 5(b).

47. Under the SPA, Bank of America also covenanted that it would perform the services required under the Program Documentation and the Agreement in accordance with the practices, high professional standards of care, and degree of attention used in a well managed operation, and no less than which Bank of America exercises for itself under similar circumstances, and that Bank of America would use qualified individuals with suitable training, education, experience and skills to perform the Services. *Id.* at ¶ 5(d).

48. Bank of America has routinely failed to meet its obligations under the Program Directive. Mortgage borrowers who request to be evaluated for a modification under HAMP routinely face unexplained delays and go weeks or months with no communication from Bank of America after providing the requested information. Borrowers who attempt to contact Bank of America by telephone face long periods of time on hold and are transferred between service representatives in a deliberate effort to cause the borrower to give up and to terminate the call. Bank of America regularly falsely informs borrowers that it did not receive requested information and demands that documents be re-sent.

49. Bank of America has routinely failed to live up to its end of the TPP Agreement and offer permanent modifications to homeowners. In January 2010, the U.S. Treasury reported that Bank of America had 1,066,025 HAMP-eligible loans in its portfolio. Trial periods have been started on only 237,766 of these loans. Of those, just 12,761 resulted in permanent modifications (only 5% of the started Trial modifications and just over 1% of the eligible pool) even though many more homeowners had made the payments and submitted the documentation required by the TPP Agreement. The Treasury Report is attached hereto as Exhibit 6.



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50. By failing to live up to the TPP Agreement and convert TPPs into permanent modifications, Bank of America is leaving homeowners in limbo, wondering if their home can be saved and preventing homeowners from pursuing other avenues of resolution, including using the money they are putting toward TPP payments to fund bankruptcy plans, relocation costs, short sales or other means of curing their default.

D. Plaintiffs' Effort to Obtain a Loan Modification Under HAMP

51. Plaintiffs Daniel and Kamie Kahlo purchased their home in 1999. In or about 2001, they refinanced their mortgage with Bank of America. The mortgage required monthly principal and interest payments of \$1,460.

52. Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo made the regularly scheduled payments on their loan for several years and remained current until 2008. Plaintiffs own and operate a small, independent construction and design business. In 2008, as a result of the economic downturn, their income had dropped to approximately \$20,000 per year and they were having difficulty paying their monthly mortgage payments. Plaintiffs contacted Bank of America to inform them of their difficulty and to inquire as to a possible workout arrangement. Bank of America informed them that it would not consider any workout arrangement or other forbearance agreement unless and until they were delinquent on their mortgage and advised Plaintiffs to become delinquent on their mortgage.

53. Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo followed Bank of America's advice and fell behind on their mortgage payments in approximately the autumn of 2008. In early 2009, the Kahlos began an effort to obtain a loan modification through Defendant Bank of America.

54. Over several months, Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo submitted financial information and applications to Bank of America in an effort to obtain a modification or forbearance agreement. Though they provided all information that Bank of America asked of them, their efforts were unsuccessful.



1 In or about June 2009, Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo heard about the possibility of
 2 obtaining a loan modification through the HAMP program. On July 15, 2009, Plaintiffs sent a
 3 letter to Bank of America requesting to be considered for a loan modification through the HAMP
 4 program. Plaintiffs followed up with a telephone call a week later. Bank of America claimed
 5 not to have received the letter. Plaintiffs requested and received instructions as to the
 6 information and documents Bank of America required to consider Plaintiffs for a loan
 7 modification under HAMP.
 8 56. On July 28, 2009, Plaintiffs sent all information requested of them to Bank of
 9 America via fax. The documents Plaintiffs faxed included a signed HAMP Hardship Affidavit
 10 on a form provided by Bank of America, bank statements, tax returns, and statements showing
 11 their property tax account and homeowner's insurance policy. Bank of America acknowledged
 12 receipt of Plaintiffs' documents and demanded one full-month payment of \$1,400 in order to be
 13 considered for a HAMP loan modification.
 14 57. On August 11, 2009, Plaintiffs sent Bank of America a full payment in the
 15 amount of \$1,460.
 16 58. On August 20, 2009, Plaintiffs received a call from a Bank of America
 17 representative, Ms. Hartung, who acknowledged receipt of Plaintiffs' payment and summarized
 18 the terms of the HAMP modification that Bank of America would offer. The representative
 19 stated that she would send out the offer letter but that Plaintiffs would need to send an additional
 20 late fee payment of \$289.12 in certified funds.
 21 59. On August 30, 2009, Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo received a Terms and Conditions
 22 Agreement from Bank of America summarizing the terms and conditions of the loan
 23 modification. The Agreement was accompanied by a cover letter dated August 21, 2009 stating,
 24 "[t]his letter constitutes our offer to modify the Mortgage identified above, subject to the terms
 25 and conditions agreement. When signed by you, this letter will also constitute your acceptance
 26



1 and agreement to these terms and conditions." A copy of this letter and the accompanying

2 agreement are attached hereto as Exhibit 9.

3 60. The Terms and Conditions Agreement states that the principal balance will be

4 \$209,854.22 and requires Plaintiffs to make Principal and Interest payments of \$781.79

5 beginning November 1, 2009. This amount and corresponding interest rate of 3.25% would

6 remain effective for five years and would rise to 5.55%, with a corresponding principal and

7 interest payment of \$1,058.82 effective until maturity. No additional summary of interest rate,

8 payment terms, costs or fees accompanied the Terms and Conditions Agreement.

9 61. Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo signed the Terms and Conditions Agreement the day they

10 received it and returned it the following day thereby acknowledging their acceptance of Bank of

11 America's offer. They further tendered payment of \$289.12. On September 2, 2009, Plaintiffs

12 received an email from Ms. Hartung acknowledging receipt of their payment and stating that

13 they were "good to go." The representative further stated that Plaintiffs would receive "final"

14 modification documents at the time their first payment is due.

15 62. Plaintiffs tendered their first payment of \$781.79 to Bank of America on

16 October 30, 2009. Bank of America accepted this payment.

17 63. In late October, Plaintiffs received a letter stating that their Bank of America loan

18 would be serviced by Bank of America Home Loan Servicing, LP.

19 64. Plaintiffs did not receive the final modification documents they were told to

20 expect. They made numerous calls and sent emails to Bank of America. On November 30,

21 2009, they are assured that they are indeed on a trial modification plan and told that they should

22 continue making their payments. On December 1, 2009 and each month thereafter, Plaintiffs

23 have sent a payment of the amount required under the Terms and Conditions Agreement. Bank

24 of America has accepted each of these payments.

25 65. On December 5, 2009, Plaintiffs received a notice from BAC Home Loans stating

26 that their loan was in default and claiming a principal balance of \$211,567.88 as of

1 November 22, 2009. Plaintiffs called the number listed on the notice and were told that the

2 notice was in error and that their loan had been modified.

3 66. In February 2010, Plaintiffs still had not received the final documents they were

4 told to expect. After several inquiries, including requests that they re-send a copy of the Terms

5 and Conditions Agreement because part of it had been "lost," Bank of America informed

6 Plaintiffs via email that the Terms and Conditions Agreement was merely an "offer" but that the

7 modification has not been approved. Bank of America claimed that Plaintiffs' loan had not been

8 permanently modified.

9 67. Despite their compliance with the Terms and Conditions Agreement, and all their

10 responsibilities under the terms of the HAMF program directives, Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo have not

11 been provided a Loan Modification Agreement under the HAMF Program guidelines to date.

12 68. Like hundreds or even thousands of Washington residents, Mr. and Mrs. Kahlo

13 have been living in limbo, without any assurances that their home will not be foreclosed, despite

14 their compliance with HAMF requirements and their continued monthly payments under the

15 Agreement provided by Bank of America. They have invested their limited resources in

16 modified payments based on the promise that doing so would result in a permanent loan

17 modification.

18 **E. Class Allegations**

19 69. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.

20 70. Plaintiffs bring this action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,

21 on behalf of themselves and a Class consisting of:

22 All Washington homeowners whose loans have been serviced by

23 one or both Defendants and who, since April 13, 2009, have

24 requested or been otherwise eligible for a TPP under the terms of

25 permanent loan modification and who have not received a

26 offered a TPP by Bank of America or because they did not receive

obligations under HAMF as conveyed to them by Bank of

America, as required by HAMF.





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All Washington homeowners who paid Bank of America an upfront fee in order to be evaluated for loan modification.

71. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendants, their affiliates and subsidiaries, Defendants' current or former employees, officers, directors, agents,

representatives, their family members, the members of this Court and its staff.

72. Plaintiffs do not know the exact size or identities of the members of the proposed class, since such information is in the exclusive control of Defendants. Plaintiffs believe that the Class encompasses many hundreds and perhaps thousands of individuals whose identities can be readily ascertained from Defendants' books and records. Therefore, the proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

73. Based on the size of the modifications at issue, Plaintiffs believe the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million.

74. All members of the Class have been subject to and affected by the same conduct. The claims are based on the terms of a single unifying contract between Bank of America and Fannie Mae, acting as agent for the United States Treasury, and on form contracts and uniform loan modification processing requirements. There are questions of law and fact that are common to the class, and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These questions include, but are not limited to the following:

a. The nature, scope and operation of Bank of America's obligations to homeowners under HAMP;

b. Whether Bank of America breached its duties under HAMP that were intended for the benefit of Class members;

c. Whether the manner in which Bank of America has executed the duties it undertook as part of the HAMP program violates its duty of good faith and fair dealing;

d. Whether Bank of America's receipt of an executed TPP Agreement, along with supporting documentation and three monthly payments, creates a



1 binding contract or otherwise legally obligates Bank of America to offer
 2 Class members a permanent HAMF modification;
 3 Whether Bank of America's failure to provide permanent HAMF
 4 modifications in these circumstances amounts to a breach of contract
 5 and/or a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing;
 6 Whether Bank of America demanded and collected initial payments from
 7 eligible homeowners in violation of HAMF provisions;
 8 Whether Bank of America's written representations to homeowners stating
 9 that they would receive permanent loan modifications upon successful
 10 completion of the trial period and then failing to deliver such permanent
 11 modification constitutes an unfair or deceptive practice under the
 12 Washington Consumer Protection Act ("CPA");
 13 Whether the above practices were acts within trade or commerce within
 14 the meaning of the CPA;
 15 i. Whether the above practices affect the public interest within the meaning
 16 of the CPA;
 17 j. Whether the above practices caused Class members to suffer injury; and
 18 k. The proper measure of damages and the appropriate injunctive relief.
 19 75. The claims of the individual named Plaintiffs are typical of the Class
 20 and do not conflict with the interests of any other members of the Class in that both the Plaintiffs
 21 and the other members of the Class were subject to the same conduct, were subject to the terms
 22 of the same agreement and were met with the same absence of a permanent modification.
 23 76. The individual named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests
 24 of the Class. They are committed to the vigorous prosecution of the Class's claims and have
 25 retained attorneys who are qualified to pursue this litigation and have experience in class
 26 actions – in particular, consumer protection actions.



1 A class action is superior to other methods for the fast and efficient adjudication
 2 of this controversy. A class action regarding the issues in this case does not create any problems
 3 of manageability.
 4 78. This putative class action meets the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and
 5 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).
 6 Bank of America has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the
 7 Class so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting
 8 the Class as a whole.

COUNT I

BREACH OF CONTRACT / BREACH OF DUTY
OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

11 Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.
 12 80. Plaintiffs bring this claim on their own behalf and on behalf of each member of
 13 the Class described above.
 14 82. The SPA and the explicitly incorporated Program Documentation constitute a
 15 contract for which Plaintiffs and the Class are intended beneficiaries, and under which Bank of
 16 America has undertaken duties to act for the benefit of Plaintiffs and the Class.
 17 By entering into the SPA and accepting valuable consideration including
 18 \$25 billion in funds from the U.S. Treasury, Bank of America covenanted, on behalf of itself and
 19 its subsidiaries, to administer its contractual obligations with principles of good faith and fair
 20 dealing.
 21 84. Bank of America has breached its contractual duties by failing to provide eligible
 22 borrowers with the opportunity to accept permanent loan modifications and by wrongfully
 23 collecting introductory payments.
 24 85. In addition to duties to Plaintiffs based on their status as third-party beneficiaries
 25 of the SPA, Bank of America entered into individual contracts directly with Plaintiffs.
 26 86. The Agreement sent by Bank of America to Plaintiffs constitutes a valid offer.



26 other remedies that might be pursued to save their homes, such as restructuring their debt under
 25 of America's breach. By making TPP payments both during and after the TPP, Plaintiffs forego
 24 95. Plaintiffs have suffered harm and are threatened with additional harm from Bank
 23 continuing to make TPP payments and provide documentation.
 22 94. Plaintiffs remain ready, willing and able to perform under the contracts by
 21 HAMP; and failing to follow through on written and implied promises.
 20 already in its files; making inaccurate calculations and determinations of Plaintiffs' eligibility for
 19 delay and otherwise frustrate loan modification processes; routinely demanding information
 18 trial program; failing to provide written notices required by HAMP; and by deliberately acting to
 17 trained staff; instituting and/or continuing with foreclosure proceedings against borrowers in a
 16 their contract with individual Plaintiffs by failing to retain, employ, and supervise adequately
 15 93. Bank of America routinely and regularly breach its duties under both the SPA and
 14 upfront fees, Bank of America breached those contracts.
 13 92. By failing to offer Plaintiffs permanent HAMP modifications, and by collecting
 12 assert it as a defense to Plaintiffs' claims.
 11 returned the signed TPP, this condition was waived by Bank of America and/or it is estopped to
 10 Bank of America an opportunity to review the documentation submitted by Plaintiffs when they
 9 91. To the extent that the contracts were subject to a condition subsequently providing
 8 90. Plaintiffs and Bank of America thereby formed valid contracts.
 7 home.
 6 making those payments, Plaintiffs gave up the ability to pursue other means of saving their
 5 89. Plaintiffs' TPP payments to Bank of America constitute consideration. By
 4 of this offer occurred when Bank of America accepted Plaintiffs' TPP payments.
 3 88. Alternatively, Plaintiffs' return of the Agreement constitutes an offer. Acceptance
 2 supporting documentation, Plaintiffs accepted Bank of America's offer.
 1 87. By executing the Agreement and returning it to Bank of America, along with the

1 the bankruptcy code, or pursuing other strategies to deal with their default, such as selling their
2 home. On information and belief, some putative Class members have suffered additional harm
3 in the form of foreclosure activity against their homes.

4 COUNT II

5 PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL, IN THE ALTERNATIVE

6 96. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.
7 97. Plaintiffs bring this claim on their own behalf and on behalf of each member of
8 the Class described above.

9 98. Bank of America, by way of its TPP Agreements, made a representation to
10 Plaintiffs that if they returned the TPP Agreement executed and with supporting documentation,
11 and made their TPP payments, they would receive a permanent HAMP modification.

12 99. Bank of America's TPP Agreement was intended to induce Plaintiffs to rely on it
13 and make monthly TPP payments.

14 100. Plaintiffs did indeed rely on Bank of America's representation, by submitting TPP
15 payments.

16 101. Given the language in the TPP Agreement, Plaintiffs' reliance was reasonable.
17 102. Plaintiffs' reliance was to their detriment. Plaintiffs have yet to receive

18 permanent HAMP modifications and have lost the opportunity to fund other strategies to deal
19 with their default and avoid foreclosure.

20 COUNT III

21 VIOLATION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, RCW 19.86.010 ET SEQ.

22 103. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.
23 104. Plaintiffs bring this claim on their own behalf and on behalf of each member of
24 the Class described above.

25 105. The conduct of Bank of America as set forth herein constitutes unfair or deceptive
26 acts or practices, including its practice of leading borrowers to believe that it will permanently



1 modify their mortgage loans upon successful completion of a trial program; and due to the illegal
 2 collection of upfront fees.
 3 106. Bank of America's conduct as set forth herein occurred in the course of trade or
 4 commerce.
 5 107. Bank of America's conduct as set forth herein affects the public interest because it
 6 was part of a generalized course of conduct affecting numerous customers in this State.
 7 108. Bank of America's conduct as set forth herein proximately caused injury in fact to
 8 the business or property of Plaintiffs and Class members.
 9 109. Bank of America is liable to Plaintiffs and Class members for damages in an
 10 amount to be determined at trial, including attorneys' fees, costs and statutory treble damages,
 11 and should be enjoined from continuing to engage in these unlawful, deceptive, unreasonable
 12 and unlawful practices as alleged herein.
 13 **COUNT IV**
 14 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**
 15 110. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege every allegation above as if fully set forth herein.
 16 111. To the extent no breach of contract claim is sustained, this Count is pled in the
 17 alternative.
 18 112. Bank of America collected an upfront fee from Plaintiffs and members of the
 19 Class in violation of law and without performing a loan modification. As such, Bank of America
 20 has been unjustly enriched.
 21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**
 22 WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief:
 23 A. Certify this case as a class action and appoint the named Plaintiffs to be Class
 24 representatives and their counsel to be Class counsel;
 25 B. Enter a judgment declaring the acts and practices of Bank of America complained
 26 of herein to constitute a breach of contract and a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair



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1 dealing, as well as a declaration that they are required by the doctrine of promissory estoppel to

2 offer permanent modifications to Class members;

3 C. Grant a permanent or final injunction enjoining Bank of America's agents and

4 employees, affiliates and subsidiaries, from continuing to harm Plaintiffs and the members of the

5 Class;

6 D. Order Bank of America to adopt and enforce a policy that requires appropriate

7 training of their employees and agents regarding their duties under HAMF;

8 E. Order specific performance of Bank of America's contractual obligations together

9 with other relief required by contract and law;

10 F. Award actual and statutory damages to the Plaintiffs and the Class in amounts to

11 be proven at trial;

12 G. Award Plaintiffs the costs of this action, including the fees and costs of experts,

13 together with reasonable attorneys' fees; and

14 H. Grant Plaintiffs and the Class such other and further relief as this Court finds

15 necessary and proper.

16 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

17 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

18 DATED: March 22, 2010

19 HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

20 By: s/ Steve W. Berman

21 Steve W. Berman, WSBA #12536

22 Ari Y. Brown, WSBA #29570

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